

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q/A
November 14, 2016
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

(Amendment No. 1)

**QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2016

Commission file number 000-29599

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Connecticut 06-1559137
(State of incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

900 Bedford Street, Stamford, Connecticut 06901

(Address of principal executive offices)

(203) 324-7500

(Registrant's telephone number)

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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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act):

Yes No

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date.

Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 3,958,486 shares outstanding as of the close of business August 12, 2016.

EXPLANATORY NOTE:

The Company is filing this Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A (this “Amended Filing”) to its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 (“Original Filing”) to: (i) restate management's conclusions regarding the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2016; (ii) reissue the consolidated financial statements for the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2016 to reflect changes in the provision for loan losses resulting from the material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting. Accordingly, the Company hereby amends and replaces in their entirety Items 1, 2, and 4 in Part I. For the convenience of the reader, this Amended Filing sets forth the Original Filing, as modified where necessary to reflect the restatement and revisions. All other statements and provisions in the Form 10-Q have not been updated and remain unchanged.

Subsequent to filing the June 30, 2016 Form 10-Q, management became aware of the results of a bankruptcy court ordered auction which took place in June 2016, involving the collateral of one of the impaired loans at June 30, 2016. Management also became aware that the court later approved the bid received at the auction and the sale of said collateral occurred in August 2016. Management made the determination that some of this information was publicly available by the time of the filing of the June 30, 2016 Form 10-Q and should have been included in the valuation of the impaired loan in the June 30, 2016 Form 10-Q. The resulting \$2.0 million adjustment to the provision for loan losses (\$1.2 adjustment to net income) for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016 was determined to be material to earnings. The restatement has no impact on the audit report for the year ended December 31, 2015 or the quarter ended March 31, 2016.

The Company has concluded that there is a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, related the allowance for loan losses, as the Company did not maintain effective controls over (i) the recording, monitoring and valuation of eligible collateral when calculating specific reserves on impaired loans; and (ii) controls over the development and monitoring of qualitative factors used in calculating the general component of the loan loss reserve in accordance with the approved allowance for loan losses policy. Specifically the Company’s management has determined that the Company’s financial reporting controls and procedures with respect to the allowance for loan losses were not operating effectively for the quarter ended June 30, 2016. Accordingly, management has determined that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of June 30, 2016.

As required by Rule 12b-15, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer are providing new currently dated certifications. Accordingly, the Company hereby amends Item 6 in Part II in the Original Filing to reflect the filing of the new certifications.

Except as described above, this Amended Filing does not amend, update or change any other items or disclosures in the Original Filing and does not purport to reflect any information or events subsequent to the filing thereof. As such, this Amended Filing speaks only as of the date the Original Filing was filed, and the Company has not undertaken herein to amend, supplement or update any information contained in the Original Filing to give effect to any

subsequent events. Accordingly, this Amended Filing should be read in conjunction with the Company's filings made with the SEC subsequent to the filing of the Original Filing, including any amendment to those filings.

Except as described above, this Amendment Number 1 to the Form 10-Q continues to speak as of the original filing date, and does not reflect the events that may have occurred subsequent to the original filing date and does not modify or update in any way disclosures made in the original Form 10-Q other than the changes described above. For additional information about this restatement refer to Note 1. Basis of Presentation and Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements, of the Notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PART I- FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1: Consolidated Financial Statements****PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)**

	Restated June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	<i>(in thousands, except shares and per share amounts)</i>	
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks:		
Noninterest bearing deposits and cash	\$2,893	\$2,588
Interest bearing deposits	43,594	82,812
Total cash and cash equivalents	46,487	85,400
Securities:		
Available for sale securities, at fair value (Note 2)	23,037	29,377
Other Investments	4,450	4,450
Restricted stock, at cost	7,982	8,645
Total securities	35,469	42,472
Loans receivable (net of allowance for loan losses: 2016: \$7,209; 2015: \$5,242) (Note 3)	521,445	479,127
Premises and equipment, net	29,972	29,421
Other real estate owned	851	-
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	2,120	2,010
Deferred tax asset (Note 7)	13,836	13,763
Other assets	1,679	1,338
Total assets	\$651,859	\$653,531
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposits (Note 5):		
Noninterest bearing deposits	\$75,244	\$85,065
Interest bearing deposits	371,092	359,615
Total deposits	446,336	444,680
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings (Note 9)	128,000	132,000
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust (Note 9)	8,248	8,248
Note Payable (Note 9)	1,846	1,939
Advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance	2,451	2,367

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Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,064	2,833
Total liabilities	589,945	592,067
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, no par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 3,959,903 and 3,957,377 shares issued; 3,958,733 and 3,956,207 shares outstanding; at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	40	40
Additional paid-in capital	106,876	106,568
Accumulated deficit	(44,761)	(44,832)
Less: Treasury stock, at cost: 2016 and 2015, 1,170 shares	(160)	(160)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(81)	(152)
Total shareholders' equity	61,914	61,464
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 651,859	\$ 653,531

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30, Restated 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, Restated 2015	
	<i>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>			
Interest and Dividend Income				
Interest and fees on loans	\$5,783	\$5,924	\$11,623	\$11,470
Interest on investment securities	132	119	274	235
Dividends on investment securities	90	60	176	117
Other interest income	28	17	69	46
Total interest and dividend income	6,033	6,120	12,142	11,868
Interest Expense				
Interest on deposits	496	513	969	1,042
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	64	85	185	156
Interest on subordinated debt	83	73	165	144
Interest on other borrowings	8	-	16	-
Total interest expense	651	671	1,335	1,342
Net interest income	5,382	5,449	10,807	10,526
Provision for Loan Losses	1,959	-	1,959	250
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,423	5,449	8,848	10,276
Non-Interest Income				
Loan application, inspection & processing fees	21	105	88	155
Fees and service charges	150	147	301	321
Rental Income	104	177	207	110
Other income	90	22	179	259
Total non-interest income	365	451	775	845
Non-Interest Expense				
Salaries and benefits	2,615	2,395	5,165	4,739
Occupancy and equipment expense	750	909	1,530	1,864
Data processing expense	241	255	526	505
Advertising and promotional expenses	96	137	213	187
Professional and other outside services	364	391	773	960
Loan administration and processing expenses	8	7	16	29
Regulatory assessments	147	157	294	311
Insurance expense	56	83	111	164
Material and communications	115	106	208	187
Other operating expenses	344	319	664	544
Total non-interest expense	4,736	4,759	9,500	9,490
Income (loss) before income taxes	(948)	1,141	123	1,631
Expense (Benefit) for income taxes	(366)	452	52	653

Net income (loss)	\$(582)	\$689	\$71	\$978
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share (1)	\$(0.15)	\$0.18	\$0.02	\$0.25

(1) All common stock data has been restated for a 1-for-10 reverse stock split which took effect on March 4, 2015.

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30, Restated		Six Months Ended June 30, Restated	
<i>in thousands</i>	2016	2015	2016	2015
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Net income (loss)	\$ (582)	\$ 689	\$ 71	\$ 978
Other comprehensive income (loss) :				
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities	59	(45)	115	227
Income tax effect	(23)	18	(44)	(91)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	36	(27)	71	136
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (546)	\$ 662	\$ 142	\$ 1,114

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)

<i>(in thousands, except shares)</i>			Additional	Restated		Accumulated	Restated
	Number of	Common	Paid-In	Accumulated	Treasury	Other	Comprehensive
	Shares	Stock	Capital	Deficit	Stock	Loss	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	3,924,192	\$ 39	\$ 106,108	\$ (46,975)	\$ (160)	\$ (277)	\$ 58,735
Net Income	-	-	-	978	-	-	978
Unrealized holding gain on available for sale securities, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	136	136
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,114
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	227	-	-	-	227
Issuance of restricted stock	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, June 30, 2015	3,924,642	\$ 39	\$ 106,335	\$ (45,997)	\$ (160)	\$ (141)	\$ 60,076
Balance December 31, 2015	3,956,207	40	106,568	(44,832)	(160)	(152)	61,464
Net income (restated)	-	-	-	71	-	-	71
Unrealized holding gain on available for sale securities, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	71	71
Total comprehensive income (restated)	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	308	-	-	-	308
Issuance of restricted stock	2,526	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, June 30, 2016 (restated)	3,958,733	\$ 40	\$ 106,876	\$ (44,761)	\$ (160)	\$ (81)	\$ 61,914

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, Restated 2016 <i>(in thousands)</i>	2015
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 71	\$ 978
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization (accretion) of investment premiums and discounts, net	35	107
Amortization and accretion of purchase loan premiums and discounts, net	8	158
Provision for loan losses	1,959	250
Depreciation and amortization	616	499
Share-based compensation	308	227
Deferred income taxes	(117)	619
Gain on acquisition of OREO	(11)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in net deferred loan costs	(8)	232
Increase in accrued interest and dividends receivable	(110)	(116)

Increase in other assets	(341)	(44)
Increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	231	514
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,641	3,424
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Principal repayments on available for sale securities	1,389	2,157
Proceeds from call of available for sale securities	5,031	-
(Purchases) redemptions of Federal Reserve Bank stock	(48)	38
Redemptions of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	711	-
Increase in loans	(45,117)	(17,361)
Purchase of bank premises and equipment, net	(1,167)	(2,845)
Net cash used in investing activities	(39,201)	(18,011)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net increase in deposits	1,656	14,340
Decrease in FHLB borrowings	(4,000)	(20,000)
Repayment of Note Payable	(93)	-
Increase in advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance	84	82
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,353)	(5,578)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(38,913)	(20,165)
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Beginning	85,400	73,258
Ending	\$ 46,487	\$ 53,093

Interest paid	\$	1,173	\$	1,144
Income taxes paid	\$	-	\$	3
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	\$	840	\$	-

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

Note 1: Basis of Financial Statement Presentation and Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries including Patriot Bank N.A. (the “Bank”), have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been omitted. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements presented herein should be read in conjunction with the previously filed audited financial statements of the Company and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2015 presented herein has been derived from the audited financial statements of the Company at that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

Effective June 30, 2016, the Company has reclassified loans secured by 1-4 Family Non-owner occupied real estate to “Residential” from the “Commercial Real Estate” classification. Amounts presented for prior periods have been reclassified for consistency with the current period. See Note 3: Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses for additional information. Certain additional other prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

The information furnished reflects, in the opinion of management, all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the remainder of 2016.

Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company has restated its previously filed interim financial statements as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The restatement had the effect of reducing net income for the three months ended June 30, 2016 from net income of \$614 thousand to a net loss of \$582 thousand. For the six months then ended, net income was

reduced from \$1,267 thousand to \$71 thousand. Basic and diluted income per share was reduced from \$0.16 to a loss of \$0.15 for the three months ended June 30, 2016, and from \$0.32 to \$0.02 for the six months then ended.

The Company has determined to increase the loan loss reserve for one specific impaired loan due to information and further analysis regarding the full collectability of this loan. Subsequent to filing the original Form 10-Q, information became known, which was available at the time the impairment analysis was prepared, regarding the valuation of certain collateral included in the analysis. To fully reserve for this loan, an increase in the Company's loan loss provision for the three months ended June 30, 2016 of \$1,959,128 is required.

The \$1.96 million increase in the Company's loan loss provision has been reflected herein, as well as its impact on earnings, earnings per share, loans receivable, the allowance for loan losses, deferred tax assets, regulatory capital and equity. The effect of these changes on the consolidated financial statements of the Company is as follows.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			Six Months Ended June 30, 2016		
	Previously Reported	Adjustment	Restated	Previously Reported	Adjustment	Restated
	<i>(in thousands, except shares and per share amounts)</i>					
Provision for loan losses	\$-	\$ 1,959	\$ 1,959	\$-	\$ 1,959	\$ 1,959
Income before income taxes	1,011	(1,959)	(948)	2,082	(1,959)	123
(Benefit) expense for income taxes	397	(763)	(366)	815	(763)	52
Net income	614	(1,196)	(582)	1,267	(1,196)	71
Total comprehensive income (loss)	650	(1,196)	(546)	1,338	(1,196)	142
Basic and diluted income per share	\$0.16	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.15)	\$0.32	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.02
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:						
Net income	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,267	(1,196)	71
Provision for loan losses	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1,959	1,959
Deferred income taxes	N/A	N/A	N/A	646	(762)	(117)

	As of June 30, 2016		
	Previously Reported	Adjustment	Restated
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses	\$523,404	\$ (1,959)	\$521,445
Deferred tax asset	13,073	763	13,836
Total assets	653,055	1,196	651,859
Accumulated deficit	(43,565)	(1,196)	(44,761)
Total shareholders' equity	66,110	(1,196)	61,914

The restatement had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the periods ended June 30, 2015 or December 31, 2015.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)****Note 2: Investment Securities**

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and approximate fair values of available-for-sale securities at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2016:				
U. S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 12,170	\$ 21	\$ (52)	\$12,139
Corporate bonds	9,000	-	(102)	8,898
Subordinated Notes	2,000	-	-	2,000
	\$ 23,170	\$ 21	\$ (154)	\$23,037
 December 31, 2015:				
U. S. Government agency bonds	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ (46)	\$4,954
U. S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	13,625	-	(212)	13,413
Corporate bonds	9,000	71	(61)	9,010
Subordinated Notes	2,000	-	-	2,000
	\$ 29,625	\$ 71	\$ (319)	\$29,377

The following table presents the gross unrealized loss and fair value of the Company's available-for-sale securities, aggregated by the length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Less Than 12 Months	12 Months or More	Total
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<i>(in thousands)</i>	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
<u>June 30, 2016:</u>						
U. S. Government agency mortgage - backed securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,136	\$ (52)	\$ 7,136	\$ (52)
Corporate bonds	2,985	(15)	5,913	(87)	8,898	(102)
Totals	\$ 2,985	\$ (15)	\$ 13,049	\$ (139)	\$ 16,034	\$ (154)
<u>December 31, 2015:</u>						
U. S. Government agency bonds	\$ 4,954	\$ (46)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,954	\$ (46)
U. S. Government agency mortgage - backed securities	2,863	(42)	10,550	(170)	13,413	(212)
Corporate bonds	-	-	5,939	(61)	5,939	(61)
Totals	\$ 7,817	\$ (88)	\$ 16,489	\$ (231)	\$ 24,306	\$ (319)

At June 30, 2016, six of ten available-for-sale securities had unrealized losses with an average depreciation of 0.7% from the total amortized cost. At December 31, 2015, nine out of eleven available-for-sale securities had unrealized losses with an aggregate depreciation of 1.3% from the total amortized cost.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The Company 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, 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 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 rate changes on U.S. Government agency debt, corporate debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. Government agencies. Management considers the issuers of the securities to be financially sound, the corporate bonds are investment grade 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 will not be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2016.

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale debt securities at June 30, 2016 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 prepaid without any penalties. The actual maturities will also differ from contractual maturities because issuers of certain securities retain early call or prepayment rights.

(in thousands)

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Maturity:		
Due after five years through ten years	\$ 11,000	\$10,898
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	12,170	12,139
Total	\$ 23,170	\$23,037

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, securities of \$4.9 and \$5.5 million, respectively, were pledged with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York primarily to secure municipal deposits.

There were no sales of available-for-sale securities in during the six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 or June 30, 2015.

Note 3: Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans that the Company has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity 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 application fees are non interest income, while other 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.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

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, the cash received is first applied to satisfy principal and then applied to interest unless the loan is in a cure period and Management believes there will be a loss. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

A summary of the Company's loan portfolio at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Restated		Inc (Dec)	Inc/(Dec) %	
	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015			
Commercial and Industrial	\$71,658	\$59,752	\$11,906	19.9	%
Commercial Real Estate	270,003	245,828	24,175	9.8	
Construction	26,094	15,551	10,543	67.8	
Construction to permanent- CRE	4,229	4,880	(651)	(13.3)	
Residential	104,746	110,837	(6,091)	(5.5)	
Consumer/Other	51,924	47,521	4,403	9.3	
Total Loans	528,654	484,369	44,285	9.1	
Allowance for loan losses	(7,209)	(5,242)	(1,967)	37.5	
Loans receivable, net	\$521,445	\$479,127	\$42,318	8.8	%

Amounts presented at December 31, 2015 include \$28.2 million of loans secured by 1-4 Family Non-owner Occupied real estate in the Residential category, reclassified from Commercial Real Estate for consistency with the June 30, 2016 presentation. Net unamortized purchase loan premiums aggregated \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Net deferred loan costs aggregated \$0.3 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The Company's lending activities are conducted principally in Fairfield and New Haven Counties in Connecticut and Westchester County in New York, and the five Boroughs of New York City. The Company originates commercial real estate loans, commercial business loans, and a variety of consumer loans. In addition, the Company previously had

originated loans on residential real estate. All residential and commercial mortgage loans are collateralized primarily by first or second mortgages on real estate. The ability and willingness of borrowers to satisfy their loan obligations is dependent to some degree on the status of the regional economy as well as upon the 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.

The Company has established credit policies applicable to each type of lending activity in which it engages, by which it evaluates the creditworthiness of each customer and, in most cases, extends credit of up to 75% of the market value of the collateral for commercial real estate at the date of the credit extension depending on the Company's evaluation of the borrowers' creditworthiness and type of collateral and up to 80% for multi-family real estate. In the case of construction loans, the maximum loan-to-value is 75% of the "as completed" appraised value. The appraised value of collateral is monitored on an ongoing basis and additional collateral is requested 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.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

Risk characteristics of the Company's portfolio classes include the following:

Commercial and Industrial Loans – The Company's commercial and industrial loan portfolio consists primarily of commercial business loans and lines of credit to businesses and professionals. These loans are usually made to finance accounts receivable, the purchase of inventory or new or used equipment and for other short or long-term working capital purposes. These loans are generally secured by business assets, but are also occasionally offered on an unsecured basis. In granting this type of loan, the Company primarily looks to the borrower's cash flow as the source of repayment with collateral and personal guarantees, where obtained, as a secondary source. Payments on such loans are often dependent upon the successful operation of the underlying business involved. Repayment of such loans may therefore be negatively impacted by adverse changes in economic conditions, management's inability to effectively manage the business, claims of others against the borrower's assets which may take priority over the Company's claims against assets, death or disability of the borrower or loss of markets for the borrower's products or services.

Commercial Real Estate Loans – In underwriting commercial real estate loans, the Company evaluates both the prospective borrower's ability to make timely payments on the loan and the value of the property securing the loans. Repayment of such loans may be negatively impacted should the borrower default or should there be a substantial decline in the value of the property securing the loan or decline in general economic conditions. Where the owner occupies the property, the Company also evaluates the business ability to repay the loan on a timely basis. In addition, the Company may require personal guarantees, lease assignments and/or the guarantee of the operating company when the property is owner occupied.

Construction Loans – Construction loans are short-term loans (generally up to eighteen months) secured by land for both residential and commercial development. The loans are generally made for acquisition and improvements. Funds are disbursed as phases of construction are completed. Included in this category are loans to construct single family homes where no contract of sale exists. These loans are based upon the experience and the financial strength of the builder, the type and location of the property and other factors. Construction loans are generally personally guaranteed by the principal(s). Repayment of such loans may be negatively impacted by the builders' inability to complete construction, by a downturn in the new construction market, by a significant increase in interest rates or by decline in general economic conditions.

Construction to Perm-CRE – One time close of a construction facility converting to an amortizing mortgage loan typically upon an event which would include a certificate of occupancy as well as stabilization, defined as cash flow sufficient to support a pre-defined minimum debt coverage ratio, as well as other conditions and covenants particular to the loan type. The construction facility would typically carry a floating rate, then upon conversion to amortization

would reset at a predetermined spread over FHLB with a minimum interest rate.

Residential Real Estate Loans – Home equity loans secured by real estate properties are offered by the Company. The Company no longer offers residential mortgages, having exited this business in 2013. Repayment of residential real estate loans may be negatively impacted should the borrower have financial difficulties, should there be a significant decline in the value of the property securing the loan or should there be decline in general economic conditions.

Consumer/ Other Loans – The Company also offers installment loans, credit cards, and consumer overdraft and reserve lines of credit to individuals. Repayments of such loans are often dependent on the personal income of the borrower which may be negatively impacted by adverse changes in economic conditions. The Company does not place a high emphasis on originating these types of loans.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

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-burdened ratios.

The following table sets forth activity in our allowance for loan losses, by loan type, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The following table also details the amount of loans receivable that are evaluated individually and collectively for impairment, and the related portion of the allowance for loan losses that is allocated to each loan portfolio segment, as of June 30, 2016.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Restated		Construction				Restated	
Three months ended June 30, 2016	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	to Permanent	Residential	Consumer/Other	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:								
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,943	\$ 650	\$ 121	\$ 624	\$ 609	\$ 217	\$ 5,247
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Recoveries	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Provision	2,314	352	(481)	24	22	(77)	(195)	1,959
Ending Balance	\$ 3,400	\$ 2,295	\$ 169	\$ 145	\$ 647	\$ 531	\$ 22	\$ 7,209
Six months ended June 30, 2016								
Allowance for loan losses:								
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,027	\$ 1,970	\$ 486	\$ 123	\$ 740	\$ 677	\$ 219	\$ 5,242
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	(4)	(2)	-	(6)
Recoveries	12	-	-	-	1	1	-	14
Provision	2,361	325	(317)	22	(90)	(145)	(197)	1,959
Ending Balance	\$ 3,400	\$ 2,295	\$ 169	\$ 145	\$ 647	\$ 531	\$ 22	\$ 7,209
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	2,977	-	-	-	-	2	-	\$ 2,979
	423	2,295	169	145	647	529	22	\$ 4,230

Ending balance:
collectively
evaluated for
impairment

Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 3,400	\$ 2,295	\$ 169	\$ 145	\$ 647	\$ 531	\$ 22	\$ 7,209
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As of June 30, 2016

Total loans ending balance	\$ 71,658	\$ 270,003	\$ 26,094	\$ 4,229	\$ 104,746	\$ 51,924	\$ -	\$ 528,654
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Ending balance:
individually
evaluated for
impairment

	\$ 3,272	\$ 6,526	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,515	\$ 546	\$ -	\$ 14,859
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Ending balance:
collectively
evaluated for
impairment

	\$ 68,386	\$ 263,477	\$ 26,094	\$ 4,229	\$ 100,231	\$ 51,378	\$ -	\$ 513,795
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PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The following table sets forth activity in our allowance for loan losses, by loan type, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015. The following table also details the amount of loans receivable that are evaluated individually and collectively for impairment, and the related portion of the allowance for loan losses that is allocated to each loan portfolio segment, as of December 31, 2015.

(in thousands)

Three months ended June 30, 2015	Commercial		Construction		Residential	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
	and Industrial	Real Estate	Construction to Permanent	to Permanent				
Allowance for loan losses:								
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,297	\$ 2,024	\$ 222	\$ 191	\$ 730	\$ 711	\$ 18	\$ 5,193
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Provision	(329)	121	53	(41)	102	14	80	-
Ending Balance	\$ 982	\$ 2,145	\$ 275	\$ 150	\$ 832	\$ 726	\$ 98	\$ 5,208
Six Months Ended June 30, 2015								
Allowance for loan losses:								
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,918	\$ 1,419	\$ 63	\$ 215	\$ 831	\$ 478	\$ -	\$ 4,924
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	(3)	(7)	-	(10)
Recoveries	30	-	-	5	-	9	-	44
Provision	(966)	726	212	(70)	4	246	98	250
Ending Balance	\$ 982	\$ 2,145	\$ 275	\$ 150	\$ 832	\$ 726	\$ 98	\$ 5,208
As of December 31, 2015								
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	1,027	1,970	486	123	740	674	219	5,239
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,027	\$ 1,970	\$ 486	\$ 123	\$ 740	\$ 677	\$ 219	\$ 5,242
	\$ 59,752	\$ 245,828	\$ 15,551	\$ 4,880	\$ 110,837	\$ 47,521	\$ -	\$ 484,369

Total loans ending balance								
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	-	7,745	-	-	4,556	550	-	12,851
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 59,752	\$ 238,083	\$ 15,551	\$ 4,880	\$ 106,281	\$ 46,971	\$ -	\$ 471,518

The Company monitors the credit quality of its loans receivable in an ongoing manner. Credit quality is monitored by reviewing certain credit quality indicators, including loan to value ratios, debt service coverage ratios and credit scores.

The Company has 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, which is ratified or modified by the Loan Committee to which the loan is submitted for approval. When the lender learns of important financial developments, the risk rating is reviewed accordingly, and adjusted if necessary. Similarly, the Loan Committee can adjust a risk rating. The Company employs a loan officer whose responsibility is to independently review the ratings annually for all commercial credits over \$250,000.

The Company uses an independent third party loan reviewer who performs quarterly reviews of a sample of loans, validating the Company's risk ratings assigned to such loans. Any upgrades or downgrades to classified loans must be approved by the Management Loan Committee.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

When assigning a risk rating to a loan, management utilizes the Company's internal eleven-point risk rating system. 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:

An asset is considered "substandard" if it is not adequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or 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."

Charge-off generally commences after the loan is classified "doubtful" to reduce the loan to its recoverable balance. If the account is classified as "loss", the full balance is charged off regardless of the potential recovery from the sale of the collateral. That amount is recognized as a recovery after the collateral is sold.

In accordance with FFIEC ("Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council") published policies establishing uniform criteria for the classification of retail credit based on delinquency status, "Open-end" credits are charged off when 180 days delinquent and "Closed-end" credits are charged off when 120 days delinquent.

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 unpaid principal balances of loans on nonaccrual status and considered impaired were \$4.8 million at June 30, 2016 and \$1.6 million at December 31, 2015.

The \$4.8 million of non-accrual loans at June 30, 2016 is comprised of five relationships, for which a specific reserve of \$3.0 million, as restated has been established. The \$1.6 million of non-accrual loans at December 31, 2015 was comprised of three relationships, for which a specific reserve of \$3,000 had been established.

The non-accrual increase of \$3.2 million from December 31, 2015 is largely related to a single impaired commercial loan, to which the \$3.0 million, as restated increase in specific reserves is also attributable. As this relationship moved

to non-accrual status \$1.02 million of loan loss allocation, tied to other loans that were no longer considered criticized, was reallocated to this new non-accrual relationship. The Company determined, based on its analysis regarding the collectability of this loan, to fully reserve for this loan. Accordingly an increase in the Company's loan loss provision for the three months ended June 30, 2016, of \$1.96 million was recorded via a charge against earnings.

Despite the Company's decision to fully reserve for this loan as of June 30, 2016, the Company has commenced recovery actions for alleged fraud across all available avenues, including insurance coverage and claims against third parties. Potentially responsive insurance coverage, under which the Company has sought recovery, includes a Financial Institution Bond with a limit of liability of \$5.0 million above a \$50,000 deductible. The Company will vigorously pursue its avenues of recovery, including insurance coverage and third party claims.

Management believes that this single relationship is not indicative of a credit quality trend within the portfolio, and that the overall credit quality of the Company's loan portfolio continues to be strong and stable.

If non-accrual loans had been performing in accordance with their contractual terms, the Company would have recorded the following amounts of additional income:

(dollars in thousands)

Three months ended June 30, 2016	\$58
Six months ended June 30, 2016	\$196
Three months ended June 30, 2015	\$4
Six months ended June 30, 2015	\$8

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The following table sets forth the detail, and delinquency status, of non-accrual loans at June 30, 2016:

(in thousands)

2016	31-60 Days Past Due	61-90 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Non- Accrual Loans
Commercial & Industrial						
Pass	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substandard	-	-	3,208	3,208	-	3,208
Total Commercial & Industrial	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,208	\$ 3,208	\$ -	\$ 3,208
Commercial Real Estate						
Substandard	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Commercial Real Estate	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Residential Real Estate						
Substandard	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,590	\$ -	\$ 1,590
Total Residential Real Estate	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,590	\$ -	\$ 1,590
Consumer						
Substandard	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2
Total Consumer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800	\$ -	\$ 4,800

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The following table sets forth the detail, and delinquency status, of non-accrual loans at December 31, 2015:

(in thousands)

2015	31-60 Days Past Due	61-90 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Non- Accrual Loans
Commercial & Industrial Pass	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Commercial & Industrial	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate Substandard	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Commercial Real Estate	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Residential Real Estate Substandard	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,590	\$ -	\$ 1,590
Total Residential Real Estate	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,590	\$ -	\$ 1,590
Consumer/ Other Substandard	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 3
Total Consumer / Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 3
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,593	\$ 1,593	\$ -	\$ 1,593

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 at least 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.

At June 30, 2016, five loans were on non-accrual status totaling \$4.8 million. For these five loans a specific reserve of \$3.0 million has been established.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth the detail and delinquency status of loans receivable, by performing and non-performing loans at June 30, 2016.

	Performing (Accruing) Loans				Current	Total Performing Loans	Total Non- Accrual Loans	Total Loans
	31-60 Days Past Due	61-90 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due				
<i>(in thousands)</i>								
2016								
Commercial & Industrial								
Pass	\$39	\$ -	\$ -	\$39	\$68,406	\$ 68,445	\$ -	\$68,445
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	5	\$ 5	3,208	3,213
Total Commercial & Industrial	\$39	\$ -	\$ -	\$39	\$68,411	\$ 68,450	\$ 3,208	\$71,658
Commercial Real Estate								
Pass	\$934	\$ -	\$ -	\$934	\$262,958	\$ 263,892	\$ -	\$263,892
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	5,226	\$ 5,226	-	5,226
Substandard	-	-	-	-	885	\$ 885	-	885
Total Commercial Real Estate	\$934	\$ -	\$ -	\$934	\$269,069	\$ 270,003	\$ -	\$270,003
Construction								
Pass	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$26,094	\$ 26,094	\$ -	\$26,094
Total Construction	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$26,094	\$ 26,094	\$ -	\$26,094
Construction to Permanent								
Pass	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$4,229	\$ 4,229	\$ -	\$4,229
Total Construction to Permanent	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$4,229	\$ 4,229	\$ -	\$4,229
Residential Real Estate								
Pass	\$388	\$ 10	\$ 1,485	\$1,883	\$101,273	\$ 103,156	\$ -	\$103,156
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	1,590	1,590
Total Residential Real Estate	\$388	\$ 10	\$ 1,485	\$1,883	\$101,273	\$ 103,156	\$ 1,590	\$104,746
Consumer/ Other								
Pass	\$402	\$ -	\$ 6	\$408	\$51,514	\$ 51,922	\$ -	\$51,922
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2	\$2
Total Consumer/ Other	\$402	\$ -	\$ 6	\$408	\$51,514	\$ 51,922	\$ 2	\$51,924
Total								
Pass	\$1,763	\$ 10	\$ 1,491	\$3,264	\$514,474	\$ 517,738	\$ -	\$517,738
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	5,226	\$ 5,226	-	5,226
Substandard	-	-	-	-	890	\$ 890	4,800	5,690
Grand Total	\$1,763	\$ 10	\$ 1,491	\$3,264	\$520,590	\$ 523,854	\$ 4,800	\$528,654

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth the detail and delinquency status of loans receivable, by performing and non-performing loans at December 31, 2015.

<i>(in thousands)</i>		Performing (Accruing) Loans						
2015	31-60 Days Past Due	61-90 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Performing Loans	Total Non-Accrual Loans	Total Loans
	Commercial & Industrial							
Pass	\$ 43	\$ 605	\$ 520	\$ 1,168	\$ 55,600	\$ 56,768	\$ -	\$ 56,768
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	2,977	-	-	2,977	7	2,984	-	2,984
Total Commercial & Industrial	\$ 3,020	\$ 605	\$ 520	\$ 4,145	\$ 55,607	\$ 59,752	\$ -	\$ 59,752
Commercial Real Estate								
Pass	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 237,996	\$ 237,996	\$ -	\$ 237,996
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	5,322	5,322	-	5,322
Substandard	840	-	-	840	1,670	2,510	-	2,510
Total Commercial Real Estate	\$ 840	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 840	\$ 244,988	\$ 245,828	\$ -	\$ 245,828
Construction								
Pass	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,551	\$ 15,551	\$ -	\$ 15,551
Total Construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,551	\$ 15,551	\$ -	\$ 15,551
Construction to Permanent								
Pass	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,880	\$ 4,880	\$ -	\$ 4,880
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Construction to Permanent	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,880	\$ 4,880	\$ -	\$ 4,880
Residential Real Estate								
Pass	\$ 154	\$ 87	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,758	\$ 107,489	\$ 109,247	\$ -	\$ 109,247

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Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,590	1,590
Total Residential Real Estate	\$ 154	\$ 87	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,758	\$ 107,489	\$ 109,247	\$ 1,590	\$ 110,837
Consumer/ Other								
Pass	\$ 309	\$ 2	\$ 9	\$ 320	\$ 47,198	\$ 47,518	\$ -	\$ 47,518
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total Consumer/ Other	\$ 309	\$ 2	\$ 9	\$ 320	\$ 47,198	\$ 47,518	\$ 3	\$ 47,521
Total								
Pass	\$ 506	\$ 694	\$ 2,046	\$ 3,246	\$ 468,714	\$ 471,960	-	\$ 471,960
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	5,322	5,322	-	5,322
Substandard	3,817	-	-	3,817	1,677	5,494	1,593	7,087
Grand Total	\$ 4,323	\$ 694	\$ 2,046	\$ 7,063	\$ 475,713	\$ 482,776	\$ 1,593	\$ 484,369

December 31, 2015 loan balances have been reclassified to be consistent with the June 30, 2016 presentation.

Impaired Loans

Impaired loans consist of non-accrual loans, Troubled Debt Restructurings (“TDRs”), and loans previously classified as TDRs that have been upgraded. As of June 30, 2016, the Company’s impairment analysis resulted in identification of \$14.9 million of impaired loans, for which specific reserves of \$3.0 million, as restated were required at June 30, 2016, compared to \$12.9 million of impaired loans at December 31, 2015, for which specific reserves of \$3,000 were required. Loans that did not require specific reserves 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.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

Troubled Debt Restructurings

On a case-by-case basis, the Company may agree to modify the contractual terms of a borrower’s loan to assist customers who may be experiencing financial difficulty. If the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and a concession has been made, the loan is classified as a troubled debt restructured loan.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no loans modified as a “troubled debt restructuring”. At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no commitments to advance additional funds under troubled debt restructured loans.

Substantially all of our troubled debt restructured loan modifications involve lowering the monthly payments on such loans through either a reduction in interest rate below market rate, an extension of the term of the loan, or a combination of these two methods. These modifications rarely result in the forgiveness of principal or accrued interest. In addition, we frequently obtain additional collateral or guarantor support when modifying commercial loans. If the borrower had demonstrated performance under the previous terms and our underwriting process shows the borrower has the capacity to continue to perform under the restructured terms, the loan will continue to accrue interest. Non-accruing restructured loans may be returned to accrual status when there has been a sustained period of repayment performance (generally six consecutive months of payments) and both principal and interest are deemed collectible. All troubled debt restructurings are classified as impaired loans, which are individually evaluated for impairment.

The following table summarizes impaired loans by loan portfolio class as of June 30, 2016:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Recorded	Principal	Restated
	Investment	Balance	Related
			Allowance

With no related allowance recorded:

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Commercial & Industrial	\$ 295	\$ 327	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate	6,526	7,031	-
Construction	-	287	-
Residential	4,515	5,518	-
Consumer/ Other	544	629	-
Total:	\$ 11,880	\$ 13,792	\$ -
With an allowance recorded:			
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 2,977	\$ 2,977	\$ 2,977
Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-
Residential	-	-	-
Consumer/ Other	2	2	2
Total:	\$ 2,979	\$ 2,979	\$ 2,979
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 3,272	\$ 3,304	\$ 2,977
Commercial Real Estate	6,526	7,031	-
Construction	-	287	-
Residential	4,515	5,518	-
Consumer/ Other	546	631	2
Total:	\$ 14,859	\$ 16,771	\$ 2,979

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The following table summarizes impaired loans by loan portfolio class as of December 31, 2015:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Recorded	Principal	Related
	Investment	Balance	Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:			
Commercial & Industrial	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate	7,745	8,259	-
Construction	-	287	-
Construction to Permanent	-	-	-
Residential	4,556	5,559	-
Consumer/ Other	547	633	-
Total:	\$ 12,848	\$ 14,834	\$ -
With an allowance recorded:			
Consumer	3	3	3
Total:	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
Commercial & Industrial	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate	7,745	8,259	-
Construction	-	287	-
Residential	4,556	5,559	-
Consumer/ Other	550	636	3
Total:	\$ 12,851	\$ 14,837	\$ 3

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The following tables summarize additional information regarding impaired loans for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Average	Interest	Average	Interest
	Recorded	Income	Recorded	Income
	Investment	Recognized	Investment	Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:				
Commercial & Industrial	\$116	\$ -	\$-	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate	7,524	79	8,025	94
Residential	4,525	31	3,392	32
Consumer/ Other	545	5	551	5
Total:	\$12,710	\$ 115	\$11,968	\$ 131
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial & Industrial	\$2,977	\$ -	\$-	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-
Residential	-	-	-	-
Consumer/ Other	2	-	-	-
Total:	\$2,979	\$ -	\$-	\$ -
Commercial & Industrial	\$3,093	\$ -	\$-	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate	7,524	79	8,025	94
Residential	4,525	31	3,392	32
Consumer/ Other	547	5	551	5
Total:	\$15,688	\$ 115	\$11,968	\$ 131

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Average	Interest	Average	Interest
	Recorded	Income	Recorded	Income
	Investment	Recognized	Investment	Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:				
Commercial & Industrial	\$148	\$ -	\$1	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate	7,597	159	8,160	188
Residential	4,535	62	3,459	63
Consumer/ Other	546	9	552	9
Total:	\$12,826	\$ 230	\$12,172	\$ 260
With an allowance recorded:				
Commercial & Industrial	\$1,914	\$ -	\$-	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-
Residential	-	-	-	-
Consumer/ Other	2	-	1	-
Total:	\$1,916	\$ -	\$1	\$ -
Commercial & Industrial	\$2,062	\$ -	\$1	\$ -
Commercial Real Estate	7,597	159	8,160	188
Residential	4,535	62	3,459	63
Consumer/ Other	548	9	553	9
Total:	\$14,742	\$ 230	\$12,173	\$ 260

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)****Note 4: Other Real Estate Owned**

At June 30, 2016, Other Real Estate Owned (“OREO”) consisted of a single property which consists of raw land and is suitable for multi-use construction. The following table presents a summary of OREO activity for the six months ended June 30, 2016:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	OREO
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ -
Transfers from loans	840
Gain recognized in acquisition	11
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 851

The recognized gain represents the amount by which fair market value of the property, net of estimated liquidation costs, exceeded the remaining loan balance as of the date possession was taken of the property.

As of and for the six months ended June 30, 2015, there was no OREO activity.

Note 5: Deposits

The following table is a summary of the Company’s deposits at:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Non-interest bearing	\$75,244	\$ 85,065

Interest bearing		
NOW	28,745	28,684
Savings	124,196	106,291
Money market	18,486	19,522
Time certificates, less than \$250,000	125,668	139,455
Time certificates, \$250,000 or more	16,812	17,509
Brokered Deposits	57,185	48,154
Total interest bearing	371,092	359,615
Total Deposits	\$446,336	\$444,680

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

Note 6: Share-Based Compensation and Employee Benefit Plan

The Company maintains the Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. 2012 Stock Plan (the “Plan”) to provide an incentive to directors and employees of the Company. Grants under the Plan may take the form of stock options, restricted stock and phantom stock units. Up to three million shares of the Company’s common stock and one million phantom stock units may be issued under the Plan, subject to certain limitations. As of June 30, 2016, 2,819,216 shares of common stock and one million phantom stock units are available for issuance under the Plan.

Restricted stock grants are available to directors and employees and generally vest in annual installments over a three, four or five year period from the date of grant, as determined by the Compensation Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors. Vesting may be accelerated under certain circumstances. The Company expenses the grant date fair value of all share-based compensation over the requisite vesting periods on a prorated straight-line basis. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million of total stock-based compensation, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company recorded \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million of total stock-based compensation, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company issued 5,884 shares of restricted stock to directors and 52,200 shares of restricted stock to employees under the 2012 Stock Plan.

The following is a summary of the status of the Company’s restricted shares as of June 30, 2016, and changes therein during periods indicated.

		Weighted Average
<u>Three months ended June 30, 2016:</u>	Number of Shares Awarded	Grant Date Fair
		Value
Non-vested at March 31, 2016	113,938	\$ 14.06

Granted	-	-
Vested	(2,526) 14.72
Forfeited	(4,213) 11.31
Non-vested at June 30, 2016	107,199	\$ 14.16

Six months ended June 30, 2016:

Non-vested at December 31, 2015	55,854	\$ 12.83
Granted	58,084	15.25
Vested	(2,526) 14.72
Forfeited	(4,213) 11.31
Non-vested at June 30, 2016	107,199	\$ 14.16

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The following is a summary of the status of the Company's restricted shares as of June 30, 2015, and changes therein during periods indicated.

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
<u>Three months ended June 30, 2015:</u>		
	Awarded	
Non-vested at March 31, 2015	81,923	\$ 12.93
Granted	-	-
Vested	(225)	17.25
Non-vested at June 30, 2015	81,698	\$ 12.92
<u>Six months ended June 30, 2015:</u>		
Non-vested at December 31, 2014	79,208	\$ 12.79
Granted	2,940	17.00
Vested	(450)	17.25
Non-vested at June 30, 2015	81,698	\$ 12.92

Expected future stock award expense related to the non-vested restricted awards as of June 30, 2016, is \$1.3 million, which is expected to be recognized over an average period of 2.56 years.

The Company had no outstanding stock options at June 30, 2016.

The Company offers a 401K retirement plan (the "401K"), which provides for tax-deferred salary deductions for eligible employees. Employees may choose to make voluntary contributions to the 401K, limited to an annual maximum amount as set forth periodically by the Internal Revenue Service. The Company matches 50% of such contributions, up to a maximum of six percent. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, compensation expense under the Plan aggregated \$0.04 million and \$0.08 million, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, compensation expense under the Plan aggregated \$0.03 million and \$0.09 million, respectively.

Note 7: Income Taxes

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded an income tax benefit, as restated, of \$0.4 million, and for the six months ended June 30, 2016 the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$0.1 million, as restated. This compares to income tax expense of \$0.5 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.

Deferred tax assets, as restated, of \$13.8 million at June 30, 2016 remained materially unchanged as compared to December 31, 2015.

The Company will continue to evaluate its ability to realize its net deferred tax asset. If future evidence suggests that it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized, the valuation allowance may be increased.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

Note 8: Income (loss) per share

The Company is required to present basic income (loss) per share and diluted income (loss) per share in its consolidated statements of operations. Basic income (loss) per share amounts are computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted income (loss) per share reflects additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate to outstanding restricted stocks and would be determined using the treasury stock method. The Company is also required to provide a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in the computation of both basic and diluted income (loss) per share.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The Company had no outstanding stock options as of June 30, 2016 or December 31, 2015. The following is information about the computation of income (loss) per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

Three months ended June 30, 2016	Restated Net Loss	Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	Restated Amount
Basic Loss Per Share	\$(582,313)	3,957,012	\$ (0.15)
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Non-vested Restricted Stock Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diluted Loss Per Share	(582,313)	3,957,012	\$ (0.15)

Three months Ended June 30, 2015	Net Income	Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	Amount
Basic Income Per Share	\$ 689,321	3,872,073	\$ 0.18
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Non-vested Restricted Stock Grants	N/A	21,093	N/A
Diluted Income Per Share	\$ 689,321	3,893,166	\$ 0.18

Six months ended June 30, 2016	Restated Net Income	Weighted Average	Restated Amount

**Common
Shares**

Outstanding

Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 71,084	3,956,609	\$ 0.02
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Non-vested Restricted Stock Grants	N/A	33,366	N/A
Diluted Earnings Per Share	71,084	3,989,975	\$ 0.02

**Weighted
Average**

Six months Ended June 30, 2015	Net Income	Common Shares	Amount
---------------------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------	---------------

Outstanding

Basic Income Per Share	\$978,134	3,871,960	\$ 0.25
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Non-vested Restricted Stock Grants	N/A	20,992	N/A
Diluted Income Per Share	\$978,134	3,892,952	\$ 0.25

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

Note 9: Borrowings

Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings

The Company is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston ("FHLB"). The Company has the ability to borrow from the FHLB based on a certain percentage of the value of the Company's qualified collateral, as defined in the FHLB Statement of Products Policy, comprised mainly of mortgage-backed securities and loans segregated as collateral for the FHLB.

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, outstanding advances from the FHLB aggregated \$128.0 million and \$132.0 million respectively. The advances outstanding at June 30, 2016 had maturities ranging from one day to sixty months with rates ranging from 2.7 basis points to 57 basis points. The FHLB borrowings are collateralized by a mixture of real estate loans and securities with a book value of \$131.3 million as of June 30, 2016.

Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust

The subordinated debentures of \$8.2 million 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. These obligations qualify as Tier 1 capital. The subordinated debentures, which bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 3.15% (3.79% at June 30, 2016), mature on March 26, 2033. Beginning in the second quarter of 2009, the Company deferred quarterly interest payments on the subordinated debentures for twenty consecutive quarters as permitted under the terms of the debentures. The Company made a payment of approximately \$1.6 million in June 2014, which brought the debt current as of that date. Interest payments since June 2014 have been deferred at the Company's option, however interest expense continues to be accrued and charged to operations. At June 30, 2016, interest owed for the subordinated debt was \$0.6 million.

Note Payable

In September 2015, the Company executed a \$2.0 million Note Payable for the purchase of its Fairfield, CT branch, which had formerly been leased by the Company. The note has a ten-year term and bears interest at a fixed rate of 1.75%. The Company makes interest and principal payments monthly. The note is secured by a first Mortgage Deed and Security Agreement on the property purchased.

Note 10: 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 sheet. The contractual amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The contractual amount of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit represents the total amount of potential accounting loss should the contracts be fully drawn upon, the customers default, and the value of any existing collateral become worthless. The Company uses the same credit policies in approving 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.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

Financial instruments whose contractual amounts represent credit risk at June 30, 2016 are as follows:

Commitments to extend credit:	<i>(in thousands)</i>
Future loan commitments	\$ 15,186
Home equity lines of credit	21,464
Unused lines of credit	22,684
Undisbursed construction loans	20,204
Financial standby letters of credit	1,262
	\$ 80,800

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 customer. Collateral held varies, but may include residential and commercial property, deposits and securities. The Company has established a reserve of \$5,000 as of June 30, 2016 for these commitments which is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities.

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 are recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at their fair value at inception. Any instruments deemed to be derivatives would be accounted for as a fair value or cash flow hedge as appropriate.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)****Note 11: Regulatory and Operational Matters**

The Company's and the Bank's capital and capital ratios at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were:

	Restated		Restated		Restated		Restated		
	Actual		Minimum		Capital Requirements		Well Capitalized		
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Minimum with Capital Buffer	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio

June 30, 2016**The Company:**

Tier 1 Leverage Capital (to Average Assets)	\$59,154	9.66 %	\$24,491	4.00 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	51,154	9.21 %	24,999	4.50 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	59,154	10.65 %	33,332	6.00 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	66,101	11.90 %	44,442	8.00 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Bank:

Tier 1 Leverage Capital (to Average Assets)	\$60,201	9.83 %	\$24,504	4.00 %	N/A	N/A	\$30,630	5.00 %
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	60,201	10.87 %	24,934	4.50 %	28,397	5.125 %	36,015	6.50 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	60,201	10.87 %	33,245	6.00 %	36,708	6.625 %	44,327	8.00 %
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	67,131	12.12 %	44,327	8.00 %	47,790	8.625 %	55,408	10.00 %

December 31, 2015**The Company:**

Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$59,595	9.77 %	\$24,401	4.00 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	51,595	10.04 %	23,119	4.50 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	59,595	11.60 %	30,826	6.00 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	64,845	12.62 %	41,101	8.00 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Bank:

Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$59,958	9.83 %	\$24,393	4.00 %	N/A	N/A	\$30,491	5.00 %
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	59,958	11.72 %	23,029	4.50 %	N/A	N/A	33,265	6.50 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	59,958	11.72 %	30,706	6.00 %	N/A	N/A	40,941	8.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	65,207	12.74 %	40,941	8.00 %	N/A	N/A	51,177	10.00 %

Under the final capital rules that became effective on January 1, 2015, there was a requirement for a common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets which is in addition to the other minimum risk-based capital standards in the rule. Institutions that do not maintain this required capital buffer will become subject to progressively more stringent limitations on the percentage of earnings that can be paid out in dividends or used for stock repurchases and on the payment of discretionary bonuses to senior executive management. The capital buffer requirement is being phased in over three years beginning in 2016. We have included the 0.625% increase for 2016 in our minimum capital adequacy ratios in the table above. The capital buffer requirement effectively raises the minimum required common equity Tier 1 capital ratio to 7.0%, the Tier 1 capital ratio to 8.5%, and the total capital ratio to 10.5% on a fully phased-in basis on January 1, 2019. Management believes that, as of June 30, 2016, the Company would meet all capital adequacy requirements under the Basel III Capital Rules on a fully phased-in basis as if all such requirements were currently in effect.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

Note 12: Fair Value and Interest Rate Risk

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. A fair value hierarchy has been established that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value, requiring entities to maximize the use of observable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs generally require significant management judgment.

The three levels within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1- Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access at the measurement date (such as active exchange-traded equity securities and certain U.S. and government agency debt securities).

Level 2- Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as:
quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets (such as U.S. agency and government sponsored mortgage-backed securities)
quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in less active markets (such as certain U.S. and government agency debt securities, and corporate and municipal debt securities that trade infrequently)
Other inputs that are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability (i.e. interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, default rates, etc.)

Level 3- Valuation techniques that require unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value measurement of the asset or liability (such as pricing and discounted cash flow models that typically reflect management's estimates of the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability).

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 and accordingly these are classified as Level 1. These

financial instruments are not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis.

Available-for-Sale Securities: The fair value of securities available for sale (carried at fair value) and held to maturity (carried at amortized cost) is determined by obtaining quoted market prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1), or matrix pricing (Level 2), which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted market prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted prices.

Other Investments: The Bank's investment portfolio includes the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund totaling \$4.5 million. This investment is utilized for the purposes of the Bank satisfying its CRA lending requirements. As this fund operates as a private fund, shares in the Fund are not publicly traded and therefore have no readily determinable market value. An investment in the Fund is reported in the financial statements at cost, as adjusted for income, losses, and cash distributions attributable to the investment.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

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. As estimates are dependent on management's observations, loans are classified as Level 3. 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.

OREO: The fair value of other OREO properties the Company may obtain 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.

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.

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.

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.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The following table details the financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine fair value:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of June 30, 2016
U.S. Government agency mortgage- backed securities	\$ -	\$ 12,139	\$ -	\$12,139
Corporate bonds	-	8,898	-	8,898
Subordinated Notes	-	2,000	-	2,000
Securities available for sale	\$ -	\$ 23,037	\$ -	\$23,037

December 31, 2015	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of June 30, 2016
U.S. Government agency bonds	\$ -	\$ 4,954	\$ -	\$4,954
U.S. Government agency mortgage- backed securities	-	13,413	-	13,413
Corporate bonds	-	9,010	-	9,010
Subordinated Notes	-	2,000	-	2,000
Securities available for sale	\$ -	\$ 29,377	\$ -	\$29,377

The Company regularly monitors significant market inputs and assumptions used in its fair value measurements and evaluates the level of the valuation input according to the fair value hierarchy. This may result in a transfer between levels in the hierarchy from period to period. There were no transfers of assets between levels 1, 2 or 3 during the six months ended June 30, 2016 or 2015. 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).

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

The following table reflects financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized:

<u>Asset Description</u>	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Restated	Restated
			Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance
June 30, 2016				
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other real estate owned	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 851	\$ 851
December 31, 2015				
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363	\$ 363
Other real estate owned	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Range	Asset Description	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements		
		Restated Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input
June 30, 2016				
			Appraised	Liquidation 9.6% (9.6%)(3)
			Value of Property (1)	Costs (2) Appraisal Adjustment (2) 13% (13%) (3)
	Other real estate owned	\$ 851		

December 31, 2015

		Appraised			
			Liquidation		
Impaired loans	\$363	Value of		8%	(8%) (3)
		Collateral (1)	Costs (2)		

- (1) Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral (in the case of impaired loans) or property (in the case of OREO), which include Level 3 inputs that are not identifiable.
- (2) Appraisals may be adjusted by management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses.
- (3) The range and weighted average of qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses are presented as a percent of the appraised value.

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.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)**

The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and have not been reevaluated or updated for purposes of these financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair value 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.

The following is a summary of the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments not measured and not reported at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Fair Value Hierarchy	Restated	Restated	December 31, 2015	
		June 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	Carrying	Estimated
		Carrying	Estimated	Carrying	Estimated
		Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets:					
Cash and noninterest bearing balances due from banks	Level 1	\$2,893	\$2,893	\$2,588	\$2,588
Interest-bearing deposits due from banks	Level 1	43,594	43,594	82,812	82,812
Other investments	Level 2	4,450	4,450	4,450	4,450
Federal Reserve Bank stock	Level 2	2,123	2,123	2,075	2,075
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	Level 2	5,859	5,859	6,570	6,570
Loans receivable, net	Level 3	521,445	524,635	479,127	478,160
Accrued interest receivable	Level 2	2,120	2,120	2,010	2,010
Financial Liabilities:					
Demand deposits	Level 2	\$75,244	\$75,244	\$85,065	\$85,065

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Savings deposits	Level 2	124,196	124,196	108,658	108,658
Money market deposits	Level 2	18,486	18,486	19,522	19,522
NOW accounts	Level 2	28,745	28,745	28,684	28,684
Time deposits	Level 2	142,480	122,965	156,964	156,363
Brokered Deposits	Level 1	57,185	57,160	48,154	48,062
FHLB Borrowings	Level 2	128,000	128,441	132,000	131,903
Subordinated debentures	Level 2	8,248	8,248	8,248	8,248
Note Payable	Level 3	1,846	1,887	1,939	1,904
Accrued interest payable	Level 2	592	592	532	532

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 possible to mitigate 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.

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to consolidated financial statements (Unaudited)

Off-balance sheet instruments

Loan commitments on which the committed interest rate is less than the current market rate were insignificant at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The estimated fair value of fee income on letters of credit at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was also insignificant.

Note 13: Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Updates

ASU 2014-09: In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This update will replace all current U.S. GAAP related to revenue recognition and will eliminate all industry-specific guidance. During 2016, the update was further clarified by ASU 2016-08 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Principle versus Agent Considerations*; ASU 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing* and ASU 2016-12 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*. In July 2015, the FASB affirmed its proposal to defer the effective date of this new standard. As a result, public companies will apply the new revenue standard to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company is currently assessing the impact that this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements, but does not expect a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

ASU 2016-01: In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments - Overall*. ASU 2016-01 requires cost-method equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. The ASU simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment, and a measurement of the investment at fair value only when an impairment is qualitatively identified to exist. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact ASU 2016-01 will have on its financial statements, but does not expect a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

ASU 2016-02: In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-02, *Leases*. This update increases transparency and comparability among organizations by requiring the recognition of leased assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet, and the disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the pending adoption of the new update on its consolidated financial statements.

ASU 2016-13: In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The standard changes the methodology for measuring credit losses on financial instruments and the timing of when such losses are recognized. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Item 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

"SAFE HARBOR" STATEMENT UNDER PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Certain statements contained in the Company's public statements, including this one, and in particular in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," 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 the Company's interest earning assets and the interest paid on its interest bearing liabilities; (2) the timing of repricing of the Company'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 the Company 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 the Company to provide products and services which it is impracticable for the Company to provide; (7) the state of the economy and real estate values in the Company's market areas, and the consequent effect on the quality of the Company's loans; (8) recent governmental initiatives that 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 that may adversely affect the Company; (10) the application of generally accepted accounting principles, consistently applied; (11) the fact that one period of reported results may not be indicative of future periods; (12) 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 (13) other such factors, including risk factors, as may be described in the Company's other filings with the SEC.

Although the Company 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 the Company 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.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of consolidated 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 the accounting for the allowance for loan losses, the analysis and valuation of its investment securities and the valuation of deferred tax assets, as the Company's most critical accounting policies and estimates in that they are important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

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. Refer to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2016 for additional information.

Summary

As described in the Explanatory Note and Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements the Company has restated its previously filed interim financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The Company reported a net loss for the second quarter of 2016 of \$0.582 million (\$0.15 basic and diluted loss per share), as restated, compared to net income of \$0.689 million (\$0.18 basic and diluted income per share) for the quarter ended June 30, 2015. On a pre-tax basis, the Company, as restated, lost \$0.948 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2016, as compared to pretax income of \$1.141 million during the three months ended June 30, 2015.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company reported net income, as restated, of \$0.071 million (\$0.02 basic and diluted income per share) compared to net income of \$0.978 million (\$0.25 basic and diluted income per share) for the six months ended June 30, 2015; as restated, a decrease of \$0.907 million, or 92.7%.

Total assets decreased, as restated, \$1.7 million, or 0.3%, from \$653.5 million at December 31, 2015 to \$651.9 million as restated at June 30, 2016.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$38.9 million from \$85.4 million at December 31, 2015 to \$46.5 million at June 30, 2016.

The net loan portfolio, as restated, increased \$42.3 million, or 8.8%, from \$479.1 million at December 31, 2015 to \$521.4 million, as restated, at June 30, 2016.

Total liabilities decreased \$2.1 million from \$592.1 million at December 31, 2015 to \$589.9 million at June 30, 2016.

Deposits increased \$1.7 million from \$444.7 million to \$446.3 million.

Following historical seasonal trends, non-interest bearing deposits declined by \$9.8 million.

Interest bearing deposits increased \$11.5 million, mostly relating to a \$19.3 million increase in savings and a \$9.0 million increase in brokered deposits, partially offset by a \$14.5 million decrease in time certificates.

Equity as restated increased \$0.45 million, from \$61.5 million at December 31, 2015 to \$61.9 million as restated at June 30, 2016 due to year-to-date 2016 net income as restated of \$0.07 million, unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities of \$0.07 million and equity compensation of \$0.31 million.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$38.9 million, or 45.6%, to \$46.5 million at June 30, 2016 compared to \$85.4 million at December 31, 2015. The Company funded a \$45.1 million increase in loans during the period, reduced FHLB borrowings by \$4.0 million, and invested \$1.2 million in premises and equipment. The effect of these outlays was partially offset, primarily by \$2.6 million generated by operations, \$6.4 million of proceeds from the reduction of available for sale securities and a \$1.7 million increase in deposits.

Investments

The following table is a summary of the Company's available-for-sale securities portfolio, at fair value, at the dates shown:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	Inc/ (Dec)	Inc/(Dec) %
U.S. Government Agency bonds	\$-	\$ 4,954	\$(4,954)	(100.0%)
U.S. Government Agency mortgage- backed securities	12,139	13,413	(1,274)	(9.5)
Corporate bonds	8,898	9,010	(112)	(1.2)
Subordinated Notes	2,000	2,000	-	-
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	\$23,037	\$ 29,377	\$(6,340)	(21.6%)

Available-for-sale securities decreased \$6.3 million, or 21.6%, from \$29.4 million at December 31, 2015 to \$23.0 million at June 30, 2016. This decrease was primarily due to \$5 million face amount of government-sponsored agency bonds, which were called in April of 2016, as well as paydowns of \$1.2 million on mortgage-backed securities.

Loans

The following table is a summary of the Company's loan portfolio at the dates shown:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Restated June 30, 2016	Restated December 31, 2015	Restated Inc (Dec)	Restated Inc/(Dec) %
Commercial and Industrial	\$71,658	\$59,752	\$ 11,906	19.9 %
Commercial Real Estate	270,003	245,828	24,175	9.8 %
Construction	26,094	15,551	10,543	67.8 %
Construction to permanent- CRE	4,229	4,880	(651)	(13.3)
Residential	104,746	110,837	(6,091)	(5.5)

Consumer/Other	51,924	47,521	4,403	9.3	
Total Loans	528,654	484,369	44,285	9.1	
Allowance for loan losses	(7,209)	(5,242)	(1,967)	37.5	
Loans receivable, net	\$521,445	\$479,127	\$42,318	8.8	%

Certain amounts presented for prior periods have been reclassified for consistency with the current period.

The Company's net loan portfolio as restated increased \$42.3 million, or 8.8%, from \$479.1 million at December 31, 2015 to \$521.4 million as restated at June 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2016, the loan pipeline is strong, and management expects continued growth.

At June 30, 2016, the net loan to deposit ratio was 117% and the net loan to total assets ratio was 80%. At December 31, 2015, these ratios were 108% and 73%, respectively.

Allowance for Loan Losses

A \$3.0 million increase in specific reserves as restated since December 31, 2015, pertaining to a single relationship within our Commercial and Industrial category, was partially offset by reductions in collective reserves within our Commercial and Industrial and Construction categories aggregating \$1.0 million.

The overall credit quality of the loan portfolio continues to be strong and stable. Based upon the overall assessment and evaluation of the loan portfolio at June 30, 2016, management believes the allowance for loan losses as restated of \$7.2 million, which represents 1.4% of gross loans outstanding, as restated, is adequate under prevailing economic conditions to absorb existing losses in the loan portfolio.

Non-Accrual, Past Due and Restructured Loans

The following table presents non-accruing loans and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015		
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Loans past due over 90 days and still accruing	\$ 1,491	\$ 2,046		
Non-accruing loans	4,800	1,593		
Total	\$6,291	\$ 3,639		
% of Total Loans	1.20 %	0.75 %		
% of Total Assets	0.97 %	0.56 %		

The \$4.8 million of non-accrual loans at June 30, 2016 is comprised of five relationships, for which a specific reserve of \$3.0 million, as restated, has been established. The \$1.6 million of non-accrual loans at December 31, 2015 was comprised of three relationships, for which a specific reserve of \$3,000 had been established.

The non-accrual loan increase of \$3.2 million from December 31, 2015 is related to a single commercial loan, to which the \$2.98 million, as restated, increase in specific reserves is also attributable. As this relationship moved to non-accrual status, \$1.02 million of loan loss allocation, as restated, which were tied to other loans that were no longer considered criticized, was reallocated to this new non-accrual relationship. The Company determined based on its

analysis regarding the collectability of this loan, to fully reserve for this loan. Accordingly a loan loss provision, as restated, for the three months ended June 30, 2016 of \$1.96 million was recorded via a charge against earnings as restated.

Despite the Company's decision to fully reserve for this loan as of June 30, 2016, the Company has commenced recovery actions for alleged fraud across all available avenues, including insurance coverage and claims against third parties. Potentially responsive insurance coverage, under which the Company has sought recovery, includes a Financial Institution Bond with a limit of liability of \$5.0 million above a \$50,000 deductible. The Company will vigorously pursue its avenues of recovery, including insurance coverage and third party claims, and believes that its pursuit of these remedies will result in a substantial recovery of this loan in future period(s).

Management believes that this single relationship is not indicative of a credit quality trend within the portfolio, and that the overall credit quality of the Company's loan portfolio continues to be strong and stable.

Other Real Estate Owned

At June 30, 2016, other real estate owned ("OREO") aggregated \$0.9 million, and consisted of a single property which consists of raw land and is suitable for multi-use construction. There was no OREO at December 31, 2015. The Company recognized a \$0.01 million gain upon taking possession of the property in May of 2016. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, there was no OREO activity.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax assets, as restated, of \$13.8 million at June 30, 2016 remained materially unchanged as compared to December 31, 2015.

The Company will continue to evaluate its ability to realize its net deferred tax asset. If future evidence suggests that it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized, the valuation allowance may be increased.

Deposits

The following table is a summary of the Company's deposits at the dates shown:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	Inc/(Dec)	Inc/ (Dec) %	
Non-interest bearing	\$75,244	\$85,065	\$(9,821)	(11.5%)	
Interest bearing					
NOW	28,745	28,684	61	0.2	%
Savings	124,196	106,291	17,905	16.8	%
Money market	18,486	19,522	(1,036)	(5.3%))
Time certificates, less than \$250,000	125,668	139,455	(13,787)	(9.9%))
Time certificates, \$250,000 or more	16,812	17,509	(697)	(4.0%))
Brokered Deposits	57,185	48,154	9,031	18.8	%
Total interest bearing	371,092	359,615	11,477	3.2	%
Total Deposits	\$446,336	\$444,680	\$1,656	0.4	%

Deposits increased \$1.7 million from \$444.7 million at December 31, 2015 to \$446.3 million at June 30, 2016. Decreases in non-interest bearing deposits were caused by typical seasonal decline. Regarding interest-bearing deposits, decreases in time certificates and money market accounts were more than offset by increases in savings and brokered deposits. The Company continues to implement deposit growth initiatives.

Borrowings

Total borrowings were \$138.1 million at June 30, 2016 and were comprised of \$128.0 million in Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") advances, \$8.3 million in junior subordinated debentures and a \$1.8 million note payable.

The FHLB advances had a weighted average interest rate of 0.33%. All had remaining maturities ranging between one days to five years.

The subordinated debentures of \$8.2 million 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. These obligations qualify as Tier 1 capital. The Company has entered into a guarantee, which together with its obligations under the subordinated debentures and the declaration of trust governing the Patriot National Statutory Trust I (an unconsolidated affiliate), provides a full and unconditional guarantee of the capital securities. The subordinated debentures, which bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 3.15% (3.79% at June 30, 2016), mature on March 26, 2033.

The trust has an early redemption feature at the Company's option, exercisable on a quarterly basis.

In the third quarter of 2015, the Company entered into a note payable in the amount of \$2.0 million for the purchase of its Fairfield, CT branch which was formerly leased. The note has a ten-year term and bears interest at a fixed rate of 1.75%. As of June 30, 2016, the principal balance on this note was \$1.8 million.

Equity

Equity as restated increased \$0.45 million, from \$61.5 million at December 31, 2015 to \$61.9 million as restated at June 30, 2016 due to year-to-date 2016 net income of \$0.07 million, unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities of \$0.07 million and equity compensation of \$0.31 million. Book and tangible book value per share aggregated \$15.64 at June 30, 2016, as compared to \$15.53 at December 31, 2015.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company's off-balance sheet arrangements, which primarily consist of commitments to lend, decreased by \$5.4 million from \$86.2 million at December 31, 2015 to \$80.8 million at June 30, 2016.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Net Interest Income**

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

Average Balance Sheet								
Net Interest income- Rate and Volume Variance Analysis								
Three months ended June 30,								
2016			2015					
Average	Interest		Average	Average	Interest		Average	
Balance	Income/ Expense	Rate	Rate	Balance	Income/ Expens	Rate	Rate	
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>								
Interest earning assets:								
Loans	\$ 507,771	\$ 5,783	4.62 %	\$ 503,863	\$ 5,924	4.72 %		
Investments	36,895	222	2.44 %	45,309	179	1.58 %		
Cash Equivalents	33,458	28	0.34 %	36,595	17	0.19 %		
Total interest earning assets	578,124	6,033	4.23 %	585,767	6,120	4.19 %		
Cash and due from banks	2,996			2,451				
Premises and equipment, net	29,908			23,827				
Allowance for loan losses	(5,270)			(5,201)				
Other assets	17,247			17,837				
	\$ 623,005			\$ 624,681				
Interest bearing liabilities:								
Deposits	\$ 363,889	\$ 496	0.55 %	\$ 382,713	\$ 513	0.54 %		
Borrowings	107,393	64	0.24 %	101,099	85	0.34 %		
Subordinated debt	8,248	83	4.08 %	8,248	73	3.59 %		
Note payable	1,876	8	1.73 %	-	-			
	481,406	651	0.55 %	492,060	671	0.55 %		

Total interest
bearing liabilities

Demand deposits	75,074			70,045	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,630			2,662	
Shareholders' equity	62,895			59,914	
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 623,005			\$ 624,681	

Net interest income		\$ 5,382				\$ 5,449	
Interest margin			3.78	%			3.73 %
Interest spread			3.68	%			3.64 %

Average Balance Sheet
Net Interest income- Rate and Volume Variance Analysis

Six months ended June 30,
2016

	2016		2015			
	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Interest	Average
	Balance	Income/ Expense	Rate	Balance	Income/ Expense	Rate
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Interest earning assets:						
Loans	\$ 496,566	\$ 11,623	4.72 %	\$ 497,526	\$ 11,470	4.65 %
Investments	39,547	450	2.29 %	45,836	352	1.55 %
Cash Equivalents	42,479	69	0.33 %	44,654	46	0.21 %
Total interest earning assets	578,592	12,142	4.23 %	588,016	11,868	4.07 %
Cash and due from banks	3,036			2,563		
Premises and equipment, net	29,770			23,213		
Allowance for loan losses	(5,258)			(5,067)		
Other assets	17,125			18,063		
Total Assets	\$ 623,265			\$ 626,788		
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	\$ 361,380	\$ 969	0.54 %	\$ 378,803	\$ 1,042	0.55 %
Borrowings	110,608	185	0.34 %	110,497	156	0.28 %
Subordinated debt	8,248	165	4.03 %	8,248	144	3.52 %
Note payable	1,899	16	1.70 %	-	-	
Total interest bearing liabilities	482,135	1,319	0.55 %	497,548	1,342	0.54 %
Demand deposits	75,272			66,788		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,215			2,822		
Shareholders' equity	62,643			59,630		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 623,265			\$ 626,788		
Net interest income		\$ 10,823			\$ 10,526	
Interest margin			3.77 %			3.61 %
Interest spread			3.68 %			3.53 %

The following table presents the dollar amount of changes in interest income and interest expense for the major categories of our interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities:

	Three months ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2016 vs 2015			June 30, 2016 vs 2015		
	Increase (decrease) due to change in			Increase (decrease) due to change in		
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Volum	Rate	Total	Volum	Rate	Total
Interest earning assets:						
Loans	\$48	\$(189)	\$(141)	\$(20)	\$173	\$153
Investments	(37)	80	43	(32)	130	98
Cash Equivalents	(1)	12	11	(2)	25	23
Total interest earning assets	10	(97)	(87)	(54)	328	274
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	\$(26)	\$9	\$(17)	\$(52)	\$(21)	\$(73)
Borrowings	(2)	(19)	(21)	(14)	43	29
Subordinated debt	-	10	10	-	21	21
Note payable	8		8	16		16
Total interest bearing liabilities	(20)	-	(20)	(50)	43	(7)
Net interest income	\$30	\$(97)	\$(67)	\$(4)	\$285	\$281

For the quarter ended June 30, 2016, interest income decreased \$0.1 million, or 1.4%, as compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2015. An increase of \$3.9 million in average loan balances was more than offset by lower loan prepayment fees as the trend of fewer loan prepayments continues. Interest expense decreased slightly as compared to the year-ago period, mostly as the result of a decrease in average deposit balances since that time. Together, these changes produced a slight decrease in net interest income during the second quarter as compared to the second quarter of 2015. The Company's loan portfolio as of June 30, 2016 actually increased \$44.3 million compared to December 31, 2015. The loan pipeline remains strong and continued growth is expected.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2016, interest income increased \$0.3 million. Most of this increase related to the achievement of a higher rate of return on loans and investments as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015, partially offset by reductions in average loan and average investment balances of \$1.0 million and \$6.3 million, respectively.

Interest expense for the six-month period decreased slightly. Lower average deposit balances were offset by an increase in the average rate of FHLB borrowings and a note payable for the purchase of the Company's Fairfield CT

property entered into during the third quarter of 2015.

Net interest margin for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 was 3.78% as compared to 3.73% for the quarter ended June 30, 2015. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, net interest margin was 3.77% as compared to 3.61% for the year-ago period. The improvement results primarily from a .74% increase in the average yield on investments.

Provision for Loan Losses

As restated a \$3.0 million increase in specific reserves since December 31, 2015, pertaining to a single relationship within our Commercial and Industrial category, was partially offset by reductions in collective reserves within our Commercial and Industrial and Construction categories aggregating \$1.0 million. The remaining \$2.0 million was provided in the three months ended June 30, 2016, as restated.

Non-interest income

Non-interest income decreased \$0.1 million from \$0.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 to \$0.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2016. Fewer loan fees during the second quarter of 2016 was the primary cause of this decrease.

Non-interest expense

Non-interest expense remained materially the same during the quarter ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the year-ago period, as a result of continued cost control.

LIQUIDITY

The Company's liquidity ratio was 9.9% at June 30, 2016 compared to 16.4% at December 31, 2015. 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 cash equivalents (which includes federal funds sold), and unpledged available-for-sale securities. Liquidity is a measure of the Company's ability to generate adequate cash to meet financial obligations. The principal cash requirements of a financial institution are to cover downward fluctuations in deposit accounts and increases in its loan portfolio. Management believes the Company's short-term assets provide sufficient liquidity to satisfy loan demand, cover potential fluctuations in deposit accounts and to meet other anticipated and unanticipated cash requirements.

CAPITAL

The following table illustrates the Company's regulatory capital ratios at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Patriot National Bancorp, Inc.	Restated	
	June	December
	30, 2016	31, 2015
Tier 1 Leverage Capital	9.66%	9.77%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	9.21%	10.04%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital	10.65%	11.60%
Total Risk-based Capital	11.90%	12.62%

The following table illustrates the Bank's regulatory capital ratios at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Patriot Bank, N.A	Restated	
	June	December
	30, 2016	31, 2015
Tier 1 Leverage Capital	9.83%	9.83%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	10.87%	11.72%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital	10.87%	11.72%
Total Risk-based Capital	12.12%	12.74%

The implementation of the Basel III final framework commenced on January 1, 2015, for both the Company and the Bank. The new regulations have changed the ratio calculations, resulting in an initial decline upon adoption. Among other provisions, Basel III increased some asset risk weightings, introduced a new capital measure "Common Equity Tier 1" and will increase capital ratio requirements during a phase-in period from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2019. Under the final capital rules, there was a requirement for a common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets which is in addition to the other minimum risk-based capital standards in the rule. Institutions that do not maintain this required capital buffer will become subject to progressively more stringent limitations on the percentage of earnings that can be paid out in dividends or used for stock repurchases and on the payment of discretionary bonuses to senior executive management. The capital buffer requirement effectively raises the minimum required common equity Tier 1 capital ratio to 7.0%, the Tier 1 capital ratio to 8.5%, and the total capital ratio to 10.5% on a fully phased-in basis on January 1, 2019. The minimum required ratios per Basel III for 2016 and 2019 are:

	January 01,	January 01,
	2016	2019
Tier 1 Leverage Capital	5.00%	5.00%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	6.50%	7.00%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital	8.00%	8.50%
Total Risk-based Capital	10.00%	10.50%

Both the Company's and the Bank's current capital ratios exceed the fully phased in minimum capital ratios of Basel III. The Bank maintained its "well capitalized" regulatory status through the second quarter of 2016.

IMPACT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in terms of historical dollars, without considering changes in the 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 with 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, deflation or disinflation could significantly affect the Company's earnings in future periods.

MANAGEMENT CHANGES

Departure and Appointment of Certain Officers

In connection with its executive transition plans, on July 28, 2016 the Bank retained Kaplan Partners, an outside consulting firm, to assist with the search for a permanent Chief Executive Officer and the succession planning process of the Company and the Bank.

On August 4, 2016, Kenneth T. Neilson delivered notice of his resignation as Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company and the Bank (together, "Patriot"), effective August 19, 2016. Also, on August 4, 2016, Susan Neilson delivered notice of her resignation as Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President of the Bank, effective August 19, 2016. On August 10, 2016, the Board appointed Peter D. Cureau to serve as the interim Chief Operating Officer and President of the Company, effective as of August 19, 2016. Mr. Cureau has over 25 years of banking experience, culminating most recently in his role as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Capital Bank and Trust Company in Troy, New York. He has experience in all aspects of commercial banking, including operations and management. Also on August 10, 2016, the board of directors of the Company (the "Board") appointed Michael A. Carrazza to serve as interim Chief Executive Officer, effective as of August 19, 2016. Mr. Carrazza has been the Chairman of both boards of directors of Patriot since leading its turnaround recapitalization in October 2010. Mr. Carrazza will not receive additional compensation for his service as interim officer, and has agreed to serve as an interim officer until the Board's appointment of a new, permanent Chief Executive Officer.

For additional information, refer to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 10, 2016.

On January 5, 2016, Christina L. Maier resigned, for personal reasons, as Chief Financial Officer of Patriot, and as of April 30, 2016, from her position as Executive Vice President of Patriot. Also on that date, Neil M. McDonnell was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of Patriot. Mr. McDonnell had been serving as Executive Vice President, Finance of Patriot since December 9, 2015, and was a consultant to Patriot from October 5, 2015 through December 8, 2015.

Stock Repurchase Program

On July 26, 2016, the Company authorized a stock repurchase program under which it may repurchase up to 500,000 of its outstanding shares of common stock. The program will terminate on July 31, 2017, unless suspended, discontinued or replaced at any time without prior notice. Under the program, the Company may repurchase shares in open-market purchases or in private transactions in accordance with applicable securities laws and regulations, including Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The specific timing and amount of repurchases will be determined by the Company's chairman, in his discretion, and will vary based on market conditions, securities laws limitations and other factors. The repurchases will be funded using available cash on hand.

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about 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. The Company's market risk is primarily limited to interest rate risk.

The Company's goal is to maximize long term profitability while minimizing its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The first priority is to structure and price the Company'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. 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 can be matched against longer term deposits and borrowings to lock in a desirable spread.

The exposure to interest rate risk is monitored by the Management Asset and Liability Committee (the "Committee") consisting of senior management personnel. 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. In addition to the Management Asset and Liability Committee, there is a Board Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"), which meets at least quarterly. ALCO monitors the interest rate risk analyses, reviews investment transactions during the period and determines compliance with the Company, ALCO and Liquidity policies.

Management analyzes the Company'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.

Simulation analysis is only an estimate of the Company'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 the Company'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 therefore 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. Therefore, it is not possible for the analyses to fully measure the true impact of these downward shocks.

Net Interest Income and Economic Value Summary Performance

(dollars in
thousands)

		June 30, 2016					
		Net Interest Income			Net Portfolio Value		
Projected Interest	Estimated	\$ Change	% Change	Estimated	\$ Change	% Change	
Rate Scenario	Value	from Base	from Base	Value	from Base	from Base	
+ 200	22,764	99	0.4 %	88,856	(1,597)	(1.8 %)	
+ 100	22,824	159	0.7 %	89,564	(889)	(1.0 %)	
BASE	22,665	-	-	90,453	-	-	
- 100	22,515	(150)	(0.7 %)	91,530	1,077	1.2 %	
- 200	22,454	(211)	(0.9 %)	96,808	6,355	7.0 %	
		December 31, 2015					
		Net Interest Income			Net Portfolio Value		
Projected Interest	Estimated	\$ Change	% Change	Estimated	\$ Change	% Change	
Rate Scenario	Value	from Base	from Base	Value	from Base	from Base	
+ 200	21,502	545	2.6 %	82,588	(3,456)	(4.0 %)	
+ 100	21,319	362	1.7 %	84,303	(1,741)	(2.0 %)	
BASE	20,957	-	-	86,044	-	-	
- 100	20,653	(304)	(1.5 %)	89,085	3,041	3.5 %	
- 200	20,506	(451)	(2.2 %)	92,546	6,502	7.6 %	

Item 4: Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Bank maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information, which is required to be disclosed timely, is accumulated and communicated to management in a timely fashion. In designing and evaluating such controls and procedures, we recognize that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Our management is necessarily required to use judgment in evaluating controls and procedures.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures was performed by the Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, as of the end of the period covered by this report. As used herein, "disclosure controls and procedures" means controls and other procedures of the Company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company 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 the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on the evaluation, the aforementioned officers concluded that, as of June 30, 2016, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as a result of the material weakness in internal controls over financial reporting detailed below.

The Company has concluded that there is a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, related the allowance for loan losses, as the Company did not maintain effective controls over (i) the recording, monitoring and valuation of eligible collateral when calculating specific reserves on impaired loans; and (ii) controls over the development and monitoring of qualitative factors used in calculating the general component of the loan loss reserve in accordance with the approved allowance for loan losses policy. Specifically the Company's management has determined that the Company's financial reporting controls and procedures with respect to the allowance for loan losses were not operating effectively for the quarter ended June 30, 2016. Accordingly, management has determined that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of June 30, 2016.

In response to the material weakness identified above, the Company is in the process of implementing changes to its internal control over financial reporting, including changes to the allowance for loan loss process and control procedures, and enhancements to internal controls over the review process. Other enhancements will include controls over the monitoring and valuation of collateral related to specific reserves on impaired loans. The material weakness will not be considered remediated until the applicable remedial controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively. We expect that the remediation of the material weakness will be completed prior to the end of fiscal year 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting was disclosed in Item 9A, Controls and Procedures, of the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company did not have an effective policy, procedure and review controls over the accounting for loan prepayment fees receivable which resulted in improper revenue recognition in December 2015 related to one non-routine transaction. No restatement of prior period financial statements and no change in previously released financial results were required as a result of this finding, as the error was corrected prior to the issuance of the Company's annual financial statement.

The Company committed to remediate the control deficiency that constitutes a material weakness by implementing changes to the internal control process over financial reporting by the end of the first quarter 2016. The following changes to improve the overall effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting have been implemented as of March 31, 2016:

1. Management modified the review process to include additional accounting staff with the experience to support the financial reporting requirements of non-routine transactions, and
2. Accounting procedures have been modified and internal controls have been added to record loan prepayment fee receivables on a cash basis.

Based on the actions taken by management, the Company successfully completed the assessment necessary to conclude that the material weakness identified on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 has been fully remediated as of March 31, 2016.

Other than what is described above, there were no other changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1: Legal Proceedings

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.

Item 1A: Risk Factors

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, there were no material changes to the risk factors relevant to the Company's operations, which are described in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, except as follows.

Our stockholders may experience dilution upon the repurchase of common shares. On July 26, 2016, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase plan permitting the Company to repurchase up to 500,000 shares of its common stock. The Company may repurchase shares of its common stock in the open market, including block purchases, at prices that may be above or below the net asset value as reported in the most recently published financial statements. The share repurchase program will be in effect until July 31, 2017, or until suspended, discontinued or replaced. If the Company were to repurchase shares at a price above net asset value per share, such repurchases would result in an immediate dilution in net asset value per share to existing common stockholders.

Item 6: Exhibits

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3(i) (C)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Patriot National Bancorp Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to the Company's current report Form 8-K dated October 21, 2010).
3(ii)	Amended and Restated By-laws of Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 1, 2010 (Commission File No. 000-29599))
10(a) (2)	2012 Stock Plan of Bancorp (incorporated by reference from Annex A to the Proxy Statement on Form 14C filed November 1, 2011).

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- 10(a) (20) Amended Financial Services Agreement, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) (20) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 (Commission File No. 000-29599))
- 10(a)(23) Extension of Employment Agreement with Kenneth T. Neilson, (incorporated by reference Item 5.02 (e) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8K, dated January 4, 2016, (Commission File No. 000-29599))
- 10(a)(24) Appointment of Neil M. McDonnell, (EVP/ CFO) (incorporated by reference Item 5.02 (c) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8K, dated January 4, 2016, (Commission File No. 000-29599))
- 14 Code of Conduct for Senior Financial Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to the Company'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 the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1999 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
- 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 Certifications
- 101.INS# XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH# XBRL Schema Document
- 101.CAL#XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB#XBRL Labels Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE# XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF# XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 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/ Neil M. McDonnell
Neil M. McDonnell
Executive Vice President
Chief Financial Officer

(On behalf of the registrant and as
Chief Financial Officer)

November 11, 2016