

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP INC

Form 10-K

March 23, 2011

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**U. S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10 K**

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010

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

Commission file number 000-29599

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Connecticut

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

06-1559137

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

900 Bedford Street

Stamford, Connecticut

(Address of principal executive offices)

06901

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(203) 324-7500**

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes ☐ No ☒

Check whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☒

Check if disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☒ Smaller reporting company ☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Aggregate market value of the voting stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2010 based on the last sale price as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market: \$6,415,115.

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Number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding as of February 28, 2011: 38,362,727.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Proxy Statement for 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. (A definitive proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.)
Incorporated into Part III of this Form 10-K.

Patriot National Bancorp, Inc.
2010 Form 10-K Annual Report
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Safe Harbor Statement Under Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

Certain statements contained in Bancorp's public reports, including this report, and in particular in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation, may be forward looking and subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. These factors include, but are not limited to, (1) changes in prevailing interest rates which would affect the interest earned on Bancorp's interest earning assets and the interest paid on its interest bearing liabilities, (2) the timing of repricing of Bancorp's interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, (3) the effect of changes in governmental monetary policy, (4) the effect of changes in regulations applicable to Bancorp and the Bank and the conduct of its business, (5) changes in competition among financial service companies, including possible further encroachment of non-banks on services traditionally provided by banks, (6) the ability of competitors that are larger than Bancorp to provide products and services which it is impracticable for Bancorp to provide, (7) the state of the economy and real estate values in Bancorp's market areas, and the consequent affect on the quality of Bancorp's loans, (8) recent governmental initiatives are expected to have a profound effect on the financial services industry and could dramatically change the competitive environment of the Company; (9) other legislative or regulatory changes, including those related to residential mortgages, changes in accounting standards, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) premiums may adversely affect the Company; (10) the state of the economy in the greater New York metropolitan area and its particular effect on the Company's customers, vendors and communities and other such factors, including risk factors, as may be described in Bancorp's other filings with the SEC.

Although Bancorp believes that it offers the loan and deposit products and has the resources needed for continued success, future revenues and interest spreads and yields cannot be reliably predicted. These trends may cause Bancorp to adjust its operations in the future. Because of the foregoing and other factors, recent trends should not be considered reliable indicators of future financial results or stock prices.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. (*Bancorp or Company*), a Connecticut corporation, was organized in 1999 for the purpose of becoming a one-bank holding company (the *Reorganization*) for Patriot National Bank, a national banking association headquartered in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut (the *Bank*). Following receipt of regulatory and shareholder approvals, the Reorganization became effective as of the opening of business on December 1, 1999. Upon consummation of the Reorganization, each outstanding share of Common Stock, par value \$2.00 per share, of the Bank (*Bank Common Stock*), was converted into the right to receive one share of Common Stock, par value \$2.00 per share, of Bancorp (*Bancorp Common Stock*), and each outstanding option or warrant to purchase Bank Common Stock became an option or warrant to purchase an equal number of shares of Bancorp Common Stock.

The Bank was granted preliminary approval by the Comptroller of the Currency (the *OCC*) on March 5, 1993. It received its charter and commenced operations as a national bank on August 31, 1994. Since then, the Bank has opened fifteen branch offices in Connecticut. The Bank also expanded into New York State through the purchase of a small branch office in New York City and the opening of branch offices in Bedford and Scarsdale, both located in Westchester County, New York.

On March 11, 2003, Bancorp formed Patriot National Statutory Trust I (the *Trust*) for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities and investing the proceeds in subordinated debentures issued by Bancorp. Bancorp primarily invested the funds from the issuance of the debt in the Bank, which in turn used the proceeds to fund general operations of the Bank.

On November 17, 2006 the Bank acquired a small branch office and related deposits at 45 West End Avenue, New York, New York, from Millennium bcpbank, a national bank headquartered in Newark, New Jersey. The Bank assumed the existing lease and operates from the branch at 45 West End Avenue. The acquisition permitted the Bank to establish two additional branches in New York State.

On April 1, 2008, the Bank acquired a 20% interest in a de novo insurance agency. The impact on the Bank's operations in 2008, 2009 and 2010 has been minimal.

On October 15, 2010, pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement (the *Securities Purchase Agreement*), the Company issued and sold to PNBK Holdings LLC (*Holdings*), an investment limited liability company controlled by Michael Carrazza, 33,600,000 shares of its common stock at a purchase price of \$1.50 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$50,400,000. The shares sold to Holdings represent 87.6% of the Company's currently issued and outstanding common stock. The par value of the common stock changed to \$0.01 per share. Also in connection with that sale, certain directors and officers of both the Company and the Bank resigned and were replaced with nominees of Holdings and Michael Carrazza became Chairman of the Board of the Company.

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Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company may pay one or more special stock dividends (a Special Dividend) to stockholders in the form of Company common stock. The amount of that Special Dividend would be based upon the net recoveries received by the Bank during the period beginning after June 30, 2009 and ending on June 30, 2011 from the charged off portion of loans on the Bank's books on or prior to June 30, 2009, and would be determined by cash collections of those loans during that period, net of all fees and expenses. As of December 31, 2010, the majority of loans related to the Special Dividend have been resolved and net recoveries have not materialized to a level beyond the costs of administering the Special Dividend at this time. Accordingly, the Company will evaluate the total amount of net recoveries as of June 30, 2011 and determine if, in the aggregate, net recoveries, if any, are material to consider the Special Dividend at such time. Payment of the Special Dividend, if any, is also subject to consent from the Bancorp's regulators.

The Special Dividend, if paid, would be paid to stockholders of record of the Company (excluding Holdings) on a record date established by the Board of Directors of the Company. The amount of the Special Dividend would equal the first \$1,000,000 of net recoveries plus 50% of the net recoveries in excess of \$1,000,000. The Special Dividend would be paid in shares of common stock valued at the greater of \$1.50 or 75% of the Company's book value per share on the last day of the calendar quarter in which the recovery was realized.

As of the date hereof, the only business of Bancorp is its ownership of all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Bank and the Trust. Except as specifically noted otherwise herein, the balance of the description of Bancorp's business is a description of the Bank's business.

Commercial Banking

The Bank conducts business at its main office located at 900 Bedford Street in Stamford, Connecticut and at other Connecticut branch offices located in Darien, Fairfield, Greenwich, Milford, Norwalk, Old Greenwich, Stamford, Southport, Stratford, Trumbull, Westport and Wilton.

In New York State, the Bank conducts business at branch offices located at: 45 West End Avenue in New York City, 432 Old Post Road in Bedford and 495 Central Park Avenue in Scarsdale. The Bank also operates a loan origination office at 1177 Summer Street in Stamford, Connecticut.

The Bank offers a broad range of consumer and commercial banking services with an emphasis on serving the needs of individuals, small and medium-sized businesses and professionals. The Bank offers consumer and commercial deposit accounts that include: checking accounts, interest-bearing NOW accounts, insured money market accounts, time certificates of deposit, savings accounts, IRAs (Individual Retirement Accounts) and HSAs (Health Savings Accounts). Other services include internet banking, bill paying, remote deposit capture, debit cards, money orders, traveler's checks and ATMs (automated teller machines). The Bank is a member of CDARS (Certificates of Deposit Account Registry Service) whereby customers can obtain complete FDIC insurance coverage by placing large deposits into smaller-denomination CDs in multiple institutions. The single bank FDIC limits have been permanently increased to \$250,000 per eligible account. In addition, the Bank may in the future offer other financial services.

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The Bank offers commercial loans to small and medium-sized businesses including secured and unsecured loans to service companies, real estate developers, manufacturers, restaurants, wholesalers, retailers and professionals doing business in the region. Other personal loans include lines of credit, installment loans, overdraft protection and credit cards. Real estate loans made to individuals include home mortgages, home improvement loans, bridge loans and home equity loans and lines of credit. Other loans offered include commercial real estate and construction loans to area businesses and developers. In addition to offering residential real estate mortgage loans for its own portfolio, the Bank also solicits and processes mortgage loan applications from consumers on behalf of permanent investors and originates loans for sale to generate fee income.

Competition

The Bank competes with a variety of financial institutions in its market area. Many have greater financial resources and capitalization, which gives them higher legal lending limits as well as the ability to conduct larger advertising campaigns to attract business. Generally the larger institutions offer additional services such as trust and international banking which the Bank is not equipped to offer directly. When the need arises, arrangements are made with correspondent institutions to provide such services. In the future, if the Bank desires to offer trust services, prior approval of the OCC will be required. To attract business in this competitive environment, the Bank relies on local promotional activities and personal contact by officers, directors and shareholders and on its ability to distinguish itself by offering personalized services.

The customer base of the Bank generally is diversified so that there is not a concentration of either loans or deposits within a single industry, a group of industries, a single person or groups of people. The Bank is not dependent on one or a few major customers for either its deposit or lending activities, the loss of any one of which would have a material adverse effect on the business of the Bank.

Residents and businesses in Stamford, Greenwich, Norwalk, Wilton, Darien, Southport, Fairfield, Trumbull, Westport, Milford and Stratford, Connecticut provide the majority of the Bank's deposits. The Bank has expanded its footprint by establishing branch offices in the Westchester County, New York towns of Bedford and Scarsdale, as well as a branch in New York City. The Bank has focused its attention on serving the segments of its market area historically served by community banks. The Bank competes in its market by providing a high level of personalized and responsive banking service for which the Bank believes there is a need.

The Bank's loan customers extend beyond the towns and cities in which the Bank has branch offices that include nearby towns in Fairfield and New Haven Counties in Connecticut, and Westchester County, New York City and Long Island in New York, although the Bank's loan business is not necessarily limited to these areas. The Bank's plans for future lending contemplate the diversification of the portfolio away from its historical emphasis on construction lending. While the Bank does not currently hold or intend to attract significant deposit or loan business from major corporations with headquarters in the Fairfield County area, the Bank believes that the service, professional and related businesses which have been attracted to this area, as well as the individuals that reside in this area, represent current and potential customers of the Bank.

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In the normal course of business and subject to applicable government regulations, the Bank invests a portion of its assets in investment securities, which may include certain debt and equity securities, including government securities. An objective of the Bank's investment policy is to maintain a balance of high quality diversified investments to minimize risk while limiting its exposure to interest rate movements and credit risk, as well as maintaining adequate levels of liquidity. The Bank's investment portfolio is comprised primarily of government agency issues.

The Bank's employees perform most routine day-to-day banking transactions at the Bank. The Bank has entered into a number of arrangements with third parties for banking services such as correspondent banking, check clearing, data processing services, credit card processing and armored car carrier service.

The cities of Stamford and Norwalk and the towns of Greenwich, Wilton, Darien, Southport, Milford, Fairfield, Trumbull, Westport and Stratford are presently served by over 284 branches of commercial and savings banks along with 22 in the New York towns of Bedford and Scarsdale. Most of these branches are offices of banks, which have headquarters outside of the states or areas served by the Bank or are subsidiaries of bank or financial holding companies whose headquarters are outside of the areas served by the Bank. In addition to banks with branches in the same areas as the Bank, there are numerous banks and financial institutions serving the communities surrounding these areas, which also draw customers from the cities and towns mentioned above and pose significant competition to the Bank for deposits and loans. Many of those banks and financial institutions are well established and well capitalized.

In recent years, intense market demands, economic pressures and significant legislative and regulatory actions have eroded banking industry classifications which were once clearly defined and have increased competition among banks, as well as other financial institutions including non-bank competitors. This increase in competition has caused banks and other financial service institutions to diversify their services and become more cost effective. The impact on Bancorp of federal legislation authorizing increased services by financial holding companies and interstate branching of banks has also resulted in increased competition. These events have resulted in increasing homogeneity in the financial services offered by banks and other financial institutions. The impact on banks and other financial institutions of these market dynamics and legislative and regulatory changes has been increased customer awareness of product and service differences among competitors and increased merger activity.

Supervision and Regulation

As a bank holding company, Bancorp's operations are subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board (the *Federal Reserve Board*). The Federal Reserve Board has established capital adequacy guidelines for bank holding companies that are similar to the OCC's capital guidelines applicable to the Bank. The Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the *BHC Act*), limits the types of companies that a bank holding company may acquire or organize and the activities in which it or they may engage. In general, bank holding companies and their subsidiaries are only permitted to engage in, or acquire direct control of, any company engaged in banking or in a business so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto. Federal legislation enacted in 1999 authorizes certain entities to register as financial holding companies. Registered financial holding companies are permitted to engage in businesses, including securities and investment banking businesses, which are prohibited to bank holding companies. The creation of financial holding companies to date has had no significant impact on Bancorp.

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Under the BHC Act, Bancorp is required to file annually with the Federal Reserve Board a report of its operations. Bancorp, the Bank and any other subsidiaries are subject to examination by the Federal Reserve Board. In addition, Bancorp will be required to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board to acquire, with certain exceptions, more than 5% of the outstanding voting stock of any bank or bank holding company, to acquire all or substantially all of the assets of a bank or to merge or consolidate with another bank holding company. Moreover, Bancorp, the Bank and any other subsidiaries are prohibited from engaging in certain tying arrangements in connection with any extension of credit or provision of any property or services. The Bank is also subject to certain restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve Act on issuing any extension of credit to Bancorp or any of its subsidiaries or making any investments in the stock or other securities thereof and on the taking of such stock or securities as collateral for loans to any borrower. If Bancorp wants to engage in businesses permitted to financial holding companies but not to bank holding companies, it would need to register with the Federal Reserve Board as a financial holding company.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued a policy statement on the payment of cash dividends by bank holding companies, which expresses its view that a bank holding company should pay cash dividends only to the extent that the bank holding company's net income for the past year is sufficient to cover both the cash dividend and a rate of earnings retention that is consistent with the bank holding company's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. The Federal Reserve Board has also indicated that it would be inappropriate for a company experiencing serious financial problems to borrow funds to pay dividends. Furthermore, under the prompt corrective action regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to applicable law, the Federal Reserve Board may prohibit a bank holding company from paying any dividends if its bank subsidiary is classified as undercapitalized.

A bank holding company is required to give the Federal Reserve Board prior written notice of any purchase or redemption of its outstanding equity securities if the gross consideration for the purchase or redemption, when combined with the net consideration paid for all such purchases or redemptions during the preceding 12 months, is equal to 10% or more of its consolidated retained earnings. The Federal Reserve Board may disapprove such a purchase or redemption if it determines that the proposal would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice or would violate any law, regulation, Federal Reserve Board order, or any condition imposed by, or written agreement with, the Federal Reserve Board.

The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994, (*Riegle-Neal Act*) was enacted to ease restrictions on interstate banking. Effective September 29, 1995, the Riegle-Neal Act allows the Federal Reserve Board to approve an application of an adequately capitalized and adequately managed bank holding company to acquire control of, or acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, a bank located in a state other than such holding company's state, without regard to whether the transaction is prohibited by the laws of any state. The Federal Reserve Board may not approve the acquisition of a bank that has not been in existence for the minimum time period (not exceeding five years) specified by the statutory law of the host state. The Riegle-Neal Act also prohibits the Federal Reserve Board from approving an application if the applicant (and its depository institution affiliates) controls or would control more than 10% of the insured deposits in the United States or 30% or more of the deposits in the target bank's home state or in any state in which the target bank maintains a branch. The Riegle-Neal Act does not affect the authority of states to limit the percentage of total insured deposits in the state which may be held or controlled by a bank or bank holding company to the extent that such limitation does not discriminate against out-of-state banks or bank holding companies. Individual states may also waive the 30% statewide concentration limits contained in the Riegle-Neal Act. The Riegle-Neal Act also allows banks to establish branch offices in other than the bank's home state if the target state has opted in to interstate branching.

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Bancorp is subject to capital adequacy rules and guidelines issued by the OCC, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (*FDIC*), and the Bank is subject to capital adequacy rules and guidelines issued by the OCC. These substantially identical rules and guidelines require Bancorp to maintain certain minimum ratios of capital to adjusted total assets and/or risk-weighted assets. Under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvements Act of 1991, the Federal regulatory agencies are required to implement and enforce these rules in a stringent manner. Bancorp is also subject to applicable provisions of Connecticut law insofar as they do not conflict with, or are not otherwise preempted by Federal banking law.

Bancorp is subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the *Exchange Act*), and, in accordance with the Exchange Act, files periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the *SEC*). The Bank's operations are subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the OCC and the FDIC.

Federal and state banking regulations govern, among other things, the scope of the business of a bank, a bank holding company or a financial holding company, the investments a bank may make, deposit reserves a bank must maintain, the establishment of branches and the activities of a bank with respect to mergers and acquisitions. The Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and as such, is subject to applicable provisions of the Federal Reserve Act and regulations there under. The Bank is subject to the federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Financial Institutions Supervisory Act to prevent banks from engaging in unsafe and unsound practices, as well as various other federal and state laws and consumer protection laws. The Bank is also subject to the comprehensive provisions of the National Bank Act.

The OCC regulates the number and locations of the branch offices of a national bank. The OCC may only permit a national bank to maintain branches in locations and under the conditions imposed by state law upon state banks. At this time, applicable Connecticut banking laws do not impose any material restrictions on the establishment of branches by Connecticut banks throughout Connecticut. New York State law is similar; however, the Bank cannot establish a branch in a town with a population of less than 50,000 if another bank is headquartered in the town.

The earnings and growth of Bancorp, the Bank and the banking industry are affected by the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States Government and its agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve Board. The Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board implements national monetary policy to curb inflation and combat recession. The Federal Reserve Board uses its power to adjust interest rates in United States Government securities, the Discount Rate and deposit reserve retention rates. The actions of the Federal Reserve Board influence the growth of bank loans, investments and deposits. They also affect interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. The nature and impact of any future changes in monetary policies cannot be predicted.

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In addition to other laws and regulations, Bancorp and the Bank are subject to the Community Reinvestment Act (*CRA*), which requires the federal bank regulatory agencies, when considering certain applications involving Bancorp or the Bank, to consider Bancorp's and the Bank's record of helping to meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The CRA was originally enacted because of concern over unfair treatment of prospective borrowers by banks and over unwarranted geographic differences in lending patterns. Existing banks have sought to comply with CRA in various ways; some banks have made use of more flexible lending criteria for certain types of loans and borrowers (consistent with the requirement to conduct safe and sound operations), while other banks have increased their efforts to make loans to help meet identified credit needs within the consumer community, such as those for home mortgages, home improvements and small business loans. Compliance may also include participation in various government insured lending programs, such as Federal Housing Administration insured or Veterans Administration guaranteed mortgage loans, Small Business Administration loans, and participation in other types of lending programs such as high loan-to-value ratio conventional mortgage loans with private mortgage insurance. To date, the market area from which the Bank draws much of its business is in the towns and cities in which the Bank has branch offices, which are characterized by a very diverse ethnic, economic and racial cross-section of the population. As the Bank expands further, the market areas served by the Bank will continue to evolve. Bancorp and the Bank have not and will not adopt any policies or practices, which discourage credit applications from, or unlawfully discriminate against, individuals or segments of the communities served by the Bank.

On October 26, 2001, the United and Strengthening America by Providing Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, or the *USA Patriot Act*, was enacted to further strengthen domestic security following the September 11, 2001 attacks. This Act amends various federal banking laws, particularly the Bank Secrecy Act, with the intent to curtail money laundering and other activities that might be undertaken to finance terrorist actions. The Act also requires that financial institutions in the United States enhance already established anti-money laundering policies, procedures and audit functions and ensure that controls are reasonably designed to detect instances of money laundering through certain correspondent or private banking accounts. Verification of customer identification, maintenance of said verification records and cross checking names of new customers against government lists of known or suspected terrorists is also required. The Patriot Act was reauthorized and modified with the enactment of The USA Patriot Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005.

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On July 20, 2002, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 was enacted, the primary purpose of which is to protect investors through improved corporate governance and responsibilities of, and disclosures by, public companies. The Act contains provisions for the limitations of services that external auditors may provide as well as requirements for the credentials of Audit Committee members. In addition, the principal executive and principal financial officers are required to certify in quarterly and annual reports that they have reviewed the report; and based on the officers knowledge, the reports accurately present the financial condition and results of operations of the company and contain no untrue statement or omission of material fact. The officers also certify their responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls, which insure that all material information is made known to the officers; this certification also includes the evaluation of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures and their impact upon financial reporting. Section 404 of the Act entitled Management Assessment of Internal Controls, requires that each annual report include an internal control report which states that it is the responsibility of management for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting, as well as an assessment by management of the effectiveness of the internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting. This section further requires that the external auditors attest to, and report on, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008

On October 3, 2008, President Bush signed into law the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA) which includes the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). The legislation was in response to the financial crises affecting the banking system and financial markets. The TARP gave the United States Department of the Treasury (the Treasury) authority to deploy up to \$700 billion into the financial system with an objective of improving liquidity in the capital markets. This was initially done by infusing billions of dollars into financial and insurance institutions as well as U.S. automakers. Since 2008, the U.S. Department of the Treasury has established several programs under the TARP, including the Financial Stability Program, to further stabilize the financial system, restore the flow of credit to consumers and businesses and tackle the foreclosure crisis to keep millions of Americans in their homes. Since this program began, many banks, large and small have accessed the program. However, due to constraints attendant to participation, many banks have repaid capital received from the government. The Bank did not participate in the TARP program, which is now closed to new entrants.

Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program

On November 21, 2008, the FDIC adopted the Final Rule implementing the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP) inaugurated October 14, 2008. The TLGP consists of two basic components: (1) the Debt Guarantee Program which guarantees newly issued senior unsecured debt of banks, thrifts, and certain holding companies and (2) the Transaction Account Guarantee Program which guarantees certain non-interest bearing deposit transaction accounts, such as business payroll accounts, regardless of dollar amount. The purpose of the TLGP was to provide an initiative to counter the system-wide crisis in the nation's financial sector by promoting financial stability by preserving confidence in the banking system and encourages liquidity in order to ease lending to creditworthy businesses and consumers.

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Patriot National Bank participated in the FDIC Transaction Account Guarantee Program which guaranteed full coverage on certain noninterest-bearing deposit transaction accounts, such as business accounts, until the expiration date of the program on December 31, 2010. Effective December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2012, The Board of Directors of the FDIC implemented a new final rule under section 343 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act that provides temporary unlimited coverage in addition to, and separate from, the coverage of at least \$250,000 available to depositors under the FDIC's general rules. The term "noninterest-bearing transaction account" includes a traditional checking account or demand deposit account on which the Bank pays no interest. It also includes Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTAs). It does not include other accounts, such as Traditional checking or demand deposit accounts that may earn interest, NOW accounts or money market deposit accounts. Bancorp did not participate in the Debt Guarantee portion of the TLGP.

Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009

The Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 became effective May 20, 2009. This act was a step towards stabilizing and reforming the United States financial and housing markets by helping American homeowners and increasing the flow of credit. It expands the reach of the Making Home Affordable Program (a TARP initiative) with an emphasis on reducing foreclosures. The act also contains provisions to help restore and support the flow of credit by increasing the borrowing authority of the FDIC and the National Credit Union Administration as well as extending the temporary increase in deposit insurance. The increase in deposit insurance may add confidence in depositors and allow depository institutions to better maintain this source of funding.

Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued a final rule effective January 1, 2010 that implements significant changes to the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA). The new rules require a standard form of Good Faith Estimate to disclose key terms and closing costs, including items such as the loan term, fixed or adjustable interest rate, prepayment penalty, total closing cost and cost of homeowners insurance. Additionally, changes to the settlement statement are also required and will allow borrowers to compare their final closing costs and loan terms against their good faith estimate. There are also limitations on third-party costs and a 30 day window from the date of closing to correct any errors or violations and reimburse the borrower for any overcharges.

Regulation E, Electronic Fund Transfers

The Board of Governors of the FRB amended Regulation E, Electronic Fund Transfers. The final rules, announced November 12, 2009, prohibit affected financial institutions from charging consumers fees for paying overdrafts on automated teller machine (ATM) and one-time debit card transactions, unless a consumer consents, or opts in, to the overdraft service for those types of transactions. The mandatory compliance date was July 1, 2010.

Bancorp does not anticipate that compliance with applicable federal and state banking laws will have a material adverse effect on its business or the business of the Bank. Neither Bancorp nor the Bank has any material patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises, concessions and royalty agreements or labor contracts, other than the charter granted to the Bank by the OCC.

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Recent Legislative Developments

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Act) was signed into law on July 21, 2010. The Act is a significant piece of legislation that will have major effects on the financial services industry, including the organization, financial condition and operations of banks and bank holding companies. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the Act; however, uncertainty remains as to its operational impact, which could have a material adverse impact on Bancorp's business, results of operations and financial condition. Many of the provisions of the Act are aimed at financial institutions that are significantly larger than Bancorp and the Bank. Notwithstanding this, there are many other provisions that Bancorp and the Bank are subject to and will have to comply with, including any new rules applicable to Bancorp and the Bank promulgated by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, a new regulatory body dedicated to consumer protection. As rules and regulations are promulgated by the agencies responsible for implementing and enforcing the Act, Bancorp and the Bank will have to address each to ensure compliance with applicable provisions of the Act and compliance costs are expected to increase.

In February 2009 the Bank entered into a formal written agreement (the Agreement) with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Bank has appointed a Compliance Committee of outside directors and the Chief Executive Officer. The Committee must report quarterly to the Board of Directors and to the OCC on the Bank's progress in complying with the Agreement. The Agreement requires the Bank to review, adopt and implement a number of policies and programs related to credit and operational issues. The Agreement further provides for certain asset growth restrictions for a limited period of time together with limitations on the acceptance of certain brokered deposits and the extension of credit to borrowers whose loans are criticized. The Bank may pay dividends during the term of the Agreement only with prior written permission from the OCC. The Agreement also requires that the Bank develop and implement a three-year capital plan. The Bank has taken or put into process many of the steps required by the Agreement, and does not anticipate that the restrictions included within the Agreement will impair its current business plan.

In June 2010 the company entered into a formal written agreement (the Reserve Bank Agreement) with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the Reserve Bank). Under the terms of the Reserve Bank Agreement, the Board of Directors of the Company are required to take appropriate steps to fully utilize the Company's financial and managerial resources to serve as a source of strength to the Bank including taking steps to insure that the Bank complies with the Agreement with the OCC. The Reserve Bank Agreement requires the Company to submit, adopt and implement a capital plan that is acceptable to the Reserve Bank. The Company must also report to the Reserve Bank quarterly on the Company's progress in complying with the Reserve Bank Agreement. The Agreement further provides for certain restrictions on the payment or receipt of dividends, distributions of interest or principal on subordinate debentures or trust preferred securities and the Company's ability to incur debt or to purchase or redeem its stock without the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank. The Company has taken or put into process many of the steps required by the Reserve Bank Agreement, and does not anticipate that the restrictions included within the Reserve Bank Agreement will impair its current business plan.

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Available Information

Our website address is <http://www.pnbdirectonline.com>; however, information found on, or that can be accessed through, our website is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K. Bancorp makes available free of charge on our website (under the links entitled For Investors , then SEC filings and then Documents), our annual report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as practicable after we electronically file such reports with or furnish it to the SEC. Because Bancorp is an electronic filer, such reports are filed with the SEC and are also available on their website (<http://www.sec.gov>). The public may also read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information about the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, Bancorp had 148 full-time employees and 9 part-time employees. None of the employees of Bancorp is covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

The risks involved in Bancorp's construction and commercial real estate loan portfolios are material.

Although Bancorp's commercial real estate and construction loan portfolios have been, by design, significantly reduced in the past year, they still constitute material portions of the Bank's assets and generally have more risk than residential mortgage loans. Both commercial real estate and construction loans often involve larger loan balances concentrated with single borrowers or groups of related borrowers as compared to single-family residential loans. Construction loans are secured by the property under construction, the value of which is uncertain prior to completion. Thus, it is more difficult to evaluate accurately the total loan funds required to complete a project and the related loan-to-value ratios. Speculative construction loans involve additional risk because the builder does not have a contract for the sale of the property at the time of construction.

Because the repayment of commercial real estate and construction loans depends on the successful management and operation of the borrower's properties or related businesses, repayments of such loans can be affected by adverse conditions in the real estate market or local economy as have been experienced in Bancorp's market area. The downturn in the real estate market within Bancorp's market area has, and may continue to, adversely impact the value of properties securing these loans and the ability to sell foreclosed properties efficiently.

Real estate lending in Bancorp's core Fairfield County, Connecticut market involves risks related to a decline in value of commercial and residential real estate.

The market value of real estate can fluctuate significantly in a relatively short period of time as a result of market conditions in the geographic area in which the real estate is located. A significant portion of Bancorp's total loan portfolio is secured by real estate located in Fairfield County, Connecticut and Westchester, County New York, areas historically of high affluence that have been materially impacted by the financial troubles experienced by large financial service companies on Wall Street and other companies in recent years. Credit markets have become tight and underwriting standards more stringent, and the inability of purchasers of real estate to obtain financing will continue to impact the real estate market. Therefore, these loans may be subject to changes in grade, classification, accrual status, foreclosure, or loss which could have an effect on the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

Bancorp's business is subject to various lending and other economic risks that could adversely impact Bancorp's results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in economic conditions, particularly a continued economic slowdown in Fairfield County, Connecticut and the New York metropolitan area, could hurt Bancorp's financial performance. A further deterioration in economic conditions, in particular an economic slowdown within Fairfield County, Connecticut and/or the New York metropolitan area, could result in the following consequences, any of which may hurt the business of Bancorp materially: loan delinquencies may increase; problem assets and foreclosures may increase; demand for the Bank's products and services may decline; and assets and collateral associated with the Bank's loans, especially real estate, may decline in value, thereby reducing a customer's borrowing power. During the years 2007 through 2009, the general economic conditions and specific business conditions in the United States including Fairfield County, Connecticut deteriorated resulting in increases in loan delinquencies, problem assets and foreclosures and declines in the value and collateral associated with the Bank's loans. During 2010, the economic climate improved marginally resulting in decreases in the Bank's non-performing assets. A prolonged period of economic recession or worsening of these adverse economic conditions may have a materially adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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Bancorp is Subject to a Formal Agreement with the OCC and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Bank is subject to a formal agreement with the OCC entered into in February 2009. The agreement provides for, among other things, the enhancement and implementation of certain programs to reduce the Bank's credit risk, commercial real estate loan concentration and the level of criticized assets, along with the augmentation of a profit plan and three-year capital program. Additionally, the agreement provides for certain asset growth restrictions for a limited period of time. The Bank does not anticipate that these restrictions will impair its current business plan. However, failure to comply with the provisions of the agreement could result in more severe enforcement actions and further restrictions.

In June 2010 the Company entered into a formal written agreement (the "Reserve Bank Agreement") with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the "Reserve Bank"). Under the terms of the Reserve Bank Agreement, the Board of Directors of the Company are required to take appropriate steps to fully utilize the Company's financial and managerial resources to serve as a source of strength to the Bank including taking steps to insure that the Bank complies with the agreement with the OCC. The Reserve Bank Agreement requires the Company to submit, adopt and implement a capital plan that is acceptable to the Reserve Bank. The Company must also report to the Reserve Bank quarterly on the Company's progress in complying with the Reserve Bank Agreement. The Agreement further provides for certain restrictions on the payment or receipt of dividends, distributions of interest or principal on subordinate debentures or trust preferred securities and the Company's ability to incur debt or to purchase or redeem its stock without the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank. The Company has taken or put into process many of the steps required by the Reserve Bank Agreement, and does not anticipate that the restrictions included within the Reserve Bank Agreement will impair its current business plan.

Bancorp's allowance for loan losses may not be adequate to cover actual losses.

Like all financial institutions, the Bank maintains an allowance for loan losses to provide for loan defaults and non-performance. The allowance for loan losses is based on an evaluation of the risks associated with the Bank's loans receivable as well as the Bank's prior loss experience. Deterioration in general economic conditions and unforeseen risks affecting customers will have an adverse effect on borrowers' capacity to repay timely their obligations before risk grades could reflect those changing conditions.

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The recent adverse changes in economic and market conditions in the Bank's market areas increase the risk that the allowance will become inadequate if borrowers continue to experience economic and other conditions adverse to their incomes and businesses. Maintaining the adequacy of the Bank's allowance for loan losses may require that the Bank make significant and unanticipated increases in the provision for loan losses, which would materially affect the results of operations and capital adequacy. The amount of future losses is susceptible to changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates that may be beyond the Bank's control and these losses may exceed current estimates. The current economic environment is uncertain and may result in additional risk of loan losses.

Federal regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, review the Bank's loans and assess the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. The regulatory agencies may require us to change classifications or grades on loans, increase the allowance for loan losses with additional provisions for loan losses and to recognize further loan charge-offs based upon their judgments, which may differ from ours. Any increase in the allowance for loan losses required by these regulatory agencies could have a negative effect on our results of operations and financial condition. During 2008 and 2009, the Bank significantly increased its allowance for loan losses based on management's evaluation of the current economic crisis and its impact on the real estate market in the Bank's market area. During 2010, the Bank's allowance for loan losses remained comparatively constant based on management's current assessment. While management believes that the allowance for loan losses is currently adequate to cover inherent losses, further loan deterioration could occur and therefore management cannot assure shareholders that there will not be a need to increase the allowance for loan losses or that the regulators will not require management to increase this allowance. Either of these occurrences could materially and adversely affect Bancorp's earnings and profitability.

Bancorp is subject to certain risks with respect to liquidity.

Liquidity refers to our ability to generate sufficient cash flows to support our operations and to fulfill our obligations, including commitments to originate loans, to repay our wholesale borrowings and other liabilities, and to satisfy the withdrawal of deposits by our customers.

Our primary sources of liquidity are the deposits we acquire organically through our branch network, borrowed funds, primarily in the form of wholesale borrowings; the cash flows generated through the repayment of loans and securities; and the cash flows from the sale of loans and securities. In addition, and depending on current market conditions, we may have the ability to access the capital markets from time to time.

Deposit flows, calls of investment securities and wholesale borrowings, and prepayments of loans and mortgage-related securities are strongly influenced by such external factors as the direction of interest rates, whether actual or perceived; local and national economic conditions; and competition for deposits and loans in the markets we serve. Furthermore, changes to the underwriting guidelines for wholesale borrowings or lending policies may limit or restrict our ability to borrow, and could therefore have a significant adverse impact on our liquidity. A decline in available funding could adversely impact our ability to originate loans, invest in securities, and meet our expenses, or to fulfill such obligations as repaying our borrowings or meeting deposit withdrawal demands.

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Bancorp's business is subject to interest rate risk and variations in interest rates may negatively affect Bancorp's financial performance.

Bancorp is unable to predict fluctuations of market interest rates, which are affected by many factors including: inflation, recession, a rise in unemployment, a tightening money supply, domestic and international disorder and instability in domestic and foreign financial markets. Changes in the interest rate environment may reduce Bancorp's profits. Bancorp realizes income from the differential or spread between the interest earned on loans, securities and other interest-earning assets, and interest paid on deposits, borrowings and other interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest spreads are affected by the difference between the maturities and repricing characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Bancorp is vulnerable to a decrease in interest rates because its interest-earning assets generally have shorter durations than its interest-bearing liabilities. As a result, material and prolonged decreases in interest rates would decrease Bancorp's net interest income. In contrast, an increase in the general level of interest rates may adversely affect the ability of some borrowers to pay the interest on and principal of their obligations. Like most financial institutions, Bancorp is affected by changes in interest rates, which are currently at record low levels, and by other economic factors beyond Bancorp's control. Although Bancorp has implemented strategies which are designed to reduce the potential effects of changes in interest rates on operations, these strategies may not always be successful. Accordingly, changes in levels of market interest rates could materially and adversely affect Bancorp's net interest spread, asset quality, levels of prepayments and cash flow as well as the market value of its securities portfolio and overall profitability.

Mortgage brokerage activity is also affected by interest rate fluctuations. Generally, increases in interest rates often lead to decreases in home refinancing activity, thus reducing the number of mortgage loans that Bancorp originates.

Bancorp's investment portfolio includes securities which are sensitive to interest rates and variations in interest rates may adversely impact Bancorp's profitability.

Bancorp's security portfolio is classified as available-for-sale, and is comprised of debt and mortgage-backed securities which are insured or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and auction rate preferred equity securities. These securities are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. Unrealized gains or losses in the available-for-sale portfolio for securities, other than those for which other-than-temporary impairment charges have been recorded, are reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity. As a result, future interest rate fluctuations may impact shareholders' equity, causing material fluctuations from quarter to quarter. The inability to hold its securities until maturity, or until payments are received on mortgage-backed securities, or until market conditions are favorable for a sale, could adversely affect Bancorp's earnings and profitability.

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Bancorp is dependent on its management team and the loss of its senior executive officers or other key employees could impair its relationship with its customers and adversely affect its business and financial results.

Bancorp's success is dependent upon the continued services and skills of its management team. The unexpected loss of services of one or more of these key personnel, without experienced and suitable replacements could have an adverse impact on Bancorp's business because of their skills, knowledge of Bancorp's market, years of industry experience and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel.

Bancorp's success also depends, in part, on its continued ability to attract and retain experienced commercial lenders and residential mortgage originators, as well as other management personnel. The loss of the services of several of such key personnel could adversely affect Bancorp's growth and prospects to the extent it is unable to quickly replace such personnel. Competition for commercial lenders and residential mortgage originators is strong within the commercial banking and mortgage banking industries, and Bancorp may not be successful in retaining or attracting personnel.

A breach of information security could negatively affect Bancorp's earnings.

Bancorp increasingly depends upon data processing, communications and information exchange on a variety of computing platforms and networks, and over the internet to conduct its business. Bancorp cannot be certain that all of its systems are entirely free from vulnerability to attack, despite safeguards it has instituted. In addition, Bancorp relies on the services of a variety of vendors to meet its data processing and communication needs. If information security is breached, information can be lost or misappropriated; this could result in financial loss or costs to Bancorp or damages to others. These costs or losses could materially exceed the amount of insurance coverage, if any, which would have an adverse effect on Bancorp's results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the Bank's reputation could be harmed, which also could materially adversely affect Bancorp's financial condition and results of operation.

We are subject to environmental liability risk associated with our lending activities.

A significant portion of our loan portfolio is secured by real property. During the ordinary course of business, we may foreclose on, and take title to, properties securing certain loans. In doing so, there is a risk that hazardous or toxic substances could be found on these properties. If hazardous or toxic substances are found, we may be liable for remediation costs, as well as for personal injury and property damage. In addition, we own and operate certain properties that may be subject to similar environmental liability risks.

Environmental laws may require us to incur substantial expenses and may materially reduce the affected property's value or limit our ability to use or sell the affected property. In addition, future laws or more stringent interpretations or enforcement policies with respect to existing laws may increase our exposure to environmental liability. Although we have policies and procedures requiring the performance of an environmental site assessment before initiating any foreclosure action on real property, these assessments may not be sufficient to detect all potential environmental hazards. The remediation costs and any other financial liabilities associated with an environmental hazard could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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Our business may be adversely impacted by acts of war or terrorism.

Acts of war or terrorism could have a significant adverse impact on our ability to conduct our business. Such events could affect the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans, could impair the value of the collateral securing our loans, and could cause significant property damage, thus increasing our expenses and/or reducing our revenues. In addition, such events could affect the ability of our depositors to maintain their deposits with the Bank. Although we have established disaster recovery policies and procedures, the occurrence of any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on the dividends we receive from our subsidiary.

Bancorp is a separate and distinct legal entity from the Bank, and all of the revenues Bancorp receives consist of dividends from the Bank. These dividends are the primary funding source for the interest and principal payments on our debt. Various federal and state laws and regulations limit the amount of dividends that a bank may pay to its parent company. In addition, our right to participate in a distribution of assets upon the liquidation or reorganization of a subsidiary may be subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors. If the Bank is unable to pay dividends to Bancorp, we may not be able to pay our obligations. The inability to receive dividends from the Bank could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, our financial condition, and our results of operations, as well as our ability to maintain or increase the current level of cash dividends paid to our shareholders. Beginning in the second quarter of 2009, the Company began deferring interest payments on the subordinated debentures as permitted under the terms of the debentures. The deferral in the fourth quarter of 2010 represented the seventh consecutive quarter of deferral. The Company continues to accrue and charge interest to operations. The Company may only defer the payment of interest for 20 consecutive quarters, until March 2014, and all accrued interest must be paid prior to or at completion of the deferral period.

The price of our common stock may fluctuate.

The market price of our common stock could be subject to significant fluctuations due to changes in sentiment in the market regarding our operations or business prospects. Among other factors, these risks may be affected by:

- operating results that vary from the expectations of our management or of securities analysts and investors;
- developments in our business or in the financial services sector generally;
- regulatory or legislative changes affecting our industry generally or our business and operations;
- operating and securities price performance of companies that investors consider to be comparable to us;
- changes in estimates or recommendations by securities analysts or rating agencies;
- announcements of strategic developments, acquisitions, dispositions, financings, and other material events by us or our competitors; and
- changes or volatility in global financial markets and economies, general market conditions, interest or foreign exchange rates, stock, commodity, credit, or asset valuations.

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Furthermore, given recent and ongoing market and economic conditions, the market price of our common stock may be subject to further significant market fluctuations. The recession that began in the second half of 2007 has continued to have an adverse impact on real estate values; in addition, foreclosure filings are increasing and unemployment remains atypically high. These factors have negatively affected the credit performance of mortgage and other loans, and resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by financial institutions. The resulting economic pressure on property owners and other borrowers, and the lack of confidence in the financial markets in general, has adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, our business and results of operations.

In addition, stock markets around the world have experienced significant price and trading volume volatility, with shares of financial services firms being adversely impacted, in particular. While the U.S. and other governments continue to take action to restore confidence in the financial markets and to promote job creation and economic growth, continued or further market and economic turmoil could occur in the near or long term, which could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and volatility in the price and trading volume of our common stock.

Difficult market conditions have adversely affected Bancorp's industry.

Bancorp is exposed to downturns in the U.S. economy, and particularly the local markets in which it operates in Connecticut and New York. Declines in the housing market with falling home prices and increasing foreclosures, unemployment and under-employment, have negatively impacted the credit performance of mortgage and construction loans and resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by financial institutions, including government-sponsored enterprises as well as major commercial and investment banks. These write-downs have caused many financial institutions to seek additional capital, to merge with larger and stronger institutions and, in some cases, to fail. Many lenders and institutional investors have reduced or ceased providing funding to borrowers, including other financial institutions. This market turmoil and the tightening of credit have led to an increased level of commercial and consumer delinquencies, lack of consumer confidence, increased market volatility and generally widespread reductions in business activity. The resulting economic pressure on consumers and lack of confidence in the financial markets has adversely affected Bancorp's business, financial condition and results of operations. A worsening of these conditions would likely exacerbate the adverse effects of these difficult market conditions on us and other financial institutions. In particular:

Economic conditions may continue to affect market confidence levels and may cause adverse changes in payment patterns, causing increases in delinquencies, which could affect our charge-offs and provision for loan losses.

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The ability to assess the creditworthiness of the Bank's customers or to estimate the values of collateral for loans may be impaired if the models and approaches we use become less predictive of future behaviors, valuations, assumptions or estimates due to the unpredictable economic climate.

Increasing consolidation of financial services companies as a result of current market conditions could have unexpected adverse effects upon our ability to compete effectively.

We may be required to pay significantly higher FDIC premiums, special assessments, or taxes that could adversely affect our earnings.

Market developments have significantly depleted the insurance fund of the FDIC and reduced the ratio of reserves to insured deposits. As a result, we may be required to pay significantly higher premiums or additional special assessments or taxes that could adversely affect our earnings. We are generally unable to control the amount of premiums that we are required to pay for FDIC insurance. If there are additional bank or financial institution failures, we may be required to pay even higher FDIC premiums than the higher levels imposed in 2010. These increases and any future increases or required prepayments in FDIC insurance premiums or taxes may materially adversely affect our results of operations.

We are subject to risks associated with taxation.

The amount of income taxes we are required to pay on our earnings is based on federal and state legislation and regulations. We provide for current and deferred taxes in our financial statements, based on our results of operations, business activity, legal structure, interpretation of tax statutes, assessment of risk of adjustment upon audit, and application of financial accounting standards. We may take tax return filing positions for which the final determination of tax is uncertain. Our net income and earnings per share may be reduced if a federal, state, or local authority assesses additional taxes that have not been provided for in our consolidated financial statements. There can be no assurance that we will achieve our anticipated effective tax rate either due to a change to tax law, a change in regulatory or judicial guidance, or an audit assessment which denies previously recognized tax benefits.

Risks associated with changes in technology.

Financial products and services have become increasingly technology-driven. Our ability to meet the needs of our customers competitively, and in a cost-efficient manner, is dependent on our ability to keep pace with technological advances and to invest in new technology as it becomes available. Many of our competitors have greater resources to invest in technology than we do and may be better equipped to market new technology-driven products and services. The ability to keep pace with technological change is important, and the failure to do so on our part could have a material adverse impact on our business and therefore on our financial condition and results of operations.

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Strong competition within Bancorp's market area may limit the growth and profitability of the Company.

Competition in the banking and financial services industry is intense. The Fairfield County, Connecticut and the New York City metropolitan areas have a high concentration of financial institutions including large money center and regional banks, community banks and credit unions. Some of Bancorp's competitors offer products and services that the Bank currently does not offer, such as private banking and trust services. Many of these competitors have substantially greater resources and lending limits than Bancorp and may offer certain services that Bancorp does not or cannot provide. Price competition for loans and deposits might result in the Bank earning less on its loans and paying more for deposits, which reduces net interest income. Bancorp expects competition to increase in the future as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes. Bancorp's profitability depends upon its continued ability to successfully compete in its market area.

Government regulation may have an adverse effect on Bancorp's profitability and growth.

Bancorp is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency as the Bank's chartering authority, by the FDIC, as insurer of its deposits, and by the Federal Reserve Board as regulator of Bancorp. Changes in state and federal banking laws and regulations or in federal monetary policies could adversely affect the Bank's ability to maintain profitability and continue to grow and, in light of recent economic conditions, such changes are expected but cannot be predicted. For example, new legislation or regulation could limit the manner in which Bancorp may conduct its business, including the Bank's ability to obtain financing, attract deposits, make loans and achieve satisfactory interest spreads. One proposal that was passed implemented a new federal agency devoted to the rights of consumers that would regulate banks on a parallel track with banking regulatory authorities. The laws, regulations, interpretations and enforcement policies that apply to Bancorp have been subject to significant, and sometimes retroactively applied, changes in recent years, and are likely to change significantly in the future.

Legislation proposing significant structural reforms to the financial services industry considered in the U.S. Congress, including, among other things, has created the Consumer Financial Protection Agency, which gives broad authority to regulate financial service providers and financial products. In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank has passed guidance on incentive compensation at the banking organizations it regulates and the United States Department of the Treasury and the federal banking regulators have issued statements calling for higher capital and liquidity requirements for banking organizations. Complying with any new legislative or regulatory requirements, and any programs established thereunder by federal and state governments to address the current economic crisis, could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and our ability to fill positions with the most qualified candidates available.

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Changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure.

Laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, SEC regulations and NASDAQ rules, have added to the responsibilities that companies, such as Bancorp, have. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, and as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies, which could make compliance more difficult and result in higher costs. Bancorp is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. As a result, Bancorp's efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. Bancorp's reputation may be harmed if it does not continue to comply with these laws, regulations and standards.

The earnings of financial institutions are significantly affected by general business and economic conditions.

As a financial institution, Bancorp's operations and profitability are impacted by general business and economic conditions in the United States and abroad. These conditions include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, money supply, political issues, legislative and regulatory changes and the strength of the U.S. economy and the local economies in which we operate, all of which are beyond Bancorp's control. In recent years, the banking world has experienced unprecedented upheaval, including the failure of some of the leading financial institutions in the world. Further deterioration in economic conditions could result in an increase in loan delinquencies and non-performing assets, decreases in loan collateral values and a decrease in demand for the Bank's products and services, among other things, any of which could have a material adverse impact on Bancorp's results of operations and financial condition and for which Bancorp cannot currently predict or implement plans to combat.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Patriot National Bancorp Inc. s corporate headquarters and main branch banking office is located at 900 Bedford Street in Stamford, Connecticut. The building is leased by the Bank, as are its eighteen other branch banking offices, one loan origination office and additional administrative and operational office space. The Bank also leases space at its main office for additional parking. Lease commencement dates for office locations range from April 2003 to May 2008 and lease expiration dates fall between August 2011 and January 2022. Most of the leases contain rent escalation provisions, as well as renewal options for one or more periods.

The Bank has sublet and licensed excess space in two of its locations to an attorney. See also Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions. For additional information regarding the Bank s lease obligations, see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

All leased properties are in good condition.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Neither Bancorp nor the Bank has any pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to its business, to which Bancorp or the Bank is a party or any of its property is subject.

On October 9, 2009, a complaint captioned PNBK Holdings LLC v. Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and Patriot National Bank was filed in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York (the Federal Litigation). PNBK Holdings LLC is a Delaware entity formed as the investment vehicle for an investor group led by Michael A. Carrazza (collectively, Carrazza). Carrazza also filed a complaint with the State of Connecticut Superior Court Stamford Judicial District on October 9, 2009 captioned PNBK Holdings LLC and Michael A. Carrazza v. Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and Patriot National Bank (the Connecticut Litigation). The complaint filed by Carrazza alleged, among other things, breach of the Letter of Intent, including a breach by Bancorp of the Letter of Intent s exclusivity provision and Bancorp s failure to enter into a definitive Securities Purchase Agreement (SPA). On December 16, 2009, Bancorp and Carrazza executed the SPA. As part of the execution of the SPA, the Federal Litigation was withdrawn with prejudice and the Connecticut Litigation was held in abeyance, pending the closing of the transaction. On October 15, 2010, the transaction closed and, as a result, the Connecticut Litigation was subsequently withdrawn. There are no outstanding claims or liabilities relating to these proceedings.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Market Information**

Bancorp Common Stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the Symbol PNBK. On December 31, 2010, the last sale price for Bancorp Common Stock on the NASDAQ Global Market was \$2.10.

The following table sets forth the high and low sales price and dividends per share of Bancorp Common Stock for the last two fiscal years for each quarter as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market.

Quarter Ended	2010			2009		
	Sales Price		Cash Dividends Declared	Sales Price		Cash Dividends Declared
	High	Low		High	Low	
March 31	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.41	\$	\$ 7.74	\$ 2.13	\$
June 30	3.00	1.50		5.04	2.04	
September 30	2.45	1.56		4.50	1.85	
December 31	2.40	1.85		2.45	1.40	

Holders

There were approximately 587 shareholders of record of Bancorp Common Stock as of December 31, 2010. This number does not reflect the number of persons or entities holding stock in nominee name through banks, brokerage firms or other nominees.

Dividends

Bancorp's ability to pay dividends is dependent on the Bank's ability to pay dividends to Bancorp. Pursuant to the February 9, 2009 Agreement between the Bank and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Bank can pay dividends to Bancorp only pursuant to a dividend policy requiring compliance with the Bank's OCC-approved capital program, in compliance with applicable law and with the prior written determination of no supervisory objection by the Assistant Deputy Comptroller. In addition to the Agreement, certain other restrictions exist regarding the ability of the Bank to transfer funds to Bancorp in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. The approval of the Comptroller of the Currency is required to pay dividends in excess of the Bank's earnings retained in the current year plus retained net earnings for the preceding two years. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank had no retained earnings available for distribution to Bancorp as dividends. The Bank is also prohibited from paying dividends that would reduce its capital ratios below minimum regulatory requirements. The Federal Reserve Bank has imposed further dividend restrictions on Bancorp.

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Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the fourth quarter of 2010, Bancorp did not have any sales of unregistered securities.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

During the fourth quarter of 2010 there were no shares of Bancorp stock repurchased through the Stock Repurchase Program. For additional information regarding the Company's stock repurchase program, see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

As of December 31, 2010, Bancorp did not have any securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.

Table of Contents**Performance Graph**

The performance graph compares the yearly percentage change in Bancorp's cumulative total shareholder return on its common stock over the last five fiscal years to the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index and the NASDAQ Bank Index. Total shareholder return is measured by dividing the sum of the cumulative amount of dividends for the measurement period (assuming dividend reinvestment) and the difference between Bancorp's share price at the end and the beginning of the measurement period, by the share price at the beginning of the measurement period.

Index	Period Ending					
	12/31/05	12/31/06	12/31/07	12/31/08	12/31/09	12/31/10
Patriot National Bancorp, Inc	100.00	143.75	86.79	37.23	8.42	11.41
S & P 500	100.00	117.03	121.16	74.53	92.01	103.77
NASDAQ Bank Index	100.00	106.20	82.76	62.96	51.31	57.41

Table of ContentsItem 6. **Selected Financial Data**

	At or for the year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Operating Data:					
Interest and dividend income	\$ 35,608,891	\$ 42,968,080	\$ 55,750,246	\$ 51,862,157	\$ 38,009,526
Interest expense	13,474,543	24,359,828	28,539,067	27,767,310	18,069,648
Net interest income	22,134,348	18,608,252	27,211,179	24,094,847	19,939,878
Provision for loan losses	7,714,000	13,089,000	11,289,772	75,000	1,040,000
Non-interest income (loss)	2,354,240	2,946,480	(149,108)	2,233,915	2,359,149
Non-interest expense	31,948,533	30,131,588	25,947,905	22,038,836	17,576,872
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	225,000	2,213,750	(3,064,000)	1,537,000	1,267,000
Net (loss) income	(15,398,945)	(23,879,606)	(7,111,606)	2,677,926	2,415,155
Per Share Data:					
Basic (loss) income per share	(1.30)	(5.02)	(1.50)	0.56	0.67
Diluted (loss) income per share	(1.30)	(5.02)	(1.50)	0.56	0.66
Dividends per share			0.180	0.180	0.175
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and due from banks	136,324,258	97,535,593	4,286,233	2,760,246	3,868,670
Federal funds sold	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	11,000,000	27,000,000
Short-term investments	453,400	263,839	316,518	251,668	24,605,869
Investment securities	49,765,000	55,177,931	58,401,177	71,857,840	70,222,035
Loans, net	534,531,213	645,205,943	788,568,687	685,885,990	506,884,155
Total assets	784,324,854	866,416,921	913,358,978	807,530,254	645,982,795
Total deposits	646,808,829	761,334,292	784,821,351	672,399,409	561,451,664
Total borrowings	65,248,000	65,248,000	65,248,000	62,748,000	16,248,000
Total shareholders equity	67,172,188	35,861,310	58,774,144	66,835,367	64,283,345

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

Critical Accounting Policies

Bancorp's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and to disclose contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management has identified accounting for the allowance for loan losses, the analysis and valuation of its investment securities, and the valuation of deferred tax assets, as Bancorp's most critical accounting policies and estimates in that they are important to the portrayal of Bancorp's financial condition and results. They require management's most subjective and complex judgment as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Allowance for Loan Losses

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

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

The allowance consists of allocated and general components. The allocated component relates to loans that are considered impaired. For such impaired loans, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value if the loan is collateral dependent or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers all other loans, segregated generally by loan type, and is based on historical loss experience with adjustments for qualitative factors which are made after an assessment of internal or external influences on credit quality that are not fully reflected in the historical loss data. In addition, a risk rating system is utilized to evaluate the general component of the allowance for loan losses. Under this system, management assigns risk ratings between one and nine to commercial and industrial loans, construction loans and commercial real estate loans. Risk ratings are assigned based upon the recommendations of the credit analyst and the originating loan officer and confirmed by the Loan Committee at the initiation of the transactions and are reviewed and changed, when necessary, during the life of the loan. Loans assigned a risk rating of six or above are monitored more closely by the credit administration officers and the Loan Committee.

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The Company provides for loan losses based on the consistent application of our documented allowance for loan loss methodology. Loan losses are charged to the allowance for loans losses and recoveries are credited to it. Additions to the allowance for loan losses are provided by charges against income based on various factors which, in our judgment, deserve current recognition in estimating probable losses. Loan losses are charged-off in the period the loans, or portion thereof, are deemed uncollectible. Generally, the Company will record a loan charge-off (including a partial charge-off) to reduce a loan to the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral, less cost to sell, for collateral dependent loans. The Company regularly reviews the loan portfolio and makes adjustments for loan losses in order to maintain the allowance for loan losses in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The allowance for loan losses consists primarily of the following two components:

- (1) Allowances are established for impaired loans (generally defined by the Company as non-accrual loans). The amount of impairment provided for as an allowance is represented by the deficiency, if any, between the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original loan's effective interest rate or the underlying collateral value, and loans classified as troubled debt restructurings less estimated costs to sell, if the loan is collateral dependent, and the carrying value of the loan. Impaired loans that have no impairment losses are not considered for general valuation allowances described below.
- (2) General allowances are established for loan losses on a portfolio basis for loans that do not meet the definition of impaired. The portfolio is grouped into similar risk characteristics, primarily loan type, loan-to-value, if collateral dependent, and internal risk ratings. Management applies an estimated loss rate to each loan group. The loss rates applied are based on the Company's cumulative prior three year loss experience adjusted, as appropriate, for the environmental factors discussed below. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revisions based upon changes in economic and real estate market conditions. Actual loan losses may be more or less than the allowance for loan losses management has established, which could have an effect on the Company's financial results.

The adjustments to the Company's loss experience are based on Management's evaluation of several environmental factors, including:

- Changes in local, regional, national and international economic and business conditions and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio, including the condition of various market segments;
- Changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio and in the terms of the loans;
- Changes in the experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff;
- Changes in the volume and severity of past due loans, the volume of nonaccrual loans, and the volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans;
- Changes in the quality of the loan review system;
- Changes in the value of the underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans;
- The existence and effect of any concentrations of credit, and changes in the level of such concentrations; and
- The effect of other external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the existing portfolio.

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In evaluating the estimated loss factors to be utilized for each loan group, management also reviews actual loss history over an extended period of time as reported by the OCC and FDIC for institutions both in the Company's market area and nationally for periods that are believed to have experienced similar economic conditions.

In underwriting a loan secured by real property, we require an appraisal of the property by an independent licensed appraiser approved by the Company's Board of Directors. For loans in excess of \$2.5 million, the appraisal is subject to review by an independent third party hired by the Company. Management reviews and inspects properties before disbursement of funds during the term of a construction loan. Generally, Management obtains updated appraisals when a loan is deemed impaired and if a construction loan, within 120 days prior to the scheduled maturity date. These appraisals may be more limited than those prepared for the underwriting of a new loan. All appraisals are also reviewed internally by the internal loan review function.

Management evaluates the allowance for loan losses based on the combined total of the impaired and general components. Generally, when the loan portfolio increases, absent other factors, the allowance for loan loss methodology results in a higher dollar amount of estimated probable losses. Conversely, when the loan portfolio decreases, absent other factors, the allowance for loan loss methodology results in a lower dollar amount of estimated probable losses.

Each quarter management evaluates the allowance for loan losses and adjust the allowance as appropriate through a provision for loan losses. While the Company uses the best information available to make evaluations, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if conditions differ substantially from the information used in making the evaluations. In addition, as an integral part of their examination process, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency will periodically review the allowance for loan losses. The OCC may require the Company to adjust the allowance based on their analysis of information available to them at the time of their examination.

Fair Value Measurements

Bancorp uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures. 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 is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in certain instances, there are no quoted market prices for certain assets or liabilities. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the asset or liability.

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Fair value measurements focus on exit prices in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment.

The Company's fair value measurements are classified into a fair value hierarchy based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. The three categories within the hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 Inputs Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 Inputs Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lower level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Bancorp performs a quarterly analysis of those securities that are in an unrealized loss position to determine if those losses qualify as other-than-temporary impairments. This analysis considers the following criteria in its determination: the ability of the issuer to meet its obligations, the impairment due to a deterioration in credit, management's plans and ability to maintain its investment in the security, the length of time and the amount by which the security has been in a loss position, the interest rate environment, the general economic environment and prospects or projections for improvement or deterioration.

Management has made the determination that none of the Bank's investment securities are other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010, and no impairment charges were recorded during the year ended December 31, 2010.

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Income taxes

The Company recognizes income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company recognizes a benefit from its tax positions only if it is more-likely-than-not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information.

The periods subject to examination for the Company's Federal returns are the tax years 2005 through 2010. The periods subject to examination for the Company's significant state return, which is Connecticut, are the tax years 2007 through 2010. The Company believes that its income tax filing positions and deductions will be sustained upon examination and does not anticipate any adjustments that will result in a material change in its financial statements. As a result, no reserve for uncertain income tax positions has been recorded.

The Company's policy for recording interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions is to record such items as part of its provision for federal and state income taxes.

Recent Economic Developments

There have been significant and historical disruptions in the financial system during the past few years and many lenders and financial institutions have reduced or ceased to provide funding to borrowers, including other lending institutions. The availability of credit, confidence in the entire financial sector, and volatility in financial markets has been adversely affected. The Federal Reserve Bank has been providing vast amounts of liquidity into the banking system to compensate for weaknesses in short-term borrowing markets and other capital markets.

In response to the financial crises affecting the overall banking system and financial markets, on October 3, 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA), was enacted. Under the EESA, the United States Treasury Department (the Treasury) has the authority to, among other things, purchase mortgages, mortgage-backed securities and certain other financial instruments from financial institutions for the purpose of stabilizing and providing liquidity to the U.S. financial markets.

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The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures deposits at FDIC-insured financial institutions up to certain limits. The FDIC charges insured financial institutions premiums to maintain the Deposit Insurance Fund. Based on the Bank's current capital classification, a higher level of FDIC insurance premiums is assessed. In addition, the Bank paid a special assessment of \$453,500 in the second quarter of 2009. Special assessments were levied on all financial institutions.

The EESA includes a permanent provision in the amount of deposits insured by the FDIC to \$250,000. On November 21, 2008, the FDIC adopted the Final Rule implementing the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP) inaugurated October 14, 2008. The TLGP consists of two basic components: (1) the Debt Guarantee Program which guarantees newly issued senior unsecured debt of banks, thrifts, and certain holding companies and (2) the Transaction Account Guarantee Program which guarantees certain non-interest bearing deposit transaction accounts, such as business payroll accounts, regardless of dollar amount. The purpose of the TLGP was to provide an initiative to counter the system wide crisis in the nation's financial sector by promoting financial stability by preserving confidence in the banking system and encourages liquidity in order to ease lending to creditworthy business and consumers.

Patriot National Bank participated in the FDIC Transaction Account Guarantee Program which guaranteed full coverage on certain noninterest-bearing deposit transaction accounts, such as business accounts, until the expiration date of the program on December 31, 2010. Effective December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2012, The Board of Directors of the FDIC implemented a new final rule under section 343 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act that provides temporary unlimited coverage in addition to, and separate from, the coverage of at least \$250,000 available to depositors under the FDIC's general rules. The term "noninterest-bearing transaction account" includes a traditional checking account or demand deposit account on which the Bank pays no interest. It also includes Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTAs). It does not include other accounts, such as Traditional checking or demand deposit accounts that may earn interest, NOW accounts or money market deposit accounts. The Company did not participate in the Debt Guarantee portion of the TLGP.

Summary

In a year of continued economic slowdown and financial disruption, Bancorp reported a net loss of \$15.4 million (\$1.30 loss per share) for 2010 compared to a net loss of \$23.9 million (\$5.02 loss per share) for 2009. This is primarily the result of an 19% increase in the net interest income and a \$5.4 million decrease in the loan loss provision. Total assets ended the year at \$784.3 million, which represents a decrease of \$82.1 million. Management strategically planned for a reduction in assets in 2010 to shrink the exposures in certain loan concentrations and to maintain regulatory capital.

Net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$3.5 million, or 19%, to \$22.1 million as compared to \$18.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This is the result of a significant reduction in the cost of funds on deposits, in conjunction with the collection of \$1.8 million of interest on past due non-performing loans after scheduled principal payments, if any, have been satisfied.

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Total assets decreased by 9% during the year as the loan portfolio decreased \$110.7 million from \$645.2 million at December 31, 2009 to \$534.5 million at December 31, 2010. The available-for-sale securities portfolio decreased by \$8.3 million, or 17%, to \$40.6 million at December 31, 2010 as compared to \$48.8 million at December 31, 2009. Total deposits decreased \$114.5 million from \$761.3 million at December 31, 2009 to \$646.8 million at December 31, 2010. This is reflective of management's pricing strategy to lower the cost of funds and reduce the reliance on higher cost funding products. FHLB advances are unchanged from December 31, 2009. Shareholders' equity increased \$31.3 million from \$35.9 million at December 31, 2009 as compared to \$67.2 million at December 31, 2010. This is primarily a result of the capital infusion of \$46.2 million less the net loss of \$15.4 million.

FINANCIAL CONDITION***Assets***

Bancorp's total assets decreased \$82.1 million, or 9%, from \$866.4 million at December 31, 2009 to \$784.3 million at December 31, 2010 as the Bank reduced its concentration in high risk loan products as construction loans were reduced by \$90.6 million. Cash and due from banks increased \$38.8 million compared to December 31, 2009. This increase is part of management's strategy to strengthen the Company's liquidity position.

Investments

The following table is a summary of Bancorp's investment portfolio at fair value at December 31 for the years shown.

	2010	2009	2008
U. S. Government Agency obligations	\$	\$ 5,108,500	\$ 10,102,248
U. S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities	37,471,878	40,503,458	37,998,569
Auction Rate preferred equity securities	3,092,822	3,218,023	3,878,860
Federal Reserve Bank stock	1,192,000	1,839,650	1,913,200
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,508,300	4,508,300	4,508,300
Other investments	3,500,000		
Total Investments	\$ 49,765,000	\$ 55,177,931	\$ 58,401,177

Total investments decreased \$5.4 million, or 10%, primarily as a result of the \$15.0 million in proceeds from calls of government agency obligations, \$8.8 million in principal payments on mortgage-backed securities, \$0.6 million from proceeds from sales of Federal Reserve Bank stock, which were partially offset by \$15.2 million in purchases of government agency bonds and mortgage-backed securities and \$3.5 million in purchases of other investments.

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The following table presents the maturity distribution of available-for-sale investment securities at December 31, 2010 and the weighted average yield of the amortized cost of such securities. The weighted average yields were calculated on the amortized cost and effective yields to maturity of each security. Actual maturities of mortgage-backed securities may differ from contractual maturities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be called or repaid without any penalties. As mortgage-backed securities are not due at a single maturity date, they are included in the No maturity category in the following maturity summary.

	One year or less	Over one through five years	Over five through ten years	Over ten years	No maturity	Total	Weighted Average Yield
U. S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 36,572,430	\$ 36,572,430	3.69%
Money market preferred equity securities					1,899,720	1,899,720	4.59%
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 38,472,150	\$ 38,472,150	3.73%
Weighted average yield					3.73%	3.73%	

The following table presents a summary of investments for any issuer that exceeds 10% of shareholders' equity at December 31, 2010:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available for sale securities:		
U. S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 36,572,430	\$ 37,471,878

Table of Contents***Loans***

The following table is a summary of Bancorp's loan portfolio at December 31 for each of the years shown:

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Real Estate					
Commercial	\$ 228,842,489	\$ 230,225,306	\$ 262,570,339	\$ 233,121,685	\$ 166,799,341
Residential	187,058,318	195,571,225	170,449,780	110,154,838	91,077,687
Construction	63,889,083	154,457,082	257,117,081	254,296,326	173,840,322
Construction to permanent	10,331,043	15,989,976	35,625,992	37,701,509	29,988,131
Commercial	14,573,790	19,298,505	33,860,527	27,494,531	23,997,640
Consumer home equity	42,884,962	44,309,265	45,022,128	29,154,498	26,933,277
Consumer and overdrafts	1,932,763	1,155,059	993,707	1,270,360	1,251,300
Total loans	549,512,448	661,006,418	805,639,554	693,193,747	513,887,698
Premiums on purchased loans	242,426	131,993	158,072	195,805	292,543
Net deferred costs (fees)	150,440	(138,350)	(981,869)	(1,830,942)	(1,665,654)
Allowance for loan losses	(15,374,101)	(15,794,118)	(16,247,070)	(5,672,620)	(5,630,432)
Loans, net	\$ 534,531,213	\$ 645,205,943	\$ 788,568,687	\$ 685,885,990	\$ 506,884,155

Bancorp's net loan portfolio decreased \$110.7 million, or 17%, to \$534.5 million at December 31, 2010 from \$645.2 million at December 31, 2009. The decline in the loan portfolio was primarily as a result of a continued moratorium on new construction loans, a contraction of commercial real estate loans and the continued payoff on the remainder of the loan portfolio. Significant decreases in the portfolio include a \$90.6 million decrease in construction loans, a \$1.4 million decrease in commercial real estate loans, a \$5.7 million decrease in construction to permanent loans, a \$4.7 million decrease in commercial loans and an \$8.5 million decrease in residential real estate loans because of refinances due to a lower rate environment. The decline in the loan portfolio in 2010 reflects the implementation of management's strategic decision to reduce its concentration in speculative construction and commercial real estate lending. The decline in the portfolio is also reflective of the weakened demand for real estate based financing in Fairfield and New Haven Counties in Connecticut and the metropolitan New York area where the Bank primarily conducts its lending business.

At December 31, 2010, the net loan to deposit ratio was 83% and the net loan to asset ratio was 68%. At December 31, 2009, the net loan to deposit ratio was 85%, and the net loan to asset ratio was 74%.

Table of Contents**Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates**

The following table presents the maturities of loans in Bancorp's portfolio at December 31, 2010, by type of loan:

(thousands of dollars)	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years	Total
Commercial real estate	\$ 39,902	\$ 42,987	\$ 145,953	\$ 228,842
Residential real estate	3,616	622	182,820	187,058
Construction loans	63,889			63,889
Construction to permanent loans			10,331	10,331
Commercial loans	5,916	4,385	4,273	14,574
Consumer home equity	1,093	55	41,737	42,885
Consumer and overdrafts	1,792	141		1,933
Total	\$ 116,208	\$ 48,190	\$ 385,114	\$ 549,512
 Fixed rate loans	 \$ 26,602	 \$ 22,958	 \$ 13,139	 \$ 62,699
Variable rate loans	89,606	25,232	371,975	486,813
 Total	 \$ 116,208	 \$ 48,190	 \$ 385,114	 \$ 549,512

Loan Concentrations

The Bank has no concentrations of loans other than those disclosed in the above summary loan portfolio table. Commercial real estate plus construction represents 55.2% of total loans, down from 60.6% at December 31, 2009.

Allowance for Loan Losses

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

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. The allowance for loan losses decreased slightly by \$420,000 from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010 due to net charge-offs of \$8.1 million after provisions of \$7.7 million.

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Based on the significant reduction in the loan portfolio and management's most recent evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, the provision for loan losses charged to operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 of \$7.7 million represents a decrease of \$5.4 million when compared to the provision of \$13.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due for payment unless the loan is well-secured and in process of collection. Consumer installment loans are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual status or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual status or charged off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis method until qualifying for return to accrual status. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Management considers all non-accrual loans and troubled debt restructurings to be impaired. In most cases, loan payments that are past due less than 90 days, based on contractual terms, are considered collection delays and the related loans are not considered to be impaired. The Bank considers consumer installment loans to be pools of smaller balance homogeneous loans, which are collectively evaluated for impairment.

Table of Contents**Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses**

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(thousands of dollars)				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 15,794	\$ 16,247	\$ 5,673	\$ 5,630	\$ 4,588
Charge-offs:					
Commercial real estate	(2,560)	(2,380)	(708)	(32)	(1)
Residential real estate	(600)	(356)			
Construction	(4,726)	(9,097)			
Commercial	(396)	(468)			
Consumer home equity	(46)	(1,378)			
Consumer	(42)	(51)	(8)		
Total charge-offs	(8,370)	(13,730)	(716)	(32)	(1)
Recoveries	236	188	1		3
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(8,134)	(13,542)	(715)	(32)	2
Additions charged to operations	7,714	13,089	11,289	75	1,040
Balance at end of period	\$ 15,374	\$ 15,794	\$ 16,247	\$ 5,673	\$ 5,630
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	(1.32%)	(1.81%)	(0.09%)	(0.00%)	0.00%
Ratio of ALLL / Gross Loans	2.80%	2.39%	2.02%	0.82%	1.10%

Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses

Balance at end of each period applicable to:	Amounts (thousands of dollars)					Percent of loans in each category to total loans				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Real Estate:										
Commercial	\$ 7,633	\$ 5,752	\$ 4,843	\$ 1,963	\$ 1,943	41.64%	34.83%	32.59%	33.63%	32.46%
Residential	2,364	1,575	1,417	296	245	34.04%	29.59%	21.16%	15.89%	17.72%
Construction	3,478	6,557	8,654	2,644	2,557	11.63%	23.37%	31.91%	36.68%	33.83%
Construction to permanent	492	93	264	391	441	1.88%	2.42%	4.42%	5.44%	5.84%
Commercial	441	521	471	271	290	2.65%	2.92%	4.20%	3.97%	4.67%
Consumer installment	80	47	28	30	31	0.35%	0.17%	0.12%	0.18%	0.24%
Consumer home equity	498	703	336	77	72	7.81%	6.70%	5.59%	4.21%	5.24%
Unallocated	388	546	234	1	51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Total	\$ 15,374	\$ 15,794	\$ 16,247	\$ 5,673	\$ 5,630	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
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Table of Contents**Non-Accrual, Past Due and Restructured Loans**

The following table is a summary of non-accrual and past due loans at the end of each of the last five years.

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(thousands of dollars)				
Loans delinquent over 90 days					
still accruing	\$ 3,374	\$ 3,571	\$ 337	\$ 112	\$ 1,897
Non-accrual loans	89,150	113,537	80,156	3,832	2,904
	\$ 92,524	\$ 117,108	\$ 80,493	\$ 3,944	\$ 4,801
% of Total Loans	16.83%	17.72%	10.21%	0.57%	0.93%
% of Total Assets	11.80%	13.52%	8.81%	0.49%	0.74%

Additional income on
non-accrual loans if recognized
on an accrual basis

	\$ 6,618	\$ 5,312	\$ 2,854	\$ 168	\$ 141
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Included in non-accruing loans were loans that were current within 30 days as to payments of \$31.5 million and \$20.9 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

During 2010, 2009 and 2008, interest income collected and recognized on impaired loans was \$1,806,759, \$424,745 and \$352,014, respectively.

At December 31, 2010, there were 19 loans totaling \$38.0 million that were considered as troubled debt restructurings, all of which are considered impaired loans, as compared to nine loans totaling \$11.5 million at December 31, 2009, all of which are included in non-accrual and impaired loans. Loan modifications, which resulted in these loans being considered troubled debt restructurings, are primarily in the form of rate concessions or term extensions. There were no commitments to advance additional funds under modified terms for these loans.

Increases in troubled debt restructurings are attributable to the state of the economy, which has severely impacted the real estate market and placed unprecedented stress on credit markets. Residents of Fairfield County, many of whom are associated with the financial services industry, have been affected by the impact of the economy on employment and real estate values.

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The Company's most recent impairment analysis resulted in identification of \$100.7 million of impaired loans for which specific reserves of \$6.0 million were required. The \$100.7 million of impaired loans at December 31, 2010 is comprised of exposure to 44 borrowers. All impaired loans except one were collateral dependent and secured by residential or commercial real estate located within the Bank's market area. In all cases, the Bank has obtained current appraisal reports from independent licensed appraisal firms and reduced those values for estimated selling expenses to determine estimated impairment. Based on the Bank's analysis for loan impairment, specific reserves totaling \$6.0 million have been established for collateral dependent loans. As of December 31, 2010 there were no impairments related to loans measured based on discounted cash flow. Of the \$100.7 million of impaired loans at December 31, 2010, 14 borrowers with aggregate balances of \$31.5 million continue to make loan payments and these loans are under 30 days past due as to payments. Another 4 loans totaling \$12.7 million are over 30 days but under 90 days past due as to payments. In addition to the impaired loans of \$100.7 million, there are \$59.5 million of loans for which management has a concern as to the ability of the borrower to comply with the present repayment terms. These borrowers continue to make payments and these loans are less than 90 days past due at year end. This exposure is comprised of 37 borrowers that are categorized as substandard accruing.

The non-performing loans decreased from \$113.5 million at December 31, 2009 to \$89.2 million at December 31, 2010. The primary reason for the 21% decline was the workout/repayment of non-accruing loans. Additionally, the riskiest portion of the non-accruing loans was charged-off in conjunction with our monthly impairment analysis. The non-performing loans peaked at \$137.9 million at September 30, 2009 and have been steadily declining since. The focus of the Bank's attention continues to be on the workout effort.

Loans delinquent over 90 days and still accruing aggregating \$3.4 million are comprised of three loans which matured and are in the process of being renewed or awaiting payoff. All were current as to loan payments, but past the loan's maturity dates.

All potential problem loans are reviewed by a board-level committee.

Based upon the overall assessment and evaluation of the loan portfolio, management believes the allowance for loan losses of \$15.4 million, at December 31, 2010, which represents 2.80% of gross loans outstanding, is adequate under prevailing economic conditions, to absorb existing losses in the loan portfolio. At December 31, 2009, the allowance for loan losses was \$15.8 million, or 2.39%, of gross loans outstanding. The loan portfolio was reduced by \$110.7 million, or 17.2%. Included were payoffs of \$52.1 million of speculative construction loans and net charge-offs were \$8.1 million.

Table of Contents***Other Real Estate Owned***

The following table is a summary of Bancorp's other real estate owned as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Residential construction	\$ 15,774,187	\$ 13,524,597
Commercial		4,934,896
Land	634,600	614,500
Other real estate owned	\$ 16,408,787	\$ 19,073,993

The balance of other real estate owned at December 31, 2010 and 2009 is comprised of seven and nine properties, respectively, all of which were obtained through loan foreclosure proceedings. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Bank sold seven and acquired five properties.

Deferred Taxes

The determination of the amount of deferred income tax assets which are more likely than not to be realized is primarily dependent on projections of future earnings, which are subject to uncertainty and estimates that may change given economic conditions and other factors. A valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets is required when it is considered more likely than not that all or part of the benefit related to such assets will not be realized. Management has reviewed the deferred tax position of Bancorp at December 31, 2010. The deferred tax position has been affected by several significant transactions in the past several years. These transactions include increased provision for loan losses, the levels of non-accrual loans and other-than-temporary impairment write-offs of certain investments. As a result, the Company is in a cumulative net loss position at December 31, 2010, and under the applicable accounting guidance, has concluded that it is not more-likely-than-not that the Company will be able to realize its deferred tax assets and accordingly has established a full valuation allowance totaling \$18.5 million against its deferred tax asset at December 31, 2010. The valuation allowance is analyzed quarterly for changes affecting the deferred tax asset. If, in the future, the Company generates taxable income on a sustained basis, management's conclusion regarding the need for a deferred tax asset valuation allowance could change, resulting in the reversal of all or a portion of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

At December 31, 2010, the deferred tax liability was approximately \$795,000. The change in this balance as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 was the result of a \$6.3 million increase to the full valuation allowance of \$18.5 million in 2010. At December 31, 2009, the deferred tax liability was \$503,000.

Table of Contents***Deposits***

The following table is a summary of Bancorp's deposits at December 31 for each of the years shown:

	2010	2009	2008
Non-interest bearing	\$ 51,058,373	\$ 49,755,521	\$ 50,194,400
Interest bearing			
Certificates of deposit, less than \$100,00	251,296,558	305,719,484	405,298,436
Certificates of deposit, \$100,000 or more	175,431,252	202,493,307	195,502,087
Money markets	92,683,478	112,017,987	68,241,790
Savings	57,041,943	69,766,296	46,040,086
NOW	19,297,225	21,581,697	19,544,552
Total interest bearing	595,750,456	711,578,771	734,626,951
Total deposits	\$ 646,808,829	\$ 761,334,292	\$ 784,821,351

Total deposits decreased \$114.5 million, or 15%, to \$646.8 million at December 31, 2010. Interest bearing deposits decreased \$115.8 million, or 16%, to \$595.8 million while non-interest bearing deposits increased \$1.3 million, or 3%, to \$51.1 million at December 31, 2010.

Certificates of deposit decreased by \$81.5 million, which represents a decrease of 16% when compared to last year. Certificates of deposit less than \$100,000 and certificates of deposit greater than \$100,000 decreased by \$54.4 million, or 18%, and \$27.1 million, or 13%, respectively. This is a result of management intentionally allowing higher rate certificates of deposit to mature. Savings accounts decreased \$12.7 million, or 18%, as compared to last year and money market fund accounts decreased \$19.3 million, or 17%. This is a result of the lower interest paid on these products. NOW accounts decreased \$2.3 million, or 11%. Demand deposits increased \$1.3 million, or 3%. The significant decrease in deposits is a result of management's strategy to reduce the overall cost of funds.

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As of December 31, 2010, the Bank's maturities of time deposits were:

	Less than \$100,000	\$100,000 or greater	Totals
	(thousands of dollars)		
Three months or less	\$ 66,177	\$ 46,969	\$ 113,146
Four to six months	58,635	42,347	100,982
Seven months to one year	58,081	34,815	92,896
Over one year	68,404	51,300	119,704
Total	\$ 251,297	\$ 175,431	\$ 426,728

Borrowings

Borrowings remain unchanged at \$65.2 million at December 31, 2010 as compared to December 31, 2009. Borrowings are comprised of \$50 million in Federal Home Loan Bank Advances, \$8.2 million in junior subordinated debentures and \$7 million in securities sold under repurchase agreements.

The Bank had no short-term borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009. In addition, at December 31, 2010, the Bank has advances of \$50.0 million from the Federal Home Loan Bank with maturities greater than one year.

Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' equity increased \$31.3 million to \$67.2 million at December 31, 2010 from \$35.9 million at December 31, 2009. This is primarily a result of the capital infusion of \$46.2 million less the net loss of \$15.4 million.

Other

The aggregate cash surrender value of the bank-owned life insurance increased \$489,000 at December 31, 2010 to \$20,348,332 due to income earned of \$547,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010. This was offset by the payment of a death benefit claim during 2010.

The decrease in accrued interest receivable is due to lower outstanding balances in loans and investment securities at year end.

The decrease in premises and equipment is due to amortization associated with leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, and equipment.

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The following table presents average balance sheets (daily averages), interest income, interest expense and the corresponding yields earned and rates paid:

Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity
Interest Rates and Interest Differential and Rate Volume Variance Analysis ⁽¹⁾
(thousands of dollars)

Average Balance	2010			2009			2008			2010 vs. 2009 Fluctuations			2009 vs. 2008	
	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income /Expense ⁽³⁾ Due to Change in:			Interest Income	Interest Expense
										Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate
17,403	\$ 33,616	5.44%	\$ 750,127	\$ 41,121	5.48%	\$ 771,174	\$ 52,484	6.81%	\$ (7,208)	\$ (297)	\$ (7,505)	\$ (1,393)	\$ (9,702)	\$ (1,393)
81,400	202	0.25%	104,668	218	0.21%	12,435	325	2.61%	(44)	28	(16)	435	435	435
62,223	1,791	2.88%	44,070	1,629	3.70%	63,199	2,941	4.65%	575	(413)	162	(783)	(783)	(783)
61,026	\$ 35,609	4.68%	\$ 898,865	\$ 42,968	4.78%	\$ 846,808	\$ 55,750	6.58%	(6,677)	(682)	(7,359)	(1,741)	(11,092)	(11,092)
20,964			22,639			5,993								
15,579)			(16,689)			(7,575)								
49,413			43,447			37,209								
15,824			\$ 948,262			\$ 882,435								
65,182	\$ 9,723	2.09%	\$ 592,724	\$ 18,828	3.18%	\$ 568,717	\$ 23,561	4.14%	\$ (3,511)	\$ (5,594)	\$ (9,105)	\$ 953	\$ (5,594)	\$ (5,594)
59,270	489	0.83%	59,103	1,120	1.89%	40,252	992	2.46%	3	(634)	(631)	392	392	392
09,302	892	0.82%	106,091	1,917	1.81%	54,321	1,229	2.26%	56	(1,081)	(1,025)	973	973	973
21,618	75	0.35%	21,582	156	0.72%	21,044	186	0.88%	(81)	(81)	(81)	5	5	5

50,000	1,699	3.40%	50,003	1,699	3.40%	57,716	1,726	2.99%						(215)
8,248	288	3.49%	8,248	331	4.01%	8,248	536	6.50%		(43)	(43)			
7,000	309	4.41%	7,000	309	4.41%	7,005	309	4.41%						
20,620	\$ 13,475	1.87%	\$ 844,751	\$ 24,360	2.88%	\$ 757,304	\$ 28,539	3.77%	(3,452)	(7,433)	(10,885)	2,108	(6	
49,572			47,810			53,380								
4,984			3,810			4,502								
40,648			51,891			67,250								
15,824			\$ 948,262			\$ 882,435								
	\$ 22,134			\$ 18,608			\$ 27,211		\$ (3,225)	\$ 6,751	\$ 3,526	\$ (3,849)	\$ (4	
		2.91%			2.07%			3.21%						
		2.81%			1.90%			2.81%						

- (1) The rate volume analysis reflects the changes in net interest income arising from changes in interest rates and from asset and liability volume, including mix. The change in interest attributable to volume includes changes in interest attributable to mix.
- (2) Includes non-accruing loans
- (3) Favorable/(unfavorable) fluctuations.
- (4) Yields are calculated at historical cost and excludes the effects of unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Comparison of Results of Operations for the years 2010 and 2009**

For the year ended December 31, 2010, Bancorp recorded a loss of \$15.4 million (\$1.30 loss per share), as compared to 2009 when Bancorp reported a net loss of \$23.9 million (\$5.02 loss per share). For the year ended December 31, 2010, Bancorp had a pre-tax loss of \$15.2 million with a tax provision of \$225,000 as compared to a pre-tax loss of \$21.7 million with a tax provision of \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Interest and dividend income decreased \$7.4 million, or 17%, to \$35.6 million in 2010 as compared to 2009 when interest and dividend income was \$43.0 million. The decline in interest income on loans is primarily the result of a \$132.7 million decrease in the average loan portfolio and average loans outstanding during the year. Interest income on investments increased due to a rise in the average balance of investments outstanding, but was partially offset by a decline in the yield on the investment portfolio.

Interest expense decreased \$10.9 million, or 45%, to \$13.5 million in 2010 compared to \$24.4 million in 2009. The decrease in interest expense is primarily a result of decreases in interest rates paid, in conjunction with a decrease in the average balance of interest bearing liabilities. The decrease in interest rates was driven primarily by management's plan to reduce the reliance placed on higher rate certificates of deposit.

Noninterest income was \$2.4 million in 2010 as compared to \$2.9 million in 2009. The change is due largely to the gain on the sale of investment securities of \$434,000 recorded in 2009; there were no such sales in 2010.

Noninterest expenses for 2010 totaled \$31.9 million, which represents an increase of \$1.8 million, or 6%, over the prior year. The increase in noninterest expenses is primarily a result of a \$1.5 million increase in costs relating to other real estate operations and a \$1.3 million growth in salaries and benefit expenses. These were partially offset by a decrease of \$1.0 million in professional fees and other outside services, which essentially pertain to the decrease in capital raising efforts, regulatory matters and non-performing assets.

The following are measurements relating to Bancorp's earnings:

	2010	2009	2008
Loss on average assets	(1.89%)	(2.52%)	(0.81%)
Loss on average equity	(37.88%)	(46.02%)	(10.62%)
Dividend payout ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average equity to average assets	4.98%	5.47%	7.59%
Loss per share	\$ (1.30)	\$ (5.02)	\$ (1.50)

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Interest income and expense

Bancorp's net interest income increased \$3.5 million, or 19%, to \$22.1 million in 2010 from \$18.6 million in 2009. Bancorp's interest income decreased by \$7.4 million, or 17%, from \$43.0 million in 2009 to \$35.6 million in 2010 due to a decrease in average earning assets of \$137.8 million, or 15%. Average loans outstanding decreased \$132.7 million, or 18%, and there was a decline in the yield on loans of four basis points due to the payoffs on loans made in a higher rate environment. The income on investments increased slightly due to the rise in the average balance of investments outstanding, but was partially offset by lower yields during 2010. This resulted in an increase in interest income of approximately \$162,000. The average balances of federal funds sold and short-term investments decreased \$23.3 million to \$81.4 million for 2010 as compared to \$104.7 million for 2009 due to a reduction in excess liquidity on the balance sheet.

Total average interest bearing liabilities decreased by \$124.1 million, or 15%. Average balances of certificates of deposit decreased \$127.5 million, or 22%. Average balances in savings accounts increased slightly by approximately \$167,000, which is reflective of Bancorp providing a competitively priced commercial statement savings product. Average money market accounts increased \$3.2 million, or 3%, which is a result of the growth in the consumer money market product. The increase in money market accounts is attributable to customers refraining from locking into long-term rates in the current lower rate environment. The growth is also attributable to depositors placing funds in FDIC-insured products during uncertain economic times. Total interest expense decreased \$10.9 million, or 45%, from \$24.4 million in 2009 to \$13.5 million in 2010. Interest expense on certificates of deposit decreased \$9.1 million and the cost of funds for this portfolio decreased from 3.18% in 2009 to 2.09% in 2010. This is primarily the result of the maturity of higher rate certificates of deposit due to lower interest rates being paid on current renewals. The average balances outstanding of FHLB advances resulted in interest expense of \$1.7 million, which is the same as 2009, as the cost of funds for these advances remained at 3.40%. The decrease in the index to which the junior subordinated debt interest rate is tied resulted in a decline in interest expense of approximately \$43,000, or 13%.

Management regularly reviews loan and deposit rates and attempts to price Bancorp's products competitively. Bancorp tracks its mix of asset/liability maturities and strives to maintain a reasonable match. Performance ratios are reviewed monthly by management and the Board and are used to set strategies.

Provision for loan losses

Based on management's most recent evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, the provision for loan losses charged to operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 of \$7.7 million represents a decrease of \$5.4 million when compared to the provision of \$13.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The decreased provision for the current year was based on the lower level of non-accrual and past due loans, and management's assessment of the impact that changes in the national, regional and local economic and business conditions have had on the Bank's loan portfolio. Additionally, the total loan portfolio has decreased by 16.9% in 2010. There continues to be major displacement in the national and global credit markets. The secondary mortgage market continues to be impacted by economic events. These macro issues have impacted local real estate markets. It appears the local real estate prices have stabilized and market activity has increased. The Bank continues to maintain conservative underwriting standards including low loan to value ratio guidelines.

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An analysis of the changes in the allowance for loan losses is presented under the discussion entitled Allowance for Loan Losses.

Non-interest income

Non-interest income declined by \$0.6 million from \$2.9 million in 2009 to \$2.4 million in 2010. The decrease is primarily due to the gain on the sale of investment securities of approximately \$434,000 recorded in 2009; there were no such sales in 2010. There was also lower revenue from the Bank-owned life insurance of \$178,000, a reduction in mortgage brokerage referral fee income of \$77,000, and a decrease in loan origination and processing fees of \$77,000. These were partially offset by an increase in activity based deposit fees and service charges of \$149,000.

Non-interest expenses

Non-interest expenses increased \$1.8 million, or 6%, from \$30.1 million in 2009 to \$31.9 million in 2010. Salaries and benefits increased \$1.3 million, or 11%, in 2010 compared to 2009, due primarily to an increase in headcount resulting from offering permanent positions to contract employees and a growth in employee benefit costs. Occupancy and equipment expenses decreased \$103,000, or 2%, from \$5.7 million in 2009 to \$5.6 million in 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2010, data processing increased \$83,000, or 6%, to \$1.5 million from \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Regulatory assessments decreased \$209,000 from \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Most of this decrease is due to a special FDIC assessment fee of \$453,500 that was paid in the second quarter of 2009. Professional and other outside services decreased \$954,000 from \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This is due primarily to decreases in internal and external audit fees of \$194,000, legal fees of \$388,000 and consulting fees of \$513,000, as they pertain to the level of non-performing assets, regulatory matters and capital raising efforts. Other real estate operations expenses increased \$1.5 million to \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$794,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase is largely due to six write-downs on five OREO properties of \$1.1 million, net losses on the sale of seven OREO properties of \$164,000 and carrying costs on the OREO properties of \$245,000.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

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During the year ended December 31, 2010, Bancorp established a full valuation allowance against the net deferred tax asset, which resulted in a \$6.3 million increase to the valuation allowance to \$18.5 million. The possibility of further loan losses and higher cost levels associated with carrying nonperforming assets, coupled with Bancorp's losses beginning in the third quarter of 2008, creates sufficient uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to realize these deferred tax assets. In future periods, if it becomes more likely that these assets can be utilized, Bancorp may reverse some or all of the valuation allowance. Evidence to substantiate reversing the allowance would include sustained profitability.

Comparison of Results of Operations for the years 2009 and 2008

For the year ended December 31, 2009, Bancorp recorded a loss of \$23.9 million (\$5.02 loss per share), as compared to 2008 when Bancorp reported a net loss of \$7.1 million (\$1.50 loss per share). For the year ended December 31, 2009, Bancorp had a pre-tax loss of \$21.7 million with a tax provision of \$2.2 million as compared to a pre-tax loss of \$10.2 million with a tax benefit of \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Interest and dividend income decreased \$12.8 million, or 23%, to \$43.0 million in 2009 as compared to 2008 when interest and dividend income was \$55.8 million. The decline in interest income on loans is primarily the result of a significant increase in the level of non-accrual loans and lower rates on loans. Interest income on investments decreased due to decreases in rates and a decline in the average balance of investments outstanding.

Interest expense decreased \$4.2 million, or 15%, to \$24.4 million in 2009 compared to \$28.5 million in 2008. The decrease in interest expense is primarily a result of the decrease in interest rates paid partially offset by an increase in the average balance of interest bearing liabilities. The decrease in interest rates was driven primarily by the planned reduction in higher rate certificates of deposit.

Noninterest income was \$2.9 million in 2009 as compared to a loss of \$149,000 in 2008. The change is due largely to the impairment charges in 2008 of \$1.1 million that were recorded for a FHLMC auction rate preferred equity security and \$2.1 million relating to other auction rate preferred equity securities.

Noninterest expenses for 2009 totaled \$30.1 million, which represents an increase of \$4.2 million, or 16%, over the prior year. The increase in noninterest expenses is a result of a \$2.4 million increase in expenditures relating to professional fees and other outside services, which largely pertain to the significant increase in non-performing assets, regulatory matters and capital raising efforts. In addition to these expenses was a \$2.4 million increase in FDIC and OCC regulatory assessments.

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The following are measurements relating to Bancorp's earnings:

	2009	2008	2007
(Loss) return on average assets	(2.52%)	(0.81%)	0.37%
(Loss) return on average equity	(46.02%)	(10.62%)	4.07%
Dividend payout ratio	N/A	N/A	32.14%
Average equity to average assets	5.47%	7.59%	9.09%
Basic and diluted (loss) income per share	\$ (5.02)	\$ (1.50)	\$ 0.56

Interest income and expense

Bancorp's net interest income decreased \$8.6 million, or 32%, to \$18.6 million in 2009 from \$27.2 million in 2008. Despite an increase in average earning assets of \$52.1 million, or 6%, Bancorp's interest income decreased by \$12.8 million, or 23%, from \$55.8 million in 2008 to \$43.0 million in 2009. Average loans outstanding decreased \$21.0 million, or 3%, and there was a decline in the yield on loans of 133 basis points due to increased non-accrual loans and a lower rate environment. The income on investments decreased due to lower volume and lower yields during 2009. This resulted in a decrease in interest income of \$1.3 million. The average balances of federal funds sold and short-term investments increased \$92.2 million to \$104.7 million for 2009 as compared to \$12.4 million for 2008 due to short-term liquidity receiving a higher yield than what was being paid in federal funds sold.

Total average interest bearing liabilities increased by \$87.4 million, or 12%. Average balances of certificates of deposit increased \$24.0 million, or 4%. Average balances in savings accounts increased \$18.9 million, or 47%, which is reflective of Bancorp providing a competitively priced commercial statement savings product. Average money market accounts increased \$51.8 million, or 95%, which is a result of the significant growth in consumer money market accounts. The increase in money market accounts is attributable to customers refraining from locking into long-term rates in the current lower rate environment. The growth is also attributable to depositors placing funds in FDIC-insured products during these uncertain economic times. The FDIC has also extended the increased level of insurance from \$100,000 to \$250,000 until December 31, 2013. Average FHLB advances decreased \$7.7 million, or 13%. Total interest expense decreased \$4.2 million, or 15%, from \$28.5 million in 2008 to \$24.4 million in 2009. Interest expense on certificates of deposit decreased \$4.7 million and the cost of funds for this portfolio decreased from 4.14% in 2008 to 3.18% in 2009. This is primarily the result of the maturity of higher rate certificates of deposit. Decreases in the average balances outstanding of FHLB advances resulted in a corresponding decrease in interest expense of \$27,000. The cost of funds for the FHLB advances increased from 2.99% in 2008 to 3.40% in 2009 due to lower rate advances paying off. The decrease in the index to which the junior subordinated debt interest rate is tied resulted in a decline in interest expense of \$205,000, or 38%.

Management regularly reviews loan and deposit rates and attempts to price Bancorp's products competitively. Bancorp tracks its mix of asset/liability maturities and strives to maintain a reasonable match. Performance ratios are reviewed monthly by management and the Board and are used to set strategies.

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Provision for loan losses

The increased provision for the current year was based on the higher level of non-accrual and past due loans, and management's assessment of the impact of changes in the national, regional and local economic and business conditions have had on the Bank's loan portfolio. There continues to be major displacement in the national and global credit markets. The secondary mortgage market continues to be impacted by economic events. These macro issues have impacted local real estate markets. It appears the local real estate prices have stabilized and market activity has increased. The Bank continues to maintain conservative underwriting standards including low loan to value ratio guidelines.

An analysis of the changes in the allowance for loan losses is presented under the discussion entitled Allowance for Loan Losses.

Non-interest income

Non-interest income improved \$3.1 million from a loss of \$149,000 in 2008 to \$2.9 million of income in 2009. The increase is due primarily to the fact that impairment charges of \$1.1 million were recorded in 2008 for a FHLMC auction rate preferred equity security and \$2.1 million relating to other auction rate preferred equity securities. During 2009, there were increases in gains/redemption of investment securities of \$451,000 and activity based deposit fees and service charges of \$34,000. These were partially offset by lower revenue from the Bank-owned life insurance of \$217,000, other income of \$148,000, loan origination and processing fees of \$123,000 and a reduction in mortgage brokerage referral fee income of \$70,000.

Non-interest expenses

Non-interest expenses increased \$4.2 million, or 16%, from \$25.9 million in 2008 to \$30.1 million in 2009. Salaries and benefits decreased \$213,000, or 2%, in 2009 compared to 2008, due primarily to lower performance-based compensation. Occupancy and equipment expenses increased \$131,000, or 2%, from \$5.5 million in 2008 to \$5.6 million in 2009. This increase is due primarily to additional administrative and operational offices. For the year ended December 31, 2009, data processing increased \$87,000, or 7%, to \$1.4 million from \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Regulatory assessments increased \$2.4 million from \$726,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009; most of this increase is due to the increase in the assessment rates for the FDIC and OCC deposit insurance premiums. Professional and other outside services increased \$2.2 million from \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This is due primarily to an increase in external and internal audit fees and legal fees relating to the significant increase in non-performing assets. In addition, the increase relates to an increased amount of expenditures relating to consulting fees, which largely pertain to the significant increase in non-performing assets, regulatory matters and capital raising efforts. Other real estate operations expenses increased \$794,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase is due to expenses incurred by the Bank relating to nine properties obtained through loan foreclosure proceedings during the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Income Taxes

The Company recognizes income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, Bancorp established a full valuation allowance against the net deferred tax asset, which resulted in an increase to the valuation allowance of \$11.4 million. The possibility of further loan losses and higher cost levels associated with carrying nonperforming assets, coupled with Bancorp's losses beginning in the third quarter of 2008, creates sufficient uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to realize these deferred tax assets. In future periods, if it becomes more likely that these assets can be utilized, Bancorp may reverse some or all of the valuation allowance. Evidence to substantiate reversing the allowance would include sustained profitability.

Table of Contents**LIQUIDITY**

Bancorp's liquidity position was 24% and 18% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The liquidity ratio is defined as the percentage of liquid assets to total assets. The following categories of assets as described in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are considered liquid assets: cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, short-term investments and available-for-sale securities. Liquidity is a measure of Bancorp's ability to generate adequate cash to meet financial obligations. The principal cash requirements of a financial institution are to cover increases in its loan portfolio and downward fluctuations in deposit accounts. Management believes Bancorp's short-term assets provide sufficient liquidity to satisfy loan demand, cover potential fluctuations in deposit accounts and to meet other anticipated cash requirements.

Historically, the Company has had a high retention rate of maturing certificates of deposit; however, with the implementation of management's strategy to price these deposits lower, the Company is projecting a lower retention rate of these deposits as they mature. Even if the runoff rate meets management's expectations, the Company will still have ample liquidity to meet all of its funding requirements.

At December 31, 2010, cash and cash equivalents and securities classified as available-for-sale were \$146.8 million and \$40.6 million, respectively. In addition to Federal Home Loan Bank advances outstanding at December 31, 2010, the Bank had the ability to borrow an additional \$94.0 million from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, which included a \$2.0 million overnight line of credit. At December 31, 2010 the Bank had \$50.0 million in Federal Home Loan Bank advances, none of which were under the overnight line of credit.

The following table presents Bancorp's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010:

	Total	Less than one year	One to three years	Three to five years	Over five years
Certificates of deposit	\$ 426,727,810	\$ 307,023,856	\$ 69,731,383	\$ 49,972,571	\$
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust	8,248,000				8,248,000
FHLB Advances	50,000,000		30,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	7,000,000				7,000,000
Operating lease obligations	14,523,783	2,855,356	5,273,093	3,769,448	2,625,886
 Total contractual obligations	 \$ 506,499,593	 \$ 309,879,212	 \$ 105,004,476	 \$ 63,742,019	 \$ 27,873,886

Table of Contents**OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS**

The following table presents Bancorp's off-balance sheet commitments as of December 31, 2010. These commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee by the borrower. Since these commitments could expire without being drawn upon or are contingent upon the customer adhering to the terms of the agreements, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Future loan commitments	\$ 4,701,779
Home equity lines of credit	21,197,134
Unused lines of credit	7,721,359
Undisbursed construction loans	1,290,628
Financial standby letters of credit	52,000
 Total commitments	 \$ 34,962,900

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were:

2010	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
The Company:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 80,358	17.08%	\$ 37,643	8.00%	\$ N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	73,822	15.69%	18,822	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	73,822	9.16%	32,219	4.00%	N/A	N/A
The Bank:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 77,705	16.54%	\$ 37,582	8.00%	\$ 46,978	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	71,178	15.15%	18,791	4.00%	28,187	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	71,178	8.84%	32,203	4.00%	40,253	5.00%

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2009	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
The Company:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 51,072	8.58%	\$ 47,620	8.00%	\$ N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	42,971	7.22%	23,807	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	42,971	4.72%	36,416	4.00%	N/A	N/A

The Bank:

Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 51,056	8.58%	\$ 47,605	8.00%	\$ 59,506	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	42,960	7.22%	23,801	4.00%	35,701	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	42,960	4.72%	36,407	4.00%	45,508	5.00%

Capital adequacy is one of the most important factors used to determine the safety and soundness of individual banks and the banking system. Based on the above ratios, the Bank is considered to be well capitalized at December 31, 2010 under applicable regulations. To be considered well capitalized, an institution must generally have a leverage capital ratio of at least 5%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6% and a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10%. However, the OCC has the discretion to require increased capital levels. The increase in capital ratios during 2010 was primarily the result of the capital infusion in October 2010.

Management continuously assesses the adequacy of the Bank's capital with the goal to maintain its well capitalized classification.

On February 25, 2011, the Bank entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with ES Ventures One, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, to sell 25 non-performing loans and 4 pieces of other real estate owned for an aggregate sale price of \$65 million. As of contract date, the assets had an aggregate net book value (net of specific reserves with respect to the loans and write-downs to fair market value with respect to the OREO) of \$72.1 million. The transaction requires the non-objection of the OCC regulators and is expected to close prior to March 31, 2011.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

MARKET RISK

Market risk is defined as the sensitivity of income to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other market-driven rates or prices. Based upon the nature of Bancorp's business, market risk is primarily limited to interest rate risk, which is the impact that changing interest rates have on current and future earnings.

Qualitative Aspects of Market Risk

Bancorp's goal is to maximize long term profitability while minimizing its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The first priority is to structure and price Bancorp's assets and liabilities to maintain an acceptable interest rate spread while reducing the net effect of changes in interest rates. In order to accomplish this, the focus is on maintaining a proper balance between the timing and volume of assets and liabilities re-pricing within the balance sheet. One method of achieving this balance is to originate variable rate loans for the portfolio and purchase short term investments to offset the increasing short term re-pricing of the liability side of the balance sheet. In fact, a number of the interest-bearing deposit products have no contractual maturity. Therefore, deposit balances may run off unexpectedly due to changing market conditions. Additionally, loans and investments with longer term rate adjustment frequencies are matched against longer term deposits and borrowings when possible to lock in a desirable spread.

The exposure to interest rate risk is monitored by the Management Asset and Liability Committee consisting of senior management personnel. The Committee meets on a monthly basis, but may convene more frequently as conditions dictate. The Committee reviews the interrelationships within the balance sheet to maximize net interest income within acceptable levels of risk. This Committee reports to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis regarding its activities. In addition to the Management Asset Liability Committee, there is a Board Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), which meets quarterly. ALCO monitors the interest rate risk analyses, reviews investment transactions during the period and determines compliance with Bank policies.

Quantitative Aspects of Market Risk

Management analyzes Bancorp's interest rate sensitivity position to manage the risk associated with interest rate movements through the use of interest income simulation and GAP analysis. The matching of assets and liabilities may be analyzed by examining the extent to which such assets and liabilities are interest sensitive. An asset or liability is said to be interest sensitive within a specific time period if it will mature or reprice within that time period.

Management's goal is to manage asset and liability positions to moderate the effects of interest rate fluctuations on net interest income. Interest income simulations are completed quarterly and presented to ALCO. The simulations provide an estimate of the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income under a range of assumptions. Changes to these assumptions can significantly affect the results of the simulations. The simulation incorporates assumptions regarding the potential timing in the repricing of certain assets and liabilities when market rates change and the changes in spreads between different market rates.

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Simulation analysis is only an estimate of Bancorp's interest rate risk exposure at a particular point in time. Management regularly reviews the potential effect changes in interest rates could have on the repayment of rate sensitive assets and funding requirements of rate sensitive liabilities.

The table below sets forth examples of changes in estimated net interest income and the estimated net portfolio value based on projected scenarios of interest rate increases and decreases. The analyses indicate the rate risk embedded in Bancorp's portfolio at the dates indicated should all interest rates instantaneously rise or fall. The results of these changes are added to or subtracted from the base case; however, there are certain limitations to these types of analyses. Rate changes are rarely instantaneous and these analyses may also overstate the impact of short-term repricings. As a result of the historically low interest rate environment, the calculated effects of the 100 and 200 basis point downward shocks cannot absolutely reflect the risk to earnings and equity since the interest rates on certain balance sheet items have approached their minimums, and, therefore, it is not possible for the analyses to fully measure the entire impact of these downward shocks.

**Net Interest Income and Economic Value
Summary Performance**

December 31, 2010

Projected Interest Rate Scenario	Net Interest Income			Net Portfolio Value		
	Estimated Value	\$ Change from Base	% Change from Base	Estimated Value	\$ Change from Base	% Change from Base
+ 200	26,290	110	0.42%	63,164	(4,420)	-6.54%
+ 100	26,209	29	0.11%	65,502	(2,082)	-3.08%
BASE	26,180			67,584		
- 100	25,869	(311)	-1.19%	70,228	2,644	3.91%
- 200	25,068	(1,112)	-4.25%	75,096	7,512	11.12%

December 31, 2009

Projected Interest Rate Scenario	Net Interest Income			Net Portfolio Value		
	Estimated Value	\$ Change from Base	% Change from Base	Estimated Value	\$ Change from Base	% Change from Base
+ 200	20,750	925	4.67%	49,704	(4,872)	-8.93%
+ 100	20,113	288	1.45%	51,762	(2,814)	-5.16%
BASE	19,825			54,576		
- 100	20,557	732	3.69%	54,945	369	0.68%
- 200	20,841	1,016	5.12%	50,525	(4,051)	-7.42%

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Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

Bancorp's financial statements have been prepared in terms of historical dollars, without considering changes in relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on a financial institution's performance than the effect of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same magnitude as the prices of goods and services. Notwithstanding this, inflation can directly affect the value of loan collateral, in particular, real estate. Inflation, or disinflation, could significantly affect Bancorp's earnings in future periods.

Table of Contents**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**

The consolidated balance sheets of Bancorp as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, together with the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms thereon are included as part of this Form 10-K in the Financial Report following page 69 hereof.

The following table presents selected quarterly financial information (unaudited):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2010:				
Interest income	\$ 9,690,515	\$ 9,407,519	\$ 8,468,912	\$ 8,041,945
Interest expense	3,681,605	3,520,035	3,347,397	2,925,506
Net interest income	6,008,910	5,887,484	5,121,515	5,116,439
Provision for loan losses	727,000	512,000	5,025,000	1,450,000
Non-interest income	538,468	560,626	637,096	618,050
Non-interest expenses	8,726,944	7,336,287	7,524,191	8,361,111
Loss before income taxes	(2,906,566)	(1,400,177)	(6,790,580)	(4,076,622)
Provision for income taxes	225,000			
Net loss	\$ (3,131,566)	\$ (1,400,177)	\$ (6,790,580)	\$ (4,076,622)
Net loss per common share:				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.66)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (1.43)	\$ (0.12)
2009:				
Interest income	\$ 12,359,234	\$ 10,998,963	\$ 9,983,932	\$ 9,625,951
Interest expense	6,830,950	6,595,455	5,983,941	4,949,482
Net interest income	5,528,284	4,403,508	3,999,991	4,676,469
Provision for loan losses	1,600,000	5,956,000	1,453,000	4,080,000
Non-interest income	1,022,654	666,597	617,707	639,522
Non-interest expenses	6,305,899	7,446,962	7,535,346	8,843,381
Loss before income taxes	(1,354,961)	(8,332,857)	(4,370,648)	(7,607,390)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(258,000)	(3,696,000)	9,565,000	(3,397,250)
Net loss	\$ (1,096,961)	\$ (4,636,857)	\$ (13,935,648)	\$ (4,210,140)
Net loss per common share:				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.98)	\$ (2.93)	\$ (0.88)

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure
None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Based on an evaluation of the effectiveness of Bancorp's disclosure controls and procedures performed by Bancorp's management, with the participation of Bancorp's Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer as of the end of the period covered by this report, Bancorp's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Bancorp's disclosure controls and procedures have been effective.

As used herein, disclosure controls and procedures mean controls and other procedures of Bancorp that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Bancorp in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Bancorp in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to Bancorp's management, including its principal executive, and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no changes in Bancorp's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation described in the preceding paragraph that occurred during Bancorp's fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Bancorp's internal controls over financial reporting.

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Item 9B. Other Information

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed so as to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and deployment of the assets of the Company and also provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded in a timely manner to enable the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that receipts and disbursements of the Company are made only in compliance with the authorizations established by management and the directors of the Company, and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, projections of any evaluations of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and/or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on that assessment, management concluded that as of December 31, 2010, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing on page 62, which expresses an unqualified opinion of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Patriot National Bancorp, Inc.:

We have audited Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary s (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and our report dated March 23, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Stamford, Connecticut

March 23, 2011

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by Items 401, 405, 406 and 407 (c)(3); (d)(4) and (d)(5) of Regulation S-K is incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference to Bancorp's definitive proxy statement (the *Definitive Proxy Statement*) for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed within 120 days following December 31, 2010.

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics for its senior financial officers. The information required by Item 406 is contained in Exhibit 14 to this Form 10-K. A copy of this Code of Ethics will be provided to any person so requesting by writing to Patriot National Bancorp, Inc., 900 Bedford Street, Stamford, Connecticut 06901, Attn: Robert F. O'Connell, Chief Financial Officer.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 402 of Regulation S-K is incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference to the Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters

The information required by Item 201(d) and Item 403 of Regulation S-K is incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference to the Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Items 404 and 407(a) of Regulation S-K is incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference to the Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by Item 9(e) of Schedule 14A of Regulation S-K is incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference to the Definitive Proxy Statement.

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Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
2	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated as of June 28, 1999 between Bancorp and the Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 1, 1999 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
2.1	Securities Purchase Agreement by and among Patriot National Bancorp, Inc., Patriot National Bank and PNBK Holdings LLC dated as of December 16, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 17, 2009).
2.2	Amendment to Securities Purchase Agreement by and among Patriot National Bancorp, Inc., Patriot National Bank and PNBK Holdings LLC dated as of May 3, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2010).
3 (i)	Certificate of Incorporation of Bancorp, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 1, 1999 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
3 (i)(A)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. dated July 16, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i)(A) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
3 (i)(B)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. dated June 15, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i)(B) to Bancorp's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
3 (ii)	Amended and Restated By-laws of Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 26, 2010).
4	Intentionally deleted
10 (a)(1)	2001 Stock Appreciation Rights Plan of Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(1) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10(a)(3)	Intentionally deleted.
10(a)(5)	Employment Agreement dated as of January 1, 2008 among Patriot National Bank, Bancorp and Robert F. O'Connell (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(5) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(6)	Change of Control Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2007 among Robert F. O'Connell and Patriot National Bank and Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(6) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(9)	License agreement dated July 1, 2003 between Patriot National Bank and L. Morris Glucksman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(9) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(12)	2005 Director Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(12) to Bancorp's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(13)	Change of Control Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2007 between Martin G. Noble and Patriot National Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(13) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(14)	Change of Control Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2007 among Philip W. Wolford, Patriot National Bank and Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(14) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(15)	Formal Written Agreement between Patriot National Bank and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(15) to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 9, 2009 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(16)	Formal Written Agreement between Patriot National Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
10(c)	1999 Stock Option Plan of the Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(c) to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 1, 1999 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).

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Exhibit No.	Description
14	Code of Conduct for Senior Financial Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
21	Subsidiaries of Bancorp (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21 to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1999 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP
23.2	Consent of McGladrey & Pullen, LLP
31 (1)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31 (2)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32	Section 1350 Certification

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant has caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Patriot National Bancorp, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Christopher D. Maher
Name: Christopher D. Maher
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 23, 2011

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Christopher D. Maher March 23, 2011

Christopher D. Maher,
President and Chief Executive Officer
and Director Date

/s/ Robert F. O Connell March 23, 2011

Robert F. O Connell
Senior Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and Director Date

/s/ Todd C. Scaccia March 23, 2011

Todd C. Scaccia
Vice President & Controller Date

/s/ Michael A. Carrazza March 23, 2011

Michael A. Carrazza,
Chairman of the Board Date

/s/ Edward Constantino March 23, 2011

Edward Constantino
Director Date

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
FINANCIAL REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Patriot National Bancorp, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary (the Company) as of December 31, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 23, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Stamford, Connecticut

March 23, 2011

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McGladrey & Pullen, LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors

Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/S/ McGladrey & Pullen, LLP

New Haven, Connecticut

March 15, 2010

Table of Contents**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2010 and 2009**

	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks (Note 2):		
Noninterest bearing deposits and cash	\$ 4,613,211	\$ 19,465,521
Interest bearing deposits	131,711,047	78,070,072
Federal funds sold	10,000,000	10,000,000
Short-term investments	453,400	263,839
 Total cash and cash equivalents	 146,777,658	 107,799,432
 Securities		
Available for sale securities, at fair value (Note 3)	40,564,700	48,829,981
Other Investments	3,500,000	
Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost	1,192,000	1,839,650
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost (Note 8)	4,508,300	4,508,300
 Total securities	 49,765,000	 55,177,931
Loans receivable (net of allowance for loan losses: 2010: \$15,374,101 2009: \$15,794,118) (Notes 4 and 17)	534,531,213	645,205,943
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	2,512,186	3,236,252
Premises and equipment, net (Notes 5 and 9)	5,270,312	6,595,727
Cash surrender value of life insurance (Note 12)	20,348,332	19,859,732
Other real estate owned (Note 6)	16,408,787	19,073,993
Deferred Tax Asset (Note 10)		
Other assets (Note 11)	8,711,366	9,467,911
 Total assets	 \$ 784,324,854	 \$ 866,416,921
 LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposits (Notes 7 and 17):		
Noninterest bearing deposits	\$ 51,058,373	\$ 49,755,521
Interest bearing deposits	595,750,456	711,578,771
 Total deposits	 646,808,829	 761,334,292
 Borrowings (Note 8)		
Repurchase agreements	7,000,000	7,000,000
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	50,000,000	50,000,000
 Total borrowings	 57,000,000	 57,000,000
 Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust (Note 8)	 8,248,000	 8,248,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,095,837	3,973,319

Total liabilities	717,152,666	830,555,611
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 8, 9 and 15)		
Shareholders' equity (Notes 13 and 16)		
Preferred stock, no par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding		
Common stock, 2010: \$.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 38,374,432 shares issued; 38,362,727 shares outstanding. Common stock, 2009: \$2 par value; 60,000,000 shares authorized; 4,774,432 shares issued; 4,762,727 shares outstanding	383,744	9,548,864
Additional paid-in capital	105,050,433	49,651,534
Accumulated deficit	(39,399,345)	(24,000,400)
Less: Treasury stock, at cost: 2010 and 2009 11,705 shares	(160,025)	(160,025)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,297,381	821,337
Total shareholders' equity	67,172,188	35,861,310
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 784,324,854	\$ 866,416,921

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	2010	2009	2008
Interest and Dividend Income			
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 33,615,884	\$ 41,121,342	\$ 52,484,054
Interest on investment securities	1,522,873	1,335,283	2,324,817
Dividends on investment securities	267,790	293,735	803,704
Interest on federal funds sold	17,036	37,546	129,475
Other interest income	185,308	180,174	8,196
Total interest and dividend income	35,608,891	42,968,080	55,750,246
Interest Expense			
Interest on deposits	11,178,793	22,021,255	25,968,124
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	1,698,771	1,698,712	1,725,699
Interest on subordinated debt	288,428	331,309	535,659
Interest on other borrowings	308,551	308,552	309,585
Total interest expense	13,474,543	24,359,828	28,539,067
Net interest income	22,134,348	18,608,252	27,211,179
Provision for Loan Losses (Note 4)	7,714,000	13,089,000	11,289,772
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	14,420,348	5,519,252	15,921,407
Non-interest Income (Loss)			
Mortgage brokerage referral fees	90,889	167,854	237,933
Loan application, inspection and processing fees	155,494	214,334	355,526
Fees and service charges	1,174,361	1,025,258	990,843
Loss on impaired investment securities			(3,167,285)
Gain on sale of investment securities		434,334	
Gain on redemption of investment securities		16,880	
Earnings on cash surrender value of life insurance	546,910	724,627	941,421
Other income	386,586	363,193	492,454
Total non-interest income (loss)	2,354,240	2,946,480	(149,108)
Non-interest Expenses			
Salaries and benefits (Notes 9 and 14)	13,195,673	11,879,544	12,092,917
Occupancy and equipment expense	5,555,240	5,657,908	5,526,910
Data processing	1,456,873	1,373,489	1,285,989

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Advertising and promotional expenses	312,621	280,567	814,374
Professional and other outside services	3,067,221	4,021,330	1,755,896
Loan administration and processing expenses	303,562	519,412	303,338
Regulatory assessments	2,957,010	3,165,722	725,613
Insurance expense	936,035	762,766	144,946
Other real estate operations (Note 6)	2,286,948	793,781	
Material and communications	804,623	782,068	859,425
Other operating expenses	1,072,727	895,001	1,073,006
Goodwill impairment (Note 11)			1,365,491
Total non-interest expenses	31,948,533	30,131,588	25,947,905
Loss before income taxes	(15,173,945)	(21,665,856)	(10,175,606)
(Provision) benefit for Income Taxes (Note 10)	(225,000)	(2,213,750)	3,064,000
Net loss	\$ (15,398,945)	\$ (23,879,606)	\$ (7,111,606)
Loss per share (Note 13)	\$ (1.30)	\$ (5.02)	\$ (1.50)
Dividends per share	\$	\$	\$ 0.180

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	Number of Outstanding Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, December 31, 2007	4,746,844	\$ 9,493,688	\$ 49,549,119	\$ 7,846,060	\$	\$ (53,500)	\$ 66,835,367
Comprehensive loss							
Net loss				(7,111,606)			(7,111,606)
Unrealized holding loss on available for sale securities, net of taxes (Note 18)						(37,010)	(37,010)
Total comprehensive loss							(7,148,616)
Dividends (\$0.180 per share)				(854,340)			(854,340)
Treasury Stock							
Stock purchased under buyback	(11,705)				(160,025)		(160,025)
Issuance of capital stock (Note 13)	8,270	16,540	83,943				100,483
Other			1,275				1,275
Balance, December 31, 2008	4,743,409	\$ 9,510,228	\$ 49,634,337	\$ (119,886)	\$ (160,025)	\$ (90,510)	\$ 58,774,144
Comprehensive loss							
Net loss				(23,879,606)			(23,879,606)
Unrealized holding gain on available for sale securities, net of taxes (Note 18)						911,847	911,847
Total comprehensive loss							(22,967,759)
Issuance of capital stock (Note 13)	19,318	38,636	17,197				55,833
Other				(908)			(908)
Balance, December 31, 2009	4,762,727	\$ 9,548,864	\$ 49,651,534	\$ (24,000,400)	\$ (160,025)	\$ 821,337	\$ 35,861,310
Comprehensive loss							

Net loss				(15,398,945)				(15,398,945)
Unrealized holding gain on available for sale securities, net of taxes (Note 18)						476,044		476,044
Total comprehensive loss								(14,922,901)
Exchange of capital stock capital stock issued in acquisition (Note 13)	33,600,000	(9,501,120)	336,000	9,501,120	45,897,779			46,233,779
Balance, December 31, 2010	38,362,727	\$ 383,744	\$ 105,050,433	\$ (39,399,345)	\$ (160,025)	\$ 1,297,381	\$ 67,172,188	

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	2010	2009	2008
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net loss	\$ (15,398,945)	\$ (23,879,606)	\$ (7,111,606)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities			
Amortization and accretion of investment premiums and discounts, net	401,949	157,727	131,456
Amortization and accretion of purchase loan premiums and discounts, net	110,433	26,079	37,732
Amortization of core deposit intangible	15,900	16,788	17,688
Provision for loan losses	7,714,000	13,089,000	11,289,772
Gain on sale of investment securities		(434,334)	
Loss on impaired investment securities			3,167,285
Impairment of goodwill			1,365,491
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	164,494		
Impairment write-down on other real estate owned	1,084,023		
Gain on redemption of investment security		(16,880)	
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	1,498,334	1,660,803	1,632,985
Payment of fees to directors in common stock		55,833	49,932
Earnings on and decrease in cash surrender value of life insurance	(488,600)	(724,627)	(941,421)
Deferred income taxes		8,624,602	(5,869,368)
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in deferred loan fees	(288,790)	(843,519)	(849,073)
Decrease in accrued interest and dividends receivable	724,066	1,320,503	19,263
Decrease (increase) in other assets	740,809	(8,018,616)	(437,841)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	830,750	(832,112)	(1,031,841)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(2,891,577)	(9,798,359)	1,470,454
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchases of available for sale securities	(15,162,500)	(34,265,081)	(18,366,036)
Purchases of other investments	(3,500,000)		
Proceeds from sale of available for sale securities		19,852,541	
Proceeds from redemptions of available for sale securities	15,000,000	12,000,000	19,000,000
Principal repayments on available for sale securities	8,793,644	7,326,444	11,317,968
Purchase of Federal Reserve Bank stock		(1,500)	(1,500)
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock			(1,852,200)
Proceeds from repurchase of excess stock by the Federal Reserve Bank	647,650	75,050	
Net decrease (increase) in loans	93,035,888	112,017,191	(113,161,128)
Capital improvements to other real estate owned	(266,449)		
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	11,786,337		
Purchases of premises and equipment	(173,083)	(308,185)	(1,775,967)

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	110,161,487	116,696,460	(104,838,863)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net (decrease) increase in demand, savings and money market deposits	(33,040,482)	69,100,673	43,490,488
Net (decrease) increase in time certificates of deposit	(81,484,981)	(92,587,732)	68,931,454
Net increase in FHLB borrowings			2,500,000
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock in acquisition	46,233,779		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock			50,551
Other		(908)	1,275
Payment under stock buyback program			(160,025)
Dividends paid on common stock		(213,453)	(854,497)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(68,291,684)	(23,701,420)	113,959,246
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	38,978,226	83,196,681	10,590,837

Table of Contents**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, Continued
Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

	2010	2009	2008
Cash and cash equivalents at Beginning of year	107,799,432	24,602,751	14,011,914
End of year	\$ 146,777,658	\$ 107,799,432	\$ 24,602,751
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information			
Interest paid	\$ 13,250,797	\$ 24,348,048	\$ 28,340,521
Income taxes paid	\$ 2,080	\$ 1,216,134	\$ 1,816,392
Supplemental Disclosure of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available for sale securities arising during the period	\$ 767,812	\$ 1,470,721	\$ (59,692)
Accrued dividends declared on common stock	\$	\$	\$ 213,453
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	\$ 10,103,199	\$ 19,073,993	\$

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. (the Company), a Connecticut corporation, is a bank holding company that was organized in 1999. On December 1, 1999, all the issued and outstanding shares of Patriot National Bank (the Bank) were converted into Company common stock and the Bank became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Bank is a nationally chartered commercial bank whose deposits are insured under the Bank Insurance Fund, which is administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Bank provides a full range of banking services to commercial and consumer customers through its main office in Stamford, Connecticut, fifteen other branch offices in Connecticut and three branch offices in New York. The Bank's customers are concentrated in Fairfield and New Haven Counties in Connecticut and Westchester County, New York City and Long Island, New York. The Bank also conducts mortgage brokerage operations through a loan production office in Stamford, Connecticut.

On March 11, 2003, the Company formed Patriot National Statutory Trust I (the Trust) for the purpose of issuing trust preferred securities and investing the proceeds in subordinated debentures issued by the Company, and on March 26, 2003, the first series of trust preferred securities were issued. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Trust is not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The following is a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies:

Significant group concentrations of credit risk

Most of the Company's activities are with customers located within Fairfield and New Haven Counties in Connecticut and Westchester County, New York City and Long Island, New York. Note 3 discusses the types of securities in which the Company invests. Note 4 discusses the types of lending in which the Company engages. The Company does not have any significant concentrations to any one industry or customer; however, the Company's investment in life insurance is in a separate account of a single insurance carrier.

Principles of consolidation and basis of financial statement presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, the Bank, and the Bank's wholly owned subsidiary, PinPat Acquisition Corporation, and have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, as of the balance sheet date and reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of investment securities and deferred tax assets, and the evaluation of investment securities for impairment. Certain prior year balances have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

On July 1, 2009, the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) became the Financial Accounting Standard Board's (FASB) single source of authoritative U.S. accounting and reporting standards applicable to all public and non-public non-governmental entities, superseding existing FASB, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) and related literature. The adoption of this ASC topic changed the applicable citations and naming conventions used when referencing generally accepted accounting principles.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and short-term investments are recognized as cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets. Federal funds sold generally mature in one day. For purposes of reporting cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains amounts due from banks and federal funds sold which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses from such concentrations. The short-term investments represent an investment in a money market mutual fund of a single issuer.

Investments in debt and marketable equity securities

Management determines the appropriate classification of securities at the date individual investment securities are acquired, and the appropriateness of such classification is reassessed at each balance sheet date.

The Bank is required to maintain an investment in capital stock of the FHLB, as collateral, in an amount equal to a percentage of its outstanding mortgage loans and contracts secured by residential properties, including mortgage-backed securities. The stock is purchased from and redeemed by the FHLB based upon its \$100 par value. The stock is a non-marketable equity security and as such is classified as restricted stock, carried at cost and evaluated for impairment in accordance with relevant accounting guidance. In accordance with this guidance, the stock's value is determined by the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines. The determination of whether the par value will ultimately be recovered is influenced by criteria such as the following: (a) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLB as compared to the capital stock amount and the length of time this situation has persisted; (b) commitments by the FHLB to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance; (c) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on the customer base of the FHLB; and (d) the liquidity position of the FHLB.

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

The FHLB had incurred losses in 2008 and 2009 and suspended the payment of dividends and excess stock redemptions. The losses were primarily attributable to impairment of investment securities associated with the extreme economic conditions in prior years. They returned to profitability in 2010, and it was recently announced that the FHLB's board of directors declared a dividend for the fourth quarter 2010 and it is anticipated that they will continue to declare modest cash dividends through 2011. Management evaluated the stock and concluded that the stock was not impaired for the periods presented herein. More consideration was given to the long-term prospects for the FHLB as opposed to the recent stress caused by the extreme economic conditions the world is facing. Management also considered that the FHLB's regulatory capital ratios have increased from the prior year, liquidity appears adequate, and new shares of FHLB stock continue to exchange hands at \$100 par value.

The Bank is required to maintain an investment in capital stock of the FRB, as collateral, in an amount equal to one percent of six percent of the Bank's total equity capital as per the latest Report of Condition (Call Report). The stock is purchased from and redeemed by the FRB based upon its \$100 par value. The stock is a non-marketable equity security and as such is classified as restricted stock, carried at cost and evaluated for impairment in accordance with relevant accounting guidance. In accordance with this guidance, the stock's value is determined by the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines. The determination of whether the par value will ultimately be recovered is influenced by criteria such as the following: (a) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FRB as compared to the capital stock amount and the length of time this situation has persisted; (c) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on the customer base of the FRB; and (d) the liquidity position of the FRB.

Member banks may carry over changes within a calendar year until the cumulative change exceeds the lesser of 15% or 100 shares of Federal Reserve Bank stock. However, any change required by a member bank's capital and surplus, as shown in its Report of Condition as of December 31 of each year, must be applied for even if the change is less than 100 shares of Federal Reserve Bank stock and less than 15% of the Federal Reserve Bank stock held by the member bank.

Management evaluated the stock and concluded that the stock was not impaired for the periods presented herein. Consideration was given to the long-term prospects for the FRB. Management also considered that liquidity appears adequate and new shares of FRB stock continue to exchange hands at the \$100 par value.

Debt securities, if any, that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and are recorded at amortized cost. Trading securities, if any, are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in earnings. Securities not classified as held to maturity or trading, including equity securities with readily determinable fair values, are classified as available for sale and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes. Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the contractual lives of the securities.

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

The Company conducts a periodic review and evaluation of the securities portfolio to determine if a decline in the fair value of any security below its cost basis is other-than-temporary. Our evaluation of other-than-temporary impairment, or OTTI, considers the duration and severity of the impairment, our intent and ability to hold the securities and our assessments of the reason for the decline in value and the likelihood of a near-term recovery. If such decline is deemed other-than-temporary, the security is written down to a new cost basis and the resulting loss is charged to earnings as a component of non-interest income, except for the amount of the total OTTI for a debt security that does not represent credit losses which is recognized in other comprehensive income/loss, net of applicable taxes. Security transactions are recorded on the trade date. Realized gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method and reported in non-interest income. The sale of a held to maturity security within three months of its maturity date or after collection of at least 85% of the principal outstanding at the time the security was acquired is considered a maturity for purposes of classification and disclosure.

Loans held for sale

Loans held for sale, if any, are those loans the Company has the intent to sell in the foreseeable future, and are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value, less estimated selling costs. Gains and losses on sales of loans are recognized on the trade dates, and are determined by the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the loans. Once loans are transferred to held for sale, any subsequent impairment in loans held for sale is recorded in non-interest income.

Loans receivable

Loans that the Company has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off generally are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances adjusted for unearned income, the allowance for loan losses, and any unamortized deferred fees or costs.

Interest income is accrued based on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and amortized as a level yield adjustment over the respective term of the loan and reported in interest income.

The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due for payment unless the loan is well-secured and in process of collection. Consumer installment loans are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual status or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

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

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
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The Company's real estate loans are collateralized by real estate located principally in Fairfield and New Haven Counties in Connecticut and Westchester County, New York City and Long Island, New York, and accordingly, the ultimate collectability of a substantial portion of the Company's loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in regional real estate market conditions.

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

Impaired loans also include loans modified in troubled debt restructurings (TDRs), where concessions have been granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. These concessions could include a reduction in the interest rate on the loan, payment extensions, forgiveness of principal, forbearance or other actions intended to maximize collection. TDRs are placed on non-accrual status until the loan qualifies for return to accrual status. Loans qualify for return to accrual status once they have demonstrated performance with the restructured term of the loan agreement for a minimum of six months.

Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer installment loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are the subject of a restructuring agreement due to financial difficulties of the borrower.

Allowance for loan losses

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

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

The allowance consists of allocated and general components. The allocated component relates to loans that are considered impaired. For such impaired loans, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value if the loan is collateral dependent or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers all other loans, segregated generally by loan type, and is based on historical loss experience with adjustments for qualitative factors which are made after an assessment of internal or external influences on credit quality that are not fully reflected in the historical loss data. In addition, a risk rating system is utilized to evaluate the general component of the allowance for loan losses. Under this system, management assigns risk ratings between one and nine to commercial and industrial loans, construction loans and commercial real estate loans. Risk ratings are assigned based upon the recommendations of the credit analyst and the originating loan officer and confirmed by the Loan Committee at the initiation of the transactions and are reviewed and changed, when necessary, during the life of the loan. Loans assigned a risk rating of six or above are monitored more closely by the credit administration officers and the Loan Committee.

Included in the valuation allowance are disposition discount adjustments made to real estate appraisals on collateral dependent impaired loans anticipated to become other real estate owned (OREO) in the coming quarter, as the Company's recent experience has indicated that the ultimate sales prices of the underlying collateral have been less than the appraisal amounts. The appraisal adjustment percentage will be reviewed quarterly for those loans anticipated to become OREO in the subsequent quarter, based on an analysis of actual variances between appraised values as of the date the loan is transferred into OREO and the actual sales prices of the OREO properties. Generally, the sales prices have been below the appraised values due to the fact that buyers become aware that the Bank owns those properties, and, therefore, attempt to offer less than fair market value. In the future, additional revisions may be made to the methodology and assumptions based on historical information related to charge-off and recovery experience and management's evaluation of the current loan portfolio, and prevailing internal and external factors including but not limited to current economic conditions and local real estate markets.

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The Company provides for loan losses based on the consistent application of our documented allowance for loan loss methodology. Loan losses are charged to the allowance for loans losses and recoveries are credited to it. Additions to the allowance for loan losses are provided by charges against income based on various factors which, in our judgment, deserve current recognition in estimating probable losses. Loan losses are charged-off in the period the loans, or portion thereof, are deemed uncollectible. Generally, the Company will record a loan charge-off (including a partial charge-off) to reduce a loan to the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral, less cost to sell, for collateral dependent loans. The Company regularly reviews the loan portfolio and makes adjustments for loan losses in order to maintain the allowance for loan losses in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The allowance for loan losses consists primarily of the following two components:

- (1) Allowances are established for impaired loans (generally defined by the Company as non-accrual loans and troubled debt restructurings). The amount of impairment provided for as an allowance is represented by the deficiency, if any, between the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original loan's effective interest rate or the underlying collateral value (less estimated costs to sell,) if the loan is collateral dependent, and the carrying value of the loan. Impaired loans that have no impairment losses are not considered for general valuation allowances described below.
- (2) General allowances are established for loan losses on a portfolio basis for loans that do not meet the definition of impaired. The portfolio is grouped into similar risk characteristics, primarily loan type, loan-to-value, if collateral dependent, and internal risk ratings. Management applies an estimated loss rate to each loan group. The loss rates applied are based on the Company's cumulative prior three year loss experience adjusted, as appropriate, for the environmental factors discussed below. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revisions based upon changes in economic and real estate market conditions. Actual loan losses may be more or less than the allowance for loan losses management has established, which could have an effect on the Company's financial results.

The adjustments to the Company's loss experience are based on management's evaluation of several environmental factors, including:

- Changes in local, regional, national and international economic and business conditions and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio, including the condition of various market segments;
- Changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio and in the terms of the loans;
- Changes in the experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff;
- Changes in the volume and severity of past due loans, the volume of nonaccrual loans, and the volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans;
- Changes in the quality of the loan review system;
- Changes in the value of the underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans;
- The existence and effect of any concentrations of credit, and changes in the level of such concentrations; and
- The effect of other external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the existing portfolio.

In evaluating the estimated loss factors to be utilized for each loan group, management also reviews actual loss history over an extended period of time as reported by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) for institutions both in the Company's market area and nationally for periods that are believed to have experienced similar economic conditions.

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In underwriting a loan secured by real property, we require an appraisal of the property by an independent licensed appraiser approved by the Company's Board of Directors. For loans in excess of \$2.5 million, the appraisal is subject to review by an independent third party hired by the Company. Management reviews and inspects properties before disbursement of funds during the term of a construction loan. Generally, management obtains updated appraisals when a loan is deemed impaired and if a construction loan, within 120 days prior to the scheduled maturity date. These appraisals may be more limited than those prepared for the underwriting of a new loan. All appraisals are also reviewed internally by qualified staff independent from the lending department.

Management evaluates the allowance for loan losses based on the combined total of the impaired and general components. Generally, when the loan portfolio increases, absent other factors, the allowance for loan loss methodology results in a higher dollar amount of estimated probable losses. Conversely, when the loan portfolio decreases, absent other factors, the allowance for loan loss methodology results in a lower dollar amount of estimated probable losses.

Each quarter management evaluates the allowance for loan losses and adjusts the allowance as appropriate through a provision for loan losses. While the Company uses the best information available to make evaluations, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if conditions differ substantially from the information used in making the evaluations. In addition, as an integral part of their examination process, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency will periodically review the allowance for loan losses. The OCC may require the Company to adjust the allowance based on their analysis of information available to them at the time of their examination. The last full examination was as of March 31, 2010 and there was an interim follow-up examination as of September 30, 2010.

Loan brokerage activities

The Company receives loan brokerage fees for soliciting and processing conventional loan applications on behalf of investors. Brokerage fee income is recognized upon closing of loans for permanent investors.

Transfers of financial asset

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company and put presumptively beyond the reach of the transferor and its creditors, even in bankruptcy or other receivership, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets and no condition both constrains the transferee from taking advantage of that right and provides more than a trivial benefit for the transferor, and (3) the transferor does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through either (a) an agreement that both entitles and obligates the transferor to repurchase or redeem the assets before maturity or (b) the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return specific assets, other than through a cleanup call.

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In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance which modifies certain guidance relating to transfers and servicing of financial assets. This guidance eliminates the concept of qualifying special purpose entities, provides guidance as to when a portion of a transferred financial asset can be evaluated for sale accounting, provides additional guidance with regard to accounting for transfers of financial assets and requires additional disclosures. This guidance is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2010, with adoption applied prospectively for transfers that occur on and after the effective date. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Other real estate owned

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less cost to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. In addition, when the Company acquires other real estate owned, it obtains a current appraisal to substantiate the net carrying value of the asset. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Revenue and expenses from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in operations. Costs relating to the development and improvement of the property are capitalized, subject to the limit of fair value of the collateral. Gains or losses are included in non-interest expenses upon disposal.

Write-downs required upon transfer to other real estate owned are charged to the allowance for loan losses. Thereafter, an allowance for other real estate owned losses is established for any further declines in the property's value. These losses are included in non-interest expenses in the consolidated statement of operations. Other real estate owned is reported net of an allowance for losses of \$16,408,787 and \$19,073,993 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the terms of the related leases or the estimated economic lives of the improvements. Depreciation is charged to operations for furniture, equipment and software using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets which range from three to ten years. Gains and losses on dispositions are recognized upon realization. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred and improvements are capitalized.

Impairment of assets

Long-lived assets, which are held and used by the Company, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If impairment is indicated by that review, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value through a charge to non-interest expense.

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Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives represent the cost in excess of net assets of businesses acquired and are not subject to amortization. Other identified intangible assets with finite lives consist of a core deposit intangible recorded in connection with a branch acquisition and is amortized over its estimated useful life. The Company's goodwill and other intangible assets are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently under prescribed conditions.

Cash surrender value of life insurance

Cash surrender value of life insurance represents life insurance on certain employees who have consented to allow the Bank to be the beneficiary of those policies. Increases in the cash value of the policies, as well as insurance proceeds received above the carrying value, are recorded in other non-interest income and are not subject to income tax. Management reviews the financial strength of the insurance carrier on an annual basis.

Income taxes

The Company recognizes income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company recognizes a benefit from its tax positions only if it is more-likely-than-not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information.

The periods subject to examination for the Company's Federal returns are the tax years 2005 through 2010. The periods subject to examination for the Company's significant state return, which is Connecticut, are the tax years 2007 through 2010. The Company believes that its income tax filing positions and deductions will be sustained upon examination and does not anticipate any adjustments that will result in a material change in its financial statements. As a result, no reserve for uncertain income tax positions has been recorded.

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The Company's policy for recording interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions is to record such items as part of its provision for federal and state income taxes.

Related party transactions

Directors and officers of the Company and the Bank and their affiliates have been customers of and have had transactions with the Bank, and it is expected that such persons and entities will continue to have such transactions in the future. Management believes that all deposit accounts, loans, services and commitments comprising such transactions were made in the ordinary course of business, and on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral requirements, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other customers who are not directors or officers. In the opinion of management, the transactions with related parties did not involve more than normal risks of collectability or favored treatment or terms, or present other unfavorable features. Note 17 contains details regarding related party transactions.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share represents loss available to common stockholders and is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted loss per share reflects additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potential dilutive common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance unless such assumed issuance is antidilutive. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate to any stock options and warrants that may be outstanding, and are determined using the treasury stock method.

Treasury shares are not deemed outstanding for loss per share purposes.

Stock compensation plan

The Company accounts for share-based compensation transactions at fair-value and recognizes the related expense in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company had no outstanding stock-based compensation plans at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Comprehensive income (loss)

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

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Segment reporting

The Company's only business segment is Community Banking. During the years ended 2010, 2009 and 2008, this segment represented all the revenues and income of the consolidated group and therefore, is the only reported segment.

Fair value

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures. 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 is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in certain instances, there are no quoted market prices for certain assets or liabilities. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements focus on exit prices in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment.

The Company's fair value measurements are classified into a fair value hierarchy based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. The three categories within the hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 Inputs - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs - Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 Inputs - Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

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Prior to 2009, the fair value guidance only pertained to financial assets and liabilities. In January 2009, the provisions of the fair value accounting guidance became effective for nonfinancial assets and liabilities. The Company adopted these provisions in 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance which addressed concerns that fair value measurements emphasized the use of an observable market transaction even when that transaction may not have been orderly or the market for that transaction may not have been active. This guidance relates to the following: (a) determining when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability has significantly decreased; (b) identifying circumstances in which a transaction is not orderly; and (c) understanding the fair value measurement implications of both (a) and (b). The Company adopted this new guidance in 2009, and the adoption had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06 Topic 820 Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements which amends the existing guidance related to Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. The amendments require the following new fair value disclosures:

- Separate disclosure of the significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and a description of the reasons for the transfers.

- In the rollforward of activity for Level 3 fair value measurements (significant unobservable inputs), purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements should be presented separately (on a gross basis rather than as one net number).

In addition, the amendments clarify existing disclosure requirements, as follows:

- Fair value measurements and disclosures should be presented for each class of assets and liabilities within a line item in the statement of financial position.

- Reporting entities should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements that fall in either Level 2 or Level 3.

The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures included in the rollforward of activity for Level 3 fair value measurements, for which the effective date is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

See Note 19 for additional information regarding fair value.

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Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-20 Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses (ASU 2010-20), guidance which addressed disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. The amendments apply to financing receivables, excluding short-term trade accounts receivable or receivables measured at fair value or lower of cost or fair value. The amendments enhance disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. This amends existing disclosure guidance to require the Company to provide a greater level of disaggregated information about the credit quality of its financing receivables and its allowance for credit losses. In addition, it requires the Company to disclose credit quality indicators, past due information, and modifications of its financing receivables. For the Company, the disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The Company adopted this guidance during the quarter ended December 31, 2010. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position. Effective December 31, 2010, FASB amended ASU 2010-20 to defer the disclosures about the modifications of its financing receivables, which will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2011.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance relating to accounting for, and disclosure of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. This guidance defines (i) the period after the balance sheet date during which a reporting entity's management should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (ii) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and (iii) the disclosures an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. The guidance became effective for the Company during the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date these financial statements were issued.

Note 2. Restrictions on Cash and Due From Banks

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company was required to maintain \$25,000 in the Federal Reserve Bank for clearing purposes for its transaction accounts and non-personal time deposits

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Note 3. Available-for-Sale Securities

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and approximate fair values of available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
2010				
U. S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 36,572,430	\$ 900,286	\$ (838)	\$ 37,471,878
	36,572,430	900,286	(838)	37,471,878
Auction rate preferred equity securities	1,899,720	1,193,102		3,092,822
	\$ 38,472,150	\$ 2,093,388	\$ (838)	\$ 40,564,700
2009				
U. S. Government agency obligations	\$ 5,176,712	\$	\$ (68,212)	\$ 5,108,500
U. S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	40,428,810	241,520	(166,872)	40,503,458
	45,605,522	241,520	(235,084)	45,611,958
Auction rate preferred equity securities	1,899,720	1,318,303		3,218,023
	\$ 47,505,242	\$ 1,559,823	\$ (235,084)	\$ 48,829,981

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The following table presents the Company's available for sale securities' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by the length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
2010						
U. S. Government mortgage-backed securities	\$ 86,375	\$ (838)	\$	\$	\$ 86,375	\$ (838)
Totals	\$ 86,375	\$ (838)	\$	\$	\$ 86,375	\$ (838)
2009						
U. S. Government agency obligations	\$ 5,108,500	\$ (68,212)	\$	\$	\$ 5,108,500	\$ (68,212)
U. S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	19,548,726	(159,918)	759,207	(6,954)	20,307,933	(166,872)
Totals	\$ 24,657,226	\$ (228,130)	\$ 759,207	\$ (6,954)	\$ 25,416,433	\$ (235,084)

At December 31, 2010, two securities had unrealized losses with aggregate depreciation of 1.0% from the amortized cost, compared to six securities at December 31, 2009 with aggregate depreciation of 0.9% from the amortized cost. There were no securities with unrealized losses greater than 5% of amortized cost.

Management believes that none of the unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities noted above are other than temporary due to the fact that they relate to market interest changes on debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. Government agencies. Management considers the issuers of the securities to be financially sound, and the Company expects to receive all contractual principal and interest related to these investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments, and it is not more-likely-than-not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

During 2008, management determined that the following investments had other-than-temporary impairment for which charges were recorded:

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac or FHLMC) \$1,050,000. As a result of actions taken on September 7, 2008 by the United States Treasury Department and the Federal Housing Finance Agency with respect to placing Freddie Mac into receivership, the Company's investment in FHLMC preferred equity securities was deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired and a write-down of \$1,050,000 was recorded during the third quarter of 2008.

Auction Rate Preferred Securities \$2,100,000. The Company had investments in six auction rate preferred securities of companies primarily in the financial services sector. The illiquidity in the auction rate market during 2008 resulted in significant declines in market value for these investments. As management was unable to predict near term prospects for recovery of these securities, impairment charges totaling \$2,100,000 were recorded during the fourth quarter of 2008.

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At December 31, 2010 and 2009, available-for-sale securities with a carrying value of \$2,811,000 and \$1,950,000, respectively, were pledged to secure obligations under municipal deposits. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, available-for-sale securities with a carrying value of \$9,486,000 and \$9,392,000, respectively, were pledged to secure securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale debt securities at December 31, 2010 by contractual maturity are presented below. Actual maturities of mortgage-backed securities may differ from contractual maturities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be repaid without any penalties. Because mortgage-backed securities are not due at a single maturity date, they are not included in the maturity categories in the following maturity summary.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Maturity:		
Over 10 years	\$	\$
Mortgage-backed securities	36,572,430	37,471,878
Total	\$ 36,572,430	\$ 37,471,878

During 2010 and 2008, there were no sales of available-for-sale securities. During 2009, there were six sales of available-for-sale securities, which resulted in the Company recognizing proceeds from the sales of \$19,852,541 and gains of \$434,334.

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Note 4. Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans receivable, net, consists of the following at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Real Estate:		
Commercial	\$ 228,842,489	\$ 230,225,306
Residential	187,058,318	195,571,225
Construction	63,889,083	154,457,082
Construction-to-permanent	10,331,043	15,989,976
Commercial	14,573,790	19,298,505
Consumer home equity	42,884,962	44,309,265
Consumer installment	1,932,763	1,155,059
Total loans	549,512,448	661,006,418
Premiums on purchased loans	242,426	131,993
Net deferred costs (fees)	150,440	(138,350)
Allowance for loan losses	(15,374,101)	(15,794,118)
Loans receivable, net	\$ 534,531,213	\$ 645,205,943

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 15,794,118	\$ 16,247,070	\$ 5,672,620
Provision for loan losses	7,714,000	13,089,000	11,289,772
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off	236,262	187,647	904
Loans charged-off	(8,370,279)	(13,729,598)	(716,226)
Balance, end of year	\$ 15,374,101	\$ 15,794,118	\$ 16,247,070

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At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the unpaid principal balances of loans delinquent 90 days or more, but current as to payments, and still accruing were approximately \$3,374,242 and \$3,571,000, respectively, and the unpaid principal balances of loans placed on non-accrual status and considered impaired were \$89,150,000 and \$113,537,114, respectively. Construction loans comprise approximately \$32,266,000 of the \$89,150,000 in non-accrual loans at December 31, 2010, for which specific reserves of approximately \$2,079,000 are recorded. In most cases, and based on the strength of the borrower, the Company requires construction loan borrowers to maintain interest reserve accounts which are restricted. Approved interest reserve amounts remaining on construction loans outstanding aggregated approximately \$1,159,000 at December 31, 2010, of which approximately \$1,043,000 are held in restricted accounts and approximately \$116,000 represents approved, interest reserve amounts not yet drawn against the approved loan commitment amounts, none of which are related to impaired loans.

At December 31, 2010, there were 19 loans totaling \$38.0 million that were considered as troubled debt restructurings, all of which are included in impaired loans, as compared to 9 loans totaling \$11.5 million at December 31, 2009. Loan modifications, which resulted in these loans being considered troubled debt restructurings, are primarily in the form of rate concessions or term extensions. Commitments to advance additional funds under troubled debt restructured loans total approximately \$115,000 at December 31, 2010.

If impaired loans had been performing in accordance with their original terms, the Company would have recorded \$6,844,986, \$5,312,327 and \$2,854,253, of additional income during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

During 2010, 2009 and 2008, interest income collected and recognized on impaired loans was \$1,806,759 \$424,745 and \$352,014, respectively. The average recorded investment in impaired loans for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$104,946,719, \$105,309,710 and \$14,788,497, respectively.

The Company's lending activities are conducted principally in Fairfield and New Haven Counties in Connecticut and Westchester County, New York City and Long Island, New York. The Company grants commercial real estate loans, commercial business loans and a variety of consumer loans. In addition, the Company had granted loans for the construction of residential homes, residential developments and for land development projects. A moratorium on all construction loans was instituted by management in July 2008. All residential and commercial mortgage loans are collateralized by first or second mortgages on real estate. The ability and willingness of borrowers to satisfy their loan obligations is dependent in large part upon the status of the regional economy and regional real estate market. Accordingly, the ultimate collectability of a substantial portion of the loan portfolio and the recovery of a substantial portion of any resulting real estate acquired is susceptible to changes in market conditions.

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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The Company has established credit policies applicable to each type of lending activity in which it engages, evaluates the creditworthiness of each customer and, in most cases, extends credit of up to 75% of the market value of the collateral at the date of the credit extension depending on the Company's evaluation of the borrower's creditworthiness and type of collateral. In the case of construction loans, the maximum loan-to-value was 65% of the as completed market value. The market value of collateral is monitored on an ongoing basis and additional collateral is obtained when warranted. Real estate is the primary form of collateral. Other important forms of collateral are accounts receivable, inventory, other business assets, marketable securities and time deposits. While collateral provides assurance as a secondary source of repayment, the Company ordinarily requires the primary source of repayment to be based on the borrower's ability to generate continuing cash flows on all loans not related to construction.

The Company does not have any lending programs commonly referred to as subprime lending. Subprime lending generally targets borrowers with weakened credit histories typically characterized by payment delinquencies, previous charge-offs, judgments, bankruptcies, or borrowers with questionable repayment capacity as evidenced by low credit scores or high debt-burden ratios.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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The following table sets forth activity in our allowance for loan losses, by loan type, for the year ended December 31, 2010. The following table also details the amount of loans receivable, net, that are evaluated individually, and collectively, for impairment, and the related portion of allowance for loan losses that is allocated to each loan portfolio segment.

	Commercial			Construction to			Consumer		Unallocated	Total
2010	Commercial	Real Estate	Construction	Permanent	Residential					
Allowance for loan losses:										
Beginning Balance	\$ 925,102	\$ 4,987,239	\$ 6,673,204	\$ 497,584	\$ 1,575,189	\$ 750,549	\$ 385,251	\$ 15,794,118		
Charge-offs	(396,300)	(2,560,074)	(4,726,015)		(600,000)	(87,890)		(8,370,279)		
Recoveries		67,116	157,289			11,857		236,262		
Provision	(87,483)	5,138,074	1,373,580	(6,138)	1,388,649	(95,904)	3,222	7,714,000		
Ending Balance	\$ 441,319	\$ 7,632,355	\$ 3,478,058	\$ 491,446	\$ 2,363,838	\$ 578,612	\$ 388,473	\$ 15,374,101		
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 76,045	\$ 2,300,199	\$ 1,895,326	\$ 183,835	\$ 1,556,077	\$	\$	\$ 6,011,482		
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 365,274	\$ 5,332,156	\$ 1,582,732	\$ 307,611	\$ 807,761	\$ 578,612	\$ 388,473	\$ 9,362,619		
Total Allowance for Loan Losses	\$ 441,319	\$ 7,632,355	\$ 3,478,058	\$ 491,446	\$ 2,363,838	\$ 578,612	\$ 388,473	\$ 15,374,101		
Total Loans ending balance	\$ 14,573,790	\$ 228,842,489	\$ 63,889,083	\$ 10,331,043	\$ 187,058,318	\$ 44,817,725	\$	\$ 549,512,448		
	\$ 1,214,950	\$ 28,466,238	\$ 30,886,023	\$ 1,379,835	\$ 37,219,868	\$ 1,516,977	\$	\$ 100,683,891		

Ending
balance:
individually
evaluated
for
impairment

Ending
balance:
collectively
evaluated
for
impairment \$ 13,358,840 \$ 200,376,251 \$ 33,003,060 \$ 8,951,208 \$ 149,838,450 \$ 43,300,748 \$ 448,828,557

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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The Company continuously monitors the credit quality of its loans receivable in an ongoing manner. Credit quality is monitored by reviewing certain credit quality indicators. Management has determined that loan-to-value ratios (LTVs), (at period end) and internally assigned risk ratings are the key credit quality indicators that best help management monitor the credit quality of the Company's loans receivable. Loan-to-value ratios used by management in monitoring credit quality are based on current period loan balances and original values at time of originations (unless a current appraisal has been obtained as a result of the loan being deemed impaired or the loan is a maturing construction loan).

The Company has also adopted a risk rating system as part of the risk assessment of its loan portfolio. The Company's lending officers are required to assign a risk rating to each loan in their portfolio at origination. When the lender learns of important financial developments, the risk rating is reviewed accordingly, and adjusted if necessary. Similarly, the Bank's internal loan review department and the Loan Committee can adjust a risk rating. The Director's Loan Committee, meets on a regular basis and reviews all loans rated "special mention" or worse. In addition, the Company engages a third party independent loan reviewer that performs semi-annual reviews of a sample of loans, validating the risk ratings assigned to such loans. The risk ratings play an important role in the establishment of the loan loss provision and to confirm the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

When assigning a risk rating to a loan, management utilizes the Bank's internal nine-point risk rating system. Loans deemed to be "acceptable quality" are rated 1 through 5, with a rating of 1 established for loans with minimal risk and borrowers exhibiting the strongest financial condition. Loans that are deemed to be of "questionable quality" are rated 6 (special mention). An asset is considered "special mention" when it has a potential weakness based on objective evidence, but does not currently expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant classification in one of the following categories. Loans with adverse classifications (substandard, doubtful or loss) are rated 7, 8 or 9, respectively. Loans rated 1-5 are considered "Pass". An asset is considered "substandard" if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard assets have well defined weaknesses based on objective evidence, and are characterized by the "distinct possibility" that the Company will sustain "some loss" if the deficiencies are not corrected. Assets classified as "doubtful" have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified "substandard" with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make "collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable." Assets classified as "loss" are those considered "uncollectible" and of such little value that their continuance as assets without the establishment of a specific loss reserve is not warranted.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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The following table details the credit risk exposure of loans receivable, by loan type and credit quality indicator at December 31, 2010:

CREDIT RISK PROFILE BY CREDITWORTHINESS CATEGORY

Commercial Real Estate		Construction		Construction to Permanent		Residential Real Estate			
< 75%	>= 75%	< 75%	>= 75%	< 75%	>= 75%	< 75%	>= 75%	< 75%	>= 75%
\$ 124,645,152	\$ 9,449,059	\$ 1,272,028	\$ 350,000	\$	\$	\$ 91,534,348	\$ 51,996,851	\$ 35,192,214	\$
35,253,018	4,645,738	15,059,704	4,485,209	1,709,333		2,088,700	2,907,285	3,146,244	
13,792,482	41,057,040	10,712,146	32,009,996		8,621,710	18,052,003	20,479,131	99,235	
\$ 173,690,652	\$ 55,151,837	\$ 27,043,878	\$ 36,845,205	\$ 1,709,333	\$ 8,621,710	\$ 111,675,051	\$ 75,383,267	\$ 38,437,693	\$

CREDIT RISK PROFILE

	Commercial		Construction to Permanent		Residential		
	Commercial	Real Estate	Construction	Permanent	Real Estate	Consumer	Totals
Performing	\$ 13,358,840	\$ 202,054,317	\$ 33,003,060	\$ 8,951,208	\$ 159,270,574	\$ 43,724,749	\$ 460,362,748
Non Performing	1,214,950	26,788,172	30,886,023	1,379,835	27,787,744	1,092,976	89,149,700
Total	\$ 14,573,790	\$ 228,842,489	\$ 63,889,083	\$ 10,331,043	\$ 187,058,318	\$ 44,817,725	\$ 549,512,448

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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Included in loans receivable are loans for which the accrual of interest income has been discontinued due to deterioration in the financial condition of the borrowers. The recorded balance of these nonaccrual loans was \$89.1 million and \$113.5 million at December 31, 2010, and December 31, 2009 respectively. Generally, loans are placed on non-accruing status when they become 90 days or more delinquent, and remain on non-accrual status until they are brought current, have six months of performance under the loan terms, and factors indicating reasonable doubt about the timely collection of payments no longer exist. Therefore, loans may be current in accordance with their loan terms, or may be less than 90 days delinquent and still be on a non-accruing status. Additionally, certain loans that cannot demonstrate sufficient global cash flow to continue loan payments in the future and certain trouble debt restructures (TDRs) are placed on non-accrual status.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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The following table sets forth the detail, and delinquency status, of non-accrual loans and past due loans at December 31, 2010:

	Non-Accrual and Past Due Loans					>90 Days Past Due and Accruing	Total Non- Accrual and Past Due Loans
	31-60 Days Past Due	61-90 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current		
2010							
Commercial Special Mention	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 63,289	\$ 63,289
Substandard	350,000	100,000	698,767	1,148,767	66,183	175,000	1,389,950
Total Commercial	\$ 350,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 698,767	\$ 1,148,767	\$ 66,183	\$ 238,289	\$ 1,453,239
Commercial Real Estate Substandard	\$ 269,672	\$ 6,449,096	\$ 13,521,123	\$ 20,239,891	\$ 6,548,281	\$	\$ 26,788,172
Total Commercial Real Estate	\$ 269,672	\$ 6,449,096	\$ 13,521,123	\$ 20,239,891	\$ 6,548,281	\$	\$ 26,788,172
Construction Substandard	\$ 1,517,943	\$ 4,059,516	\$ 13,736,985	\$ 19,314,444	\$ 11,571,579	\$ 3,135,953	\$ 34,021,976
Total Construction	\$ 1,517,943	\$ 4,059,516	\$ 13,736,985	\$ 19,314,444	\$ 11,571,579	\$ 3,135,953	\$ 34,021,976
Construction to Permanent Substandard	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,379,835	\$	\$ 1,379,835
Total Construction to Permanent	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,379,835	\$	\$ 1,379,835
Residential Real Estate Substandard	\$	\$	\$ 15,897,248	\$ 15,897,248	\$ 11,890,496	\$	\$ 27,787,744
Total Residential	\$	\$	\$ 15,897,248	\$ 15,897,248	\$ 11,890,496	\$	\$ 27,787,744

Real Estate

Consumer Substandard	\$	\$	\$ 1,092,976	\$ 1,092,976	\$	\$ 1,092,976
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Total Consumer	\$	\$	\$ 1,092,976	\$ 1,092,976	\$	\$ 1,092,976
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Total	\$ 2,137,615	\$ 10,608,612	\$ 44,947,099	\$ 57,693,326	\$ 31,456,374	\$ 3,374,242	\$ 92,523,942
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These non-accrual amounts included loans deemed to be impaired of \$89.1 million and \$113.5 million at December 31, 2010, and December 31, 2009, respectively. Loans past due ninety days or more and still accruing interest were \$3.4 million and \$3.6 million at December 31, 2010, and December 31, 2009 respectively, and consisted of loans that are current as to payment but past maturity where payoff is pending or in the process of renewal.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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The following table sets forth the detail and delinquency status of loans receivable, net, by performing and non-performing loans at December 31, 2010.

	Performing (Accruing) Loans				Total Non-Accrual and		Total Loans Receivable, net
	31-60 Days	Greater Than 60 Days	Total Past Due	Total Loan Balances	Past Due Loans		
2010	Past Due	Days	Due	Current	Balances	Loans	
Commercial							
Pass	\$	\$	\$	\$ 11,481,557	\$ 11,481,557	\$	\$ 11,481,557
Special Mention				822,364	822,364	63,289	885,653
Substandard				816,630	816,630	1,389,950	2,206,580
Total							
Commercial	\$	\$	\$	\$ 13,120,551	\$ 13,120,551	\$ 1,453,239	\$ 14,573,790
Commercial Real Estate							
Pass	\$	\$	\$	\$ 134,094,210	\$ 134,094,210	\$	\$ 134,094,210
Special Mention				39,898,756	39,898,756		39,898,756
Substandard				28,061,351	28,061,351	26,788,172	54,849,523
Total							
Commercial Real Estate	\$	\$	\$	\$ 202,054,317	\$ 202,054,317	\$ 26,788,172	\$ 228,842,489
Construction							
Pass	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,622,029	\$ 1,622,029	\$	\$ 1,622,029
Special Mention				19,544,913	19,544,913		19,544,913
Substandard				8,700,165	8,700,165	34,021,976	42,722,141
Total							
Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$ 29,867,107	\$ 29,867,107	\$ 34,021,976	\$ 63,889,083
Construction to Permanent							
Pass	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special Mention				1,709,333	1,709,333		1,709,333
Substandard	1,127,875		1,127,875	6,114,000	7,241,875	1,379,835	8,621,710
Total							
Construction to Permanent	\$ 1,127,875	\$	\$ 1,127,875	\$ 7,823,333	\$ 8,951,208	\$ 1,379,835	\$ 10,331,043

Residential Real
Estate

Pass	\$ 198,357	\$	\$ 198,357	\$ 143,332,842	\$ 143,531,199	\$	\$ 143,531,199
Special Mention	2,907,285		2,907,285	2,088,700	4,995,985		4,995,985
Substandard				10,743,390	10,743,390	27,787,744	38,531,134

Total Residential

Real Estate	\$ 3,105,642	\$	\$ 3,105,642	\$ 156,164,932	\$ 159,270,574	\$ 27,787,744	\$ 187,058,318
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Consumer

Pass	\$	\$	\$	\$ 37,109,997	\$ 37,109,997	\$	\$ 37,109,997
Special Mention	168,589		168,589	5,857,276	6,025,865		6,025,865
Substandard				588,887	588,887	1,092,976	1,681,863

Total Consumer	\$ 168,589	\$	\$ 168,589	\$ 43,556,160	\$ 43,724,749	\$ 1,092,976	\$ 44,817,725
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Total	\$ 4,402,106	\$	\$ 4,402,106	\$ 452,586,400	\$ 456,988,506	\$ 92,523,942	\$ 549,512,448
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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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The following table summarizes impaired loans as of December 31, 2010:

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
2010			
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial	\$ 1,077,512	\$ 1,828,917	\$
Commercial Real Estate	12,770,033	13,052,924	
Construction	14,060,251	15,133,253	
Construction to Permanent			
Residential	24,513,106	24,737,293	
Consumer	1,516,977	1,883,585	
Total:	\$ 53,937,879	\$ 56,635,972	\$
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial	\$ 137,438	\$ 151,633	\$ 76,045
Commercial Real Estate	15,696,205	19,509,247	2,300,199
Construction	16,825,772	19,368,468	1,895,326
Construction to Permanent	1,379,835	1,425,000	183,835
Residential	12,706,762	12,826,248	1,556,077
Consumer			
Total:	\$ 46,746,012	\$ 53,280,596	\$ 6,011,482
Commercial	\$ 1,214,950	\$ 1,980,550	\$ 76,045
Commercial Real Estate	28,466,238	32,562,171	2,300,199
Construction	30,886,023	34,501,721	1,895,326
Construction to Permanent	1,379,835	1,425,000	183,835
Residential	37,219,868	37,563,541	1,556,077
Consumer	1,516,977	1,883,585	
Total:	\$ 100,683,891	\$ 109,916,568	\$ 6,011,482

At December 31, 2010, the recorded investment of impaired loans was \$100.7 million, with related allowances of \$6.0 million.

Included in the table above at December 31, 2010, are loans with carrying balances of \$53.9 million that required no specific reserves in our allowance for loan losses. Loans that did not require specific reserves at December 31, 2010 have sufficient collateral values, less costs to sell, supporting the carrying balances of the loans. In some cases, there may be no specific reserves because the Company already charged-off the specific impairment. Once a borrower is in default, the Company is under no obligation to advance additional funds on unused commitments.

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Note 5. Premises and Equipment

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, premises and equipment consisted of the following:

	2010	2009
Leasehold improvements	\$ 8,014,802	\$ 7,984,334
Furniture, equipment and software	6,205,687	6,100,927
	14,220,489	14,085,261
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(8,950,177)	(7,489,534)
	\$ 5,270,312	\$ 6,595,727

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, depreciation and amortization expense related to premises and equipment totaled \$1,498,334 \$1,660,803 and \$1,632,985, respectively.

Note 6. Other Real Estate Operations

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had other real estate owned of \$16,408,787 and \$19,073,993 respectively. Included in other real estate owned is \$15,774,187 of residential construction properties. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, amounts charged to operations for other real estate owned totaled \$2,286,948 and \$793,781 respectively. There were no amounts charged to operations for 2008. A summary of other real estate operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	2010	2009
Expenses of holding other real estate owned	\$ 1,051,631	\$ 837,781
Impairment write-downs on other real estate owned	1,084,023	
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	164,494	
Rental income from other real estate owned	(13,200)	(44,000)
Expense from other real estate operations	\$ 2,286,948	\$ 793,781

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Note 7. Deposits

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, deposits consisted of the following:

	Weighted Average Interest Rate	2010	Weighted Average Interest Rate	2009
Non-interest bearing		\$ 51,058,373		\$ 49,755,521
Interest bearing:				
Time certificates, less than \$100,000	1.79%	251,296,558	2.34%	305,719,484
Time certificates, \$100,000 or more	1.91%	175,431,252	2.29%	202,493,307
Money market	0.15%	92,683,478	1.23%	112,017,987
Savings	0.42%	57,041,943	1.53%	69,766,296
NOW	0.08%	19,297,225	0.73%	21,581,697
Total interest bearing		595,750,456		711,578,771
Total deposits		\$ 646,808,829		\$ 761,334,292

Included in time certificates are certificates of deposit through the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS) network of \$2,879,838 and \$18,871,451 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These are considered brokered deposits. Pursuant to the Agreement described in Note 16, the level of deposits accepted from Bank customers, and the Bank's participation in the CDARS program as an issuer of deposits to customers of other banks in the CDARS program, may not exceed 10% of total deposits.

Interest expense on deposits consists of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Time certificates, less than \$100,000	\$ 5,761,993	\$ 11,696,972	\$ 14,246,778
Time certificates, \$100,000 or more	3,961,176	7,131,275	9,315,084
Money market	891,710	1,916,938	1,228,549
Savings	489,176	1,119,982	992,157
NOW	74,738	156,088	185,556
	\$ 11,178,793	\$ 22,021,255	25,968,124

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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Contractual maturities of time certificates of deposit as of December 31, 2010 are summarized below:

	Weighted Average Interest Rate	
Due within:		
1 year	1.40%	\$ 307,023,856
1-2 years	2.00%	33,517,976
2-3 years	3.90%	36,213,407
3-4 years	3.40%	34,801,376
4-5 years	2.40%	15,171,195
	1.80%	\$ 426,727,810

Note 8. Borrowings**Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings**

The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLB). At December 31, 2010, the Bank has the ability to borrow from the FHLB based on a certain percentage of the value of the Bank's qualified collateral, as defined in the FHLB Statement of Products Policy, comprised mainly of mortgage-backed securities and loans delivered under collateral safekeeping to the FHLB at the time of the borrowing. The additional amount available under this agreement as of December 31, 2010 was \$92,000,000. In accordance with an agreement with the FHLB, the qualified collateral must be free and clear of liens, pledges and encumbrances. In addition, the Company has a \$2,000,000 available line of credit with the FHLB. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were no advances outstanding under this line of credit. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, other outstanding advances from the FHLB aggregated \$50,000,000 at interest rates ranging from 2.49% to 3.94%.

Repurchase agreements

At both December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had \$7,000,000 of securities sold under agreements to repurchase bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.3475%.

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust

During 2003, the Company formed the Trust of which 100% of the Trust's common securities are owned by the Company. The Trust has no independent assets, and exists for the sole purpose of issuing trust securities and investing the proceeds thereof in an equivalent amount of junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company. The Trust issued \$8,000,000 of trust preferred securities in 2003.

Trust preferred securities currently qualify for up to 25% of the Company's Tier I Capital, with the excess qualifying as Tier 2 Capital. On March 1, 2005, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, which is the banking regulator for the Holding Company, approved final rules that allowed for the continued inclusion of outstanding and prospective issuances of trust preferred securities in regulatory capital, subject to new, stricter limitations, which became effective March 31, 2009 and had no impact on the Company.

The subordinated debentures of \$8,248,000 are unsecured obligations of the Company and are subordinate and junior in right of payment to all present and future senior indebtedness of the Company. The Company has entered into a guarantee, which together with its obligations under the subordinated debentures and the declaration of trust governing the Trust, including its obligations to pay costs, expenses, debts and liabilities, other than trust securities, provides a full and unconditional guarantee of amounts on the capital securities. The subordinated debentures, which bear interest at the three-month LIBOR plus 3.15% (3.452810% at December 31, 2010), mature on March 26, 2033. Beginning in the second quarter of 2009, the Company began deferring interest payments on the subordinated debentures as permitted under the terms of the debentures. Interest is still being accrued and charged to operations. The Company may only defer the payment of interest for 20 consecutive quarters, or until March, 2014, and all accrued interest must be paid prior to or at completion of the deferment period.

The duration of the Trust is 30 years, with an early redemption feature at the Company's option on a quarterly basis which commenced March 26, 2008. The Trust securities also bear interest at the three month LIBOR plus 3.15%.

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Maturity of borrowings

The contractual maturities of the Company's borrowings at December 31, 2010, by year, are as follows:

	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate	Total
2011	\$	\$	\$
2012	10,000,000		10,000,000
2013	20,000,000		20,000,000
2014			
2015	10,000,000		10,000,000
Thereafter	17,000,000	8,248,000	25,248,000
Total borrowings	\$ 57,000,000	\$ 8,248,000	\$ 65,248,000

Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies**Operating leases**

The Company has non-cancelable operating leases for its main office, eighteen other branch banking offices and additional space for administrative and operational activities, which expire on various dates through 2022. Most of the leases contain rent escalation provisions, as well as renewal options for one or more periods. Under these lease agreements, the Company is required to pay certain executory costs such as insurance and property taxes. The Company also leases parking space under a non-cancelable operating lease agreement and certain equipment under cancelable and non-cancelable arrangements.

Future minimum rental commitments under the terms of these leases by year and in the aggregate, are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	Amount
2011	\$ 2,855,356
2012	2,797,009
2013	2,476,084
2014	2,175,325
2015	1,594,123
Thereafter	2,625,886
	\$ 14,523,783

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Total rental expense, which is charged to operations on a straight line basis, for cancelable and non-cancelable operating leases was \$3,239,518 \$3,347,551 and \$3,266,307 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company subleases excess space at two locations. Income from subleases included in non-interest expense was \$26,715, \$37,735 and \$35,973 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Employment Agreements

President's Agreement

Effective January 1, 2007, after the expiration of a previous employment agreement the Company and the Bank entered into a new employment agreement (the Agreement) with the Bank's President and Chief Executive Officer that expired on December 31, 2009. The Agreement provided for, among other things, a stipulated base salary for each of the three years covered by the Agreement and a discretionary annual bonus to be determined by the Board of Directors. Simultaneous with the recapitalization of the Company, as contemplated in the Securities Purchase Agreement, on October 15, 2010 the President waived his right to a change of control payment and resigned his positions with the Company and the Bank.

Effective October 15, 2010 a new president and Chief Executive Officer of Bancorp and the Bank joined the Company. Although the framework of an employment agreement has been prepared, it has not been signed pending the completion by the Board of an executive compensation program that will be submitted to the regulators for approval.

Other Employment Agreements

In December 2007, the Company entered into an employment agreement with its Chief Financial Officer that expired on December 31, 2010. The agreement provided for, among other things, a stipulated base salary and annual discretionary bonuses as determined by the Board of Directors. The Chief Financial Officer continues in his position operating under the same terms and conditions of his previous contract pending the approval of the previously mentioned executive compensation program. In addition, the Chief Financial Officer has a change of control agreement that entitles the Chief Financial Officer to a lump sum payment of two and one-half times the greater of the Chief Financial Officer's base salary at the time of a change of control or total compensation for the most recently completed fiscal year. The Chief Financial Officer waived his right to payment under the agreement for the October 15, 2010 recapitalization transaction.

In addition, three other executive officers of the Company have change of control agreements that entitle such officers to receive up to two times the greater of the officer's base salary at the time or total compensation for the most recently completed fiscal year if a change of control occurs while such officers are full time officers of the Company or within six months following termination of employment other than for cause or by reason of death or disability. The three officers also waived their right to payment for the October 15, 2010 transaction.

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Legal Matters

Neither the Company nor the Bank has any pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to its business, to which the Company or the Bank is a party or any of its property is subject.

On October 9, 2009, a complaint captioned PNBK Holdings LLC v. Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and Patriot National Bank was filed in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York (the "Federal Litigation"). PNBK Holdings LLC is a Delaware entity formed as the investment vehicle for an investor group led by Michael A. Carrazza (collectively, "Carrazza"). Carrazza also filed a complaint with the State of Connecticut Superior Court Stamford Judicial District on October 9, 2009 captioned PNBK Holdings LLC and Michael A. Carrazza v. Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and Patriot National Bank (the "Connecticut Litigation"). The complaint filed by Carrazza alleged, among other things, breach of the Letter of Intent, including a breach by the Company of the Letter of Intent's exclusivity provision and the Company's failure to enter into a definitive Securities Purchase Agreement ("SPA"). On December 16, 2009, the Company and Carrazza executed the SPA. As part of the execution of the SPA, the Federal Litigation was withdrawn with prejudice and the Connecticut Litigation was held in abeyance, pending the closing of the transaction. On October 15, 2010, the transaction closed and, as a result, the Connecticut Litigation was subsequently withdrawn. There are no outstanding claims or liabilities relating to these proceedings.

Note 10. Income Taxes

The components of the income tax provision (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Current			
Federal	\$	\$ (6,410,852)	\$ 1,954,300
State	225,000		851,478
Total	225,000	(6,410,852)	2,805,778
Deferred			
Federal		6,333,524	(4,739,525)
State		2,291,078	(1,130,253)
Total		8,624,602	(5,869,778)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 225,000	\$ 2,213,750	\$ (3,064,000)

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A reconciliation of the anticipated income tax benefit (computed by applying the statutory Federal income tax rate of 34% to loss before income taxes) to the income tax provision (benefit) as reported in the statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Benefit for income taxes at statutory Federal rate	\$ (5,159,100)	\$ (7,366,400)	\$ (3,459,700)
State taxes, net of Federal benefit	148,500	(1,072,500)	(522,300)
Dividends received deduction	(44,900)	(70,100)	(118,000)
Nondeductible expenses	8,600	26,700	40,700
Amortization of goodwill			(11,300)
Goodwill impairment			397,600
Change in cash surrender value of life insurance	(213,000)	(282,200)	(366,700)
Increase in valuation allowance	5,452,116	11,386,236	824,000
Other	32,784	(407,986)	151,700
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 225,000	\$ 2,213,750	\$ (3,064,000)

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At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the Company's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 5,988,212	\$ 6,151,809
Nonaccrual interest	5,125,083	2,069,151
Investment impairment charges	1,227,083	1,227,083
Premises and equipment	1,128,094	635,261
Accrued expenses	224,941	201,825
State NOL carryforward benefit	1,359,435	970,567
Federal NOL carryforward benefit	2,901,965	387,522
Federal AMT benefit estimate	317,704	408,662
Other	203,071	145,760
Gross deferred tax assets	18,475,588	12,197,640
Valuation allowance	(18,466,961)	(12,210,236)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	8,627	(12,596)
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investment securities	(795,169)	(503,401)
Other	(8,627)	(12,596)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(803,796)	(515,997)
Deferred tax liability, net	\$ (795,169)	\$ (503,401)

The net deferred tax liability at December 31, 2010 and 2009 is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

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The allocation of the deferred tax provision (benefit) items charged to operations and items charged directly to equity for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Deferred tax provision (benefit) allocated to equity	\$ 291,768	\$ 558,874	\$ (22,683)
Deferred tax provision (benefit) allocated to operations		8,624,602	(5,869,368)
Total deferred tax provision (benefit)	\$ 291,768	\$ 9,183,476	\$ (5,892,051)

The determination of the amount of deferred income tax assets which are more likely than not to be realized is primarily dependent on projections of future earnings, which are subject to uncertainty and estimates that may change given economic conditions and other factors. A valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets is required when it is considered more likely than not that all or part of the benefit related to such assets will not be realized. Management has reviewed the deferred tax position of the Company at December 31, 2010. The deferred tax position has been affected by several significant transactions in the past three years. These transactions include increased provision for loan losses, the increasing levels of non-accrual loans and other-than-temporary impairment write-offs of certain investments. As a result, the Company is in a cumulative net loss position at December 31, 2010, and under the applicable accounting guidance, has concluded that it is not more-likely-than-not that the Company will be able to realize its deferred tax assets and, accordingly, has established a full valuation allowance totaling \$18.5 million against its deferred tax asset at December 31, 2010. The valuation allowance is analyzed quarterly for changes affecting the deferred tax asset. If, in the future, the Company generates taxable income on a sustained basis, management's conclusion regarding the need for a deferred tax asset valuation allowance could change, resulting in the reversal of all or a portion of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

As measured under the rules of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the Company has undergone a greater than 50% change of ownership in 2010. Consequently, use of the Company's net operating loss carryforward and certain built in deductions available against future taxable income in any one year may be limited. The maximum amount of carryforwards available in a given year is limited to the product of the Company's fair market value on the date of ownership change and the federal long-term tax-exempt rate, plus any limited carryforward not utilized in prior years. The Company is currently analyzing the impact of its recent ownership change. There is a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets as the Company does not believe that it is more likely than not that the Company will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the deferred tax assets. Accordingly, the Company does not believe the analysis will result in a material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

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Note 11. Goodwill and other intangible assets

The changes in the carrying amount of core deposit intangibles for the years ended December 31, 2010, and 2009 are as follows:

	2010	2009
Core Deposit Intangible:		
Balance as of January 1,	69,108	85,896
Amortization expense	15,900	16,788
Balance as of December 31,	53,208	69,108
 Total other intangible assets	 \$ 53,208	 \$ 69,108

Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$15,900, \$16,788 and \$17,688, respectively. Expected future amortization expenses are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	Amount
2011	\$ 15,012
2012	14,124
2013	13,236
2014	10,836
 Total	 \$ 53,208

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company's stock price declined significantly to \$6.85 per share, which was substantially below book value suggesting the possibility that goodwill was impaired. Management completed an analysis of the Bank's market capitalization, adjusted for a control premium, as compared with the estimated fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities, excluding intangibles, and determined that goodwill was impaired and an impairment charge of \$1,365,491 was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2008.

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Note 12. Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance

The Bank has an investment in, and is the beneficiary of, life insurance policies. The purpose of these life insurance investments is to provide income through the appreciation in the cash surrender value of the policies on the lives of certain officers, directors and employees of the Bank. These policies have an aggregate cash surrender value of \$20,348,332 and \$19,859,732 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These assets are unsecured and maintained in a separate account with one insurance carrier. Income earned on these life insurance policies aggregated \$546,910, \$724,627 and \$941,421 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and is included in non-interest income.

Note 13. Shareholders' Equity

Common Stock

On December 16, 2009, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Securities Purchase Agreement") with the Bank and PNBK Holdings, LLC, a limited liability company controlled by Michael Carrazza ("Holdings"). Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, on October 15, 2010, the Company issued and sold to Holdings 33,600,000 shares of its common stock at a purchase price of \$1.50 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$50,400,000. The shares sold to Holdings represent 87.6% of the Company's current issued and outstanding common stock. Also in connection with that sale, certain directors and officers of both the Company and the Bank resigned and were replaced with nominees of Holdings and Michael Carrazza became Chairman of the Board of the Company.

In connection with that sale, the Company reduced the par value of its common stock to \$0.01 per share and increased the number of its authorized common shares to 100,000,000. Also in connection with that sale, the Company entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with Holdings. The Registration Rights Agreement provides Holdings with customary demand, shelf and piggyback registration rights.

Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company may pay one or more special stock dividends (a "Special Dividend") to stockholders in the form of Company common stock. The amount of that Special Dividend would be based upon the net recoveries received by the Bank during the period beginning after June 30, 2009 and ending on June 30, 2011 from the charged off portion of loans on the Bank's books on or prior to June 30, 2009, and would be determined by cash collections of those loans during that period, net of all fees and expenses. As of December 31, 2010, the majority of loans related to the Special Dividend have been resolved and net recoveries have not materialized to a level beyond the costs of administering the Special Dividend at this time. Accordingly, the Company will evaluate the total amount of net recoveries as of June 30, 2011 and determine if, in the aggregate, net recoveries, if any, are material to consider the Special Dividend at such time. Payment of the Special Dividend, if any, is also subject to consent from the Bancorp's regulators.

The Special Dividend, if paid, would be paid to stockholders of record of the Company (excluding Holdings) on a record date established by the Board of Directors of the Company. The amount of the Special Dividend would equal the first \$1,000,000 of net recoveries plus 50% of the net recoveries in excess of \$1,000,000. The Special Dividend would be paid in shares of common stock valued at the greater of \$1.50 or 75% of the Company's book value per share on the last day of the calendar quarter in which the recovery was realized.

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The Bank is currently party to an agreement with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), which restricts the Bank's ability to pay dividends without the consent of the OCC. To date, the OCC has not consented to the Bank paying any dividends. In addition, the Company is party to an agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which also restricts the ability of the Company to pay dividends.

During 2009, there were no options exercised and 19,318 shares were issued to directors in payment of directors' fees in the amount of \$55,833. During 2008, 5,000 options were exercised resulting in proceeds to the Company of \$50,551 and 3,270 shares were issued to directors in payment of directors' fees of \$49,932.

Stock Repurchase Program

In January of 2008, the Board of Directors authorized and approved the 2008 Stock Repurchase Plan, whereby the Company may repurchase up to 200,000 of its issued and outstanding common shares in the open market. The repurchase plan became effective in mid-February 2008. Pursuant to the terms of the Plan, Management's discretion will determine the timing of the stock repurchase transactions, depending upon market conditions, share prices, and other factors including self-imposed blackout periods during which the Company and its insiders are prohibited from trading in the Company's common stock. These repurchases may be commenced or suspended at any time or from time to time without prior notice. The Repurchase Plan is intended to be structured to conform to the safe harbor provisions of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 10b-18.

Treasury Stock

During 2008, 11,705 shares of Bancorp stock were repurchased through the Stock Repurchase Program at an average share price of \$13.67 resulting in disbursements of \$160,025.

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Loss Per Share

The following tables represent information about the computation of basic and diluted loss per share for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Net	2010	Per Share
	Loss	Weighted Average Common Shares O/S	Amount
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share			
Loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (15,398,945)	11,850,946	\$ (1.30)

	Net	2009	Per Share
	Loss	Weighted Average Common Shares O/S	Amount
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share			
Loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (23,879,606)	4,753,783	\$ (5.02)

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were no dilutive securities.

	Net	2008	Per Share
	Loss	Weighted Average Common Shares O/S	Amount
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share			
Loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (7,111,606)	4,748,873	\$ (1.50)

For the year ended December 31, 2008 dilutive securities aggregated 13,036 shares; however such shares have not been included in the calculation of loss per share as their effect would be antidilutive.

Stock Options

On August 17, 1999, the Bank adopted a stock option plan (the Plan) for employees and directors, under which both incentive and non-qualified stock options were granted, and subsequently the Company assumed all obligations related to such options. The Plan provided for the grant of 110,000 non-qualified and incentive stock options in 1999 to certain directors of the Company, with an exercise price equal to the market value of the Company's stock on the date of grant. Such options were immediately exercisable and expired if unexercised ten years after the date of grant. All outstanding options expired on August 17, 2009. No additional options may be granted under the Plan.

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A summary of the status of the stock options at December 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Number of Shares	Weighted - Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted - Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	55,000	\$ 10.13	60,000	\$ 10.13
Exercised			5,000	10.11
Expired	55,000	10.13		
Outstanding at end of year			55,000	10.13
Exercisable at end of year			55,000	10.13

There was no intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2008; the intrinsic value of options exercised during the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 was \$21,900. There are no pro forma disclosures required for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, because there was no compensation expense attributed to these periods as no awards were granted or vested under this Plan during these periods.

Stock Appreciation Rights Plan

During 2001, the Company adopted the Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. 2001 Stock Appreciation Rights Plan (the "SAR Plan"), providing for the grant by the Company of stock appreciation rights to officers of the Company. Stock appreciation rights entitle the officers to receive, in cash or Company common stock, the appreciation in the value of the Company's common stock from the date of grant. Each award vested at the rate of 20% per year from the date of grant. Any unexercised rights will expire ten years from the date of grant. During 2001, the Company granted a total of 18,000 stock appreciation rights to three Company executive officers. There was no expense in 2009 related to the SAR Plan. Due to the decline in the price of the Company's stock, for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, \$89,000 and \$126,000, respectively, were reversed for amounts accrued in prior years under the SAR Plan. At December 31, 2010 there are 12,000 vested, but unexercised rights under this plan.

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Rights Agreement

On April 15, 2004, the Board of Directors of the Company declared, effective as of April 19, 2004, a dividend distribution of one Right for each outstanding share of common stock of the Company. The dividend was payable on April 29, 2004 to the stockholders of record as of the close of business on that date. Each Right entitled the registered holder to purchase from the Company 8.152 shares of the Company's common stock, at a price of \$60.00, or \$7.36 per share subject to adjustment. The description and terms of the Rights were set forth in a Rights Agreement, dated as of April 19, 2004 between the Company and Registrar and Transfer Company. The First Amendment to the Rights Agreement was filed on January 24, 2008.

The Rights were not exercisable until the earliest of (i) the tenth business day after a public announcement that a person or group of affiliated or associated persons acquired, or obtained the right to acquire, beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock (an Acquiring Person); (ii) the tenth business day (or such later day as may be determined by action of the Board of Directors of the Company prior to such time as any person becomes an Acquiring Person) after the date of the commencement of a tender or exchange offer by any person (other than the Company) if, upon consummation such person would be an Acquiring Person; and (iii) the tenth business day (or such later day as may be determined by action of the Board of Directors of the Company prior to such time as any person becomes an Acquiring Person) after the filing by any Person (other than the Company) of a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to a contemplated exchange offer to acquire (when added to any shares as to which such person is the beneficial owner immediately prior to such filing) beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock.

The Rights Agreement indicated that the Rights would expire on April 19, 2014, unless earlier redeemed or exchanged by the Company. The Rights Agreement was terminated and all Rights were redeemed for \$4,743 on May 18, 2009.

Note 14. 401(k) Savings Plan

The Company offers employees participation in the Patriot National Bank 401(k) Savings Plan (the "401(k) Plan") under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The 401(k) Plan covers substantially all employees who have completed six months of service, are 21 years of age and who elect to participate. Under the terms of the 401(k) Plan, participants can contribute up to the maximum amount allowed, subject to Federal limitations. The Company may make discretionary matching contributions of 50% up to 6% of the participants' salary to the 401(k) Plan. Participants are immediately vested in their contributions and the Company's contributions. The Company contributed approximately \$206,000, \$205,000 and \$217,000 to the 401(k) Plan in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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Note 15. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

In the normal course of business, the Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit and involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the balance sheets. The contractual amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The contractual amounts of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit represent the amounts of potential accounting loss should: the contract be fully drawn upon; the customer default; and the value of any existing collateral becomes worthless. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments and evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. Management believes that the Company controls the credit risk of these financial instruments through credit approvals, credit limits, monitoring procedures and the receipt of collateral as deemed necessary.

Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk are as follows at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	2010	2009
Commitments to extend credit:		
Future loan commitments	\$ 4,701,779	\$ 3,378,751
Home equity line of credit	21,197,134	24,091,467
Unused lines of credit	7,721,359	10,477,677
Undisbursed construction loans	1,290,628	17,682,552
Financial standby letters of credit	52,000	1,112,600
	\$ 34,962,900	\$ 56,743,047

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

Standby letters of credit are written commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Guarantees that are not derivative contracts have been recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at their fair value at inception. No liability related to guarantees was required to be recorded at December 31, 2010 or 2009.

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Note 16. Regulatory and Operational Matters

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Company's and the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company's and 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 regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). As of December 31, 2010 the Company and the Bank are categorized as well capitalized for these purposes. In addition, due to the Bank's asset profile and current economic conditions in its markets, the Bank's capital plan pursuant to the Agreement described below does target a minimum 9% Tier 1 leverage capital ratio.

The most recent notification from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since then that management believes have changed the Bank's classification.

In February 2009 the Bank entered into a formal written agreement (the Agreement) with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Bank has appointed a Compliance Committee of outside directors and the Chief Executive Officer. The Committee must report quarterly to the Board of Directors and to the OCC on the Bank's progress in complying with the Agreement. The Agreement requires the Bank to review, adopt and implement a number of policies and programs related to credit and operational issues. The Agreement further provides for certain asset growth restrictions for a limited period of time together with limitations on the acceptance of certain brokered deposits and the extension of credit to borrowers whose loans are criticized. The Bank may pay dividends during the term of the Agreement only with prior written permission from the OCC. The Agreement also requires that the Bank develop and implement a three-year capital plan. The Bank has taken or put into process many of the steps required by the Agreement, and does not anticipate that the restrictions included within the Agreement will impair its current business plan.

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In June 2010 the company entered into a formal written agreement (the Reserve Bank Agreement) with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the Reserve Bank). Under the terms of the Reserve Bank Agreement, the Board of Directors of the Company are required to take appropriate steps to fully utilize the Company's financial and managerial resources to serve as a source of strength to the Bank including taking steps to insure that the Bank complies with the Agreement with the OCC. The Reserve Bank Agreement requires the Company to submit, adopt and implement a capital plan that is acceptable to the Reserve Bank. The Company must also report to the Reserve Bank quarterly on the Company's progress in complying with the Reserve Bank Agreement. The Agreement further provides for certain restrictions on the payment or receipt of dividends, distributions of interest or principal on subordinate debentures or trust preferred securities and the Company's ability to incur debt or to purchase or redeem its stock without the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank. The Company has taken or put into process many of the steps required by the Reserve Bank Agreement, and does not anticipate that the restrictions included within the Reserve Bank Agreement will impair its current business plan.

The Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were (dollars in thousands):

2010	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
The Company:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 80,358	17.08%	\$ 37,643	8.00%	\$ N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	73,822	15.69%	18,822	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	73,822	9.16%	32,219	4.00%	N/A	N/A
The Bank:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 77,705	16.54%	\$ 37,582	8.00%	\$ 46,978	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	71,178	15.15%	18,791	4.00%	28,187	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	71,178	8.84%	32,203	4.00%	40,253	5.00%

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
2009	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
The Company:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 51,072	8.58%	\$ 47,620	8.00%	\$ N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	42,971	7.22%	23,807	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	42,971	4.72%	36,416	4.00%	N/A	N/A

The Bank:

Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 51,056	8.58%	\$ 47,605	8.00%	\$ 59,506	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	42,960	7.22%	23,801	4.00%	35,701	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	42,960	4.72%	36,407	4.00%	45,508	5.00%

On October 15, 2010, the Company issued and sold to PNBK Holdings LLC, 33,600,000 shares of its common stock at a purchase price of \$1.50 per share. The shares sold to PNBK Holdings LLC represent 87.6% of the Company's current issued and outstanding common stock. As a result of the additional capital, the Bank's capital ratios increased significantly and helped return it to a well capitalized classification. Another factor of this transaction is that the Company has a new Chairman of the Board of Directors, as well as a new President and CEO. These changes to management are key components to the recovery plan and will help the Bank reach its goal of restored profitability.

Restrictions on dividends, loans and advances

The Company's ability to pay dividends is dependent on the Bank's ability to pay dividends to the Company. Pursuant to the February 9, 2009 Agreement between the Bank and the OCC, the Bank can pay dividends to the Company only pursuant to a dividend policy requiring compliance with the Bank's OCC-approved capital program, in compliance with applicable law and with the prior written determination of no supervisory objection by the Assistant Deputy Comptroller. In addition to the Agreement, certain other restrictions exist regarding the ability of the Bank to transfer funds to the Company in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. The approval of the OCC is required to pay dividends in excess of the Bank's earnings retained in the current year plus retained net earnings for the preceding two years. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank had an accumulated deficit; therefore, dividends may not be paid to the Company. The Bank is also prohibited from paying dividends that would reduce its capital ratios below minimum regulatory requirements.

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The Company's ability to pay dividends and incur debt is also restricted by the Reserve Bank Agreement. Under the terms of the Reserve Bank Agreement, the Company has agreed that it shall not declare or pay any dividends or incur, increase or guarantee any debt without the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank and the Director of the Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation (the "Director") of the Board of Governors.

Loans or advances to the Company from the Bank are limited to 10% of the Bank's capital stock and surplus on a secured basis.

Recent Legislative Developments

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Act") was signed into law on July 21, 2010. The Act is a significant piece of legislation that will have major effects on the financial services industry, including the organization, financial condition and operations of banks and bank holding companies. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the Act; however, uncertainty remains as to its operational impact, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Many of the provisions of the Act are aimed at financial institutions that are significantly larger than the Company, and the Bank. Notwithstanding this, there are many other provisions that the Company and the Bank are subject to and will have to comply with, including any new rules applicable to the Company, and the Bank promulgated by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protections, a new regulatory body dedicated to consumer protection. As rules and regulations are promulgated by the agencies responsible for implementing and enforcing the Act, the Company and the Bank will have to address each to ensure compliance with applicable provisions of the Act and compliance costs are expected to increase.

Note 17. Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company grants loans to executive officers, directors and members of their immediate families, as defined, and to entities in which these individuals have more than a 10% equity ownership. Such loans are transacted at terms, including interest rates, similar to those available to unrelated customers.

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Changes in loans outstanding to such related parties during 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	2010	2009
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,540,593	\$ 3,446,683
Additional Loans	184,257	226,062
Repayments	(210,390)	(132,152)
Balance, end of year	\$ 3,514,460	\$ 3,540,593

Related party deposits aggregated approximately \$3,131,000 and \$4,150,000 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The Company leases office space to a director of the Company under two leases. Rental income under these leases for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, was approximately \$26,700, \$26,700 and \$24,400 respectively.

During 2009 and 2008, the Company paid legal fees of approximately \$2,700 and \$5,100 respectively, to an attorney who is a director of the Company. During 2010, the Company did not have a need for his legal services.

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Note 18. Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income, which is comprised solely of the change in unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities, is as follows:

	2010		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effect	Net of Tax Amount
Unrealized holding gain arising during the period	\$ 767,812	\$ (291,768)	\$ 476,044
Unrealized holding gain on available for sale securities	\$ 767,812	\$ (291,768)	\$ 476,044
	2009		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effect	Net of Tax Amount
Unrealized holding gain arising during the period	\$ 1,921,934	\$ (730,334)	\$ 1,191,600
Less reclassification adjustment for gains recognized in income	\$ (451,214)	\$ 171,461	\$ (279,753)
Unrealized holding gain on available for sale securities	\$ 1,470,720	\$ (558,873)	\$ 911,847
	2008		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effect	Net of Tax Amount
Unrealized holding losses arising during the period	\$ (3,226,977)	\$ 1,256,341	\$ (1,970,636)
Add reclassification adjustment for losses recognized in net income	3,167,285	(1,233,659)	1,933,626
Unrealized holding loss on available for sale securities	\$ (59,692)	\$ 22,682	\$ (37,010)

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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Note 19. Fair Value and Interest Rate Risk

As described in Note 1, the Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. A description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value, and for estimating fair value for financial and non-financial instruments not recorded at fair value, is set forth below.

Cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, short-term investments and accrued interest receivable and payable:

The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value. These financial instruments are not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis.

Available-for-Sale Securities: These financial instruments are recorded at fair value in the financial statements. Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models (i.e., matrix pricing) or quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics and are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. Examples of such instruments include government agency bonds and mortgage-backed securities, and money market preferred equity securities. Level 3 securities are instruments for which significant unobservable input are utilized. Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis.

Loans: For variable rate loans, which reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, carrying values are a reasonable estimate of fair values, adjusted for credit losses inherent in the portfolios. The fair value of fixed rate loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the period end rates, estimated by using local market data, at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities, adjusted for credit losses inherent in the portfolios. The Company does not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, from time to time, nonrecurring fair value adjustments to collateral-dependent impaired loans are recorded to reflect partial write-downs based on the observable market price or current appraised value of collateral. Fair values estimated in this manner do not fully incorporate an exit-price approach to fair value, but instead are based on a comparison to current market rates for comparable loans.

Other Real Estate Owned: The fair value of the Company's other real estate owned (OREO) properties is based on the estimated current property valuations less estimated selling costs. When the fair value is based on current observable appraised values, OREO is classified within Level 2. The Company classifies the OREO within Level 3 when unobservable adjustments are made to appraised values. The Company does not record other real estate owned at fair value on a recurring basis.

Deposits: The fair value of demand deposits, regular savings and certain money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of certificates of deposit and other time deposits is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities, estimated using local market data, to a schedule of aggregated expected maturities on such deposits. The Company does not record deposits at fair value on a recurring basis.

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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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Short-term borrowings: The carrying amounts of borrowings under short-term repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings maturing within 90 days approximate their fair values. The Company does not record short-term borrowings at fair value on a recurring basis.

Junior Subordinated Debt: Junior subordinated debt reprices quarterly and as a result the carrying amount is considered a reasonable estimate of fair value. The Company does not record junior subordinated debt at fair value on a recurring basis.

Federal Home Loan Bank Borrowings: The fair value of the advances is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies current Federal Home Loan Bank interest rates for advances of similar maturity to a schedule of maturities of such advances. The Company does not record these borrowings at fair value on a recurring basis.

Other Borrowings: The fair values of longer term borrowings and fixed rate repurchase agreements are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies current interest rates for transactions of similar maturity to a schedule of maturities of such transactions. The Company does not record these borrowings at fair value on a recurring basis.

Off-balance sheet instruments: Fair values for the Company's off-balance-sheet instruments (lending commitments) are based on interest rate changes and fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The Company does not record its off-balance-sheet instruments at fair value on a recurring basis.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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The following table details the financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine fair value:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2010
December 31, 2010				
Securities available for sale	\$	\$ 40,564,700	\$	\$ 40,564,700

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2009
December 31, 2009				
Securities available for sale	\$	\$ 48,829,981	\$	\$ 48,829,981

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis; that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment).

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The following table reflects assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2010
December 31, 2010				
Impaired Loans ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 30,999,865	\$ 30,999,865
Other real estate owned ⁽²⁾	\$	\$	\$ 10,103,199	\$ 10,103,199
December 31, 2009				
Impaired Loans ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 49,322,844	\$ 49,322,844
Other real estate owned ⁽²⁾	\$	\$	\$ 19,073,993	\$ 19,073,993

⁽¹⁾ Represents carrying value for which adjustments are based on the appraised value of the collateral.

⁽²⁾ Represents carrying value for which adjustments are based on the appraised value of the property.

The Company discloses fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the consolidated balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. Certain financial instruments are excluded from disclosure requirements and, accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of December 31, 2010 and have not been reevaluated or updated for purposes of these financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than amounts reported on those dates.

The information presented should not be interpreted as an estimate of the fair value of the Company since a fair value calculation is only required for a limited portion of the Company's assets and liabilities. Due to the wide range of valuation techniques and the degree of subjectivity used in making the estimates, comparisons between the Company's disclosures and those of other bank holding companies may not be meaningful.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
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The following is a summary of the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	2010		2009	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Cash and noninterest bearing deposits due from banks	\$ 4,613	\$ 4,613	\$ 19,466	\$ 19,466
Interest-bearing deposits due from banks	131,711	131,711	78,070	78,070
Federal funds sold	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Short-term investments	453	453	264	264
Other Investments	3,500	3,500		
Available-for-sale securities	40,565	40,565	48,830	48,830
Federal Reserve Bank stock	1,192	1,192	1,840	1,840
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,508	4,508	4,508	4,508
Loans receivable, net	534,531	542,360	645,206	644,977
Accrued interest receivable	2,512	2,512	3,236	3,236
Financial Liabilities:				
Demand deposits	\$ 51,058	\$ 51,058	\$ 49,756	\$ 49,756
Savings deposits	57,042	57,042	69,766	69,766
Money market deposits	92,683	92,683	112,018	112,018
NOW accounts	19,297	19,297	21,582	21,582
Time deposits	426,728	432,466	508,213	512,524
FHLB borrowings	50,000	51,195	50,000	50,270
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	7,000	7,796	7,000	7,778
Subordinated debt	8,248	8,248	8,248	8,248
Accrued interest payable	729	729	505	505

The Company assumes interest rate risk (the risk that general interest rate levels will change) as a result of its normal operations. As a result, the fair values of the Company's financial instruments will change when interest rate levels change and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to the Company. 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 Company's overall interest rate risk.

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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Off-balance-sheet instruments

Loan commitments on which the committed interest rate is less than the current market rate were insignificant at December 31, 2010 and 2009. The estimated fair value of fee income on letters of credit at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was insignificant.

Note 20. Condensed Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The following represent the condensed parent company only balance sheets as December 31, 2010 and 2009, and condensed statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS**December 31, 2010 and 2009**

	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 2,863,488	\$ 21,275
Investment in subsidiaries	72,890,128	44,202,870
Other assets	592,213	1,258,385
Total assets	\$ 76,345,829	\$ 45,482,530
 LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Borrowings	8,248,000	8,248,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	925,641	1,373,220
Shareholders' equity	67,172,188	35,861,310
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 76,345,829	\$ 45,482,530

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	2010	2009	2008
Revenues			
Dividends from subsidiary bank	\$	\$	\$ 920,838
Total revenue			920,838
Expenses			
Interest on subordinated debt	297,209	341,426	552,118
Other expenses	312,950	30,745	30,531
Total expenses	610,159	372,171	582,649
(Loss) income before equity in undistributed net loss of subsidiaries	(610,159)	(372,171)	338,189
Equity in undistributed net loss of subsidiaries	(14,788,786)	(23,507,435)	(7,449,795)
Net loss	\$ (15,398,945)	\$ (23,879,606)	\$ (7,111,606)

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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	2010	2009	2008
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net loss	\$ (15,398,945)	\$ (23,879,606)	\$ (7,111,606)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed loss of subsidiaries	14,788,786	23,507,435	7,449,795
Payment of fees to directors in common stock		55,833	49,932
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in other assets	666,172	(811,352)	3,293
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(447,579)	1,320,059	(5,566)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(391,566)	192,370	385,848
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Net investment in bank subsidiary	(43,000,000)	(55,833)	(49,932)
Net cash used in investing activities	(43,000,000)	(55,833)	(49,932)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	46,233,779		51,826
Payment to repurchase common stock			(160,025)
Dividends paid on common stock		(213,453)	(854,497)
Other		(908)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	46,233,779	(214,361)	(962,696)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,842,213	(77,824)	(626,780)
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning	21,275	99,099	725,879
Ending	\$ 2,863,488	\$ 21,275	\$ 99,099

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

Cash paid for interest	\$	\$ 346,086	\$ 557,476
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Accrued dividends declared on common stock	\$	\$	\$ 212,546
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**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
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Note 21. Subsequent Events (unaudited)

On February 25, 2011, the Company entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with an investor, (the Purchaser), pursuant to which the Company will sell to the Purchaser, a specified number of non-performing loans and other real estate owned (the Assets). As of February 25, 2011, the Assets had an aggregate net book value of \$72.1 million. The aggregate sale price for the Assets amounts to \$65.0 million, resulting in an estimated loss of \$7.1 million. The sale of the Assets to the Purchaser is conditioned upon, among other things, the OCC having no supervisory objection to the proposed sale, and is expected to close prior to March 31, 2011.

In a related restructuring, the Company also announced on February 25, 2011 the consolidation of four branches to reduce operating costs. All customer accounts in the affected branches will be transferred to nearby branches to minimize any inconvenience to the Company's customers. The Company notified employees of its planned closings, and the Company anticipates that it will incur a pre-tax earnings charge of \$3.0 million in restructuring charges. The consolidations are expected to be completed prior to June 30, 2011.