

CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP
Form 10-K
February 29, 2008
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

þ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

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

Commission file number 0-18630

Cathay General Bancorp

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	95-4274680 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
777 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California (Address of principal executive offices)	90012 (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code:	
(213) 625-4700	

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

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Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.01 par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	

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

None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 30, 2007) was \$1,481,399,952. This value is estimated solely for the purposes of this cover page. The market value of shares held by Registrant's directors, executive officers, and Employee Stock Ownership Plan have been excluded because they may be considered to be affiliates of the Registrant.

As of February 15, 2008, there were 49,381,886 shares of common stock outstanding, par value \$.01 par value.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to Registrant's 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders which will be filed within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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2007 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K**

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Forward-Looking Statements

*In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the term **Bancorp** refers to Cathay General Bancorp and the term **Bank** refers to Cathay Bank. The terms **Company**, **we**, **us**, and **our** refer to Bancorp and the Bank collectively. The statements in this report include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the applicable provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 regarding management's beliefs, projections, and assumptions concerning future results and events. These forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, such words as *believes, expects, anticipates, intends, plans, estimates, may, will, should, could, predicts, potential, continue, or the negative of such terms and other comparable terminology or similar expressions*. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees. They involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to adverse developments or conditions related to or arising from:*

deterioration in asset or credit quality;

acquisitions of other banks, if any;

fluctuations in interest rates;

expansion into new market areas;

earthquake, wildfire or other natural disasters;

competitive pressures;

legislative and regulatory developments;

general economic or business conditions in California and other regions where the Bank has operations; and

other factors discussed in Part I Item 1A Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Actual results in any future period may also vary from the past results discussed in this report. Given these risks and uncertainties, we caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak as of the date of this report. We have no intention and undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or to publicly announce the results of any revision of any forward-looking statement to reflect future developments or events.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Business of Bancorp

Overview

Cathay General Bancorp is a corporation that was organized in 1990 under the laws of the State of Delaware. We are the holding company of Cathay Bank, a California state-chartered commercial bank. Our principal current business activity is to hold all of the outstanding stock of Cathay Bank. In the future, we may become an operating company or acquire savings institutions, other banks, or companies engaged in bank-related activities and may engage in or acquire such other businesses, or activities as may be permitted by applicable law. Our only office, and our principal place of business, is currently located at the main office of our wholly owned subsidiary, Cathay Bank, at 777 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California 90012. Our telephone number is (213) 625-4700. We plan to move our principal office to 9650 Flair Drive, El Monte, California 91731 in the second half of 2008. Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and our trading symbol is CATY .

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We continue to look for opportunities to expand the Bank's branch network by seeking new branch locations and by acquiring other financial institutions to diversify our customer base in order to compete for new deposits and loans, and to be able to serve our customers more effectively. We completed two acquisitions in 2006 and one acquisition in 2007. In May 2006, we completed the acquisition of New York-based Great Eastern Bank for \$56.3 million in cash and 1,181,164 shares of our common stock. In October 2006, we acquired Illinois-based New Asia Bancorp in a merger for \$12.9 million in cash and 291,165 shares of our common stock. In March 2007, we completed an all cash acquisition of New Jersey-based United Heritage Bank for \$9.4 million.

Subsidiaries of Bancorp

In addition to its wholly-owned bank subsidiary, the Bancorp has the following subsidiaries:

Cathay Capital Trust I, Cathay Statutory Trust I, Cathay Capital Trust II, Cathay Capital Trust III and Cathay Capital Trust IV. The Bancorp established Cathay Capital Trust I in June 2003, Cathay Statutory Trust I in September 2003, Cathay Capital Trust II in December 2003, Cathay Capital Trust III in March 2007, and Cathay Capital Trust IV in May 2007 (collectively, the Trusts) as wholly owned subsidiaries. The Trusts are statutory business trusts. The Trusts issued capital securities representing undivided preferred beneficial interests in the assets of the Trusts. The Trusts exist for the purpose of issuing the capital securities and investing the proceeds thereof, together with proceeds from the purchase of the common stock of the Trusts by the Bancorp, in Junior Subordinated Notes issued by the Bancorp. The Bancorp guarantees, on a limited basis, payments of distributions on the capital securities of the Trusts and payments on redemption of the capital securities of the Trusts. The Bancorp is the owner of all the beneficial interests represented by the common securities of the Trusts. The purpose of issuing the capital securities was to provide the Company with a cost-effective means of obtaining Tier 1 Capital for regulatory purposes.

Because the Bancorp is not the primary beneficiary of the Trusts, the financial statements of the Trusts are not included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The capital securities of the Trusts are currently included in the Tier 1 capital of the Bancorp for regulatory capital purposes. On March 1, 2005, the Federal Reserve adopted a final rule that retains trust preferred securities in the Tier I capital of bank holding companies, but with stricter quantitative limits and clearer qualitative standards. Under the rule, after a five-year transition period, the aggregate amount of trust preferred securities and certain other capital elements will be limited to 25% of Tier I capital elements, net of goodwill, less any associated deferred tax liability. The amount of trust preferred securities and certain other elements in excess of the limit could be included in Tier II capital, subject to restrictions. In the last five years before maturity, the outstanding amount must be excluded from Tier I capital and included in Tier II capital. Bank holding companies with significant international operations would generally be expected to limit trust preferred securities and certain other capital elements to 15% of Tier I capital elements, net of goodwill. We do not expect that this rule will have a materially adverse effect on our capital positions.

GBC Venture Capital, Inc. The business purpose of GBC Venture Capital, Inc. is to hold equity interests (such as options or warrants) received as part of business relationships and to make equity investments in companies and limited partnerships subject to applicable regulatory restrictions.

Competition

Our primary business is to act as the holding company for the Bank. Accordingly, we face the same competitive pressures as those expected by the Bank. For a discussion of those risks, see *Business of the Bank - Competition* below under this Item 1.

Employees

Due to the limited nature of the Bancorp's activities, the Bancorp currently does not employ any persons other than Bancorp's management, which includes the Chief Executive Officer and President, the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice Presidents, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and the General Counsel. See also "Business of the Bank" *Employees* below under this Item 1.

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Business of the Bank

General

Cathay Bank was incorporated under the laws of the State of California on August 22, 1961, and was licensed by the California Department of Financial Institutions (previously known as the California State Banking Department), and commenced operations as a California state-chartered bank on April 19, 1962. Cathay Bank is an insured bank under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, but it is not a member of the Federal Reserve System.

The Bank's head office is located in the Chinatown area of Los Angeles, at 777 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California 90012. In addition, as of December 31, 2007, the Bank had branch offices in Southern California (21 branches), Northern California (10 branches), New York (nine branches), Massachusetts (one branch), Texas (two branches), Washington (three branches), Illinois (three branches), New Jersey (one branch), Hong Kong (one branch) and a representative office in Shanghai and in Taipei. Deposit accounts at the Hong Kong branch are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC). Each branch office has loan approval rights subject to the branch manager's authorized lending limits. Current activities of the Shanghai and Taipei representative offices are limited to coordinating the transportation of documents to the Bank's head office and performing liaison services.

Our primary market area is defined by the Community Reinvestment Act delineation, which includes the contiguous areas surrounding each of the Bank's branch offices. It is the Bank's policy to reach out and actively offer services to low and moderate income groups in the delineated branch service areas. Many of the Bank's employees speak both English and one or more Chinese dialects or Vietnamese, and are thus able to serve the Bank's Chinese, Vietnamese, and English speaking customers.

As a commercial bank, Cathay Bank accepts checking, savings, and time deposits, and makes commercial, real estate, personal, home improvement, automobile, and other installment and term loans. From time to time, the Bank invests available funds in other interest-earning assets, such as U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. government agency securities, state and municipal securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, corporate bonds, and other security investments. The Bank also provides letters of credit, wire transfers, forward currency spot and forward contracts, traveler's checks, safe deposit, night deposit, Social Security payment deposit, collection, bank-by-mail, drive-up and walk-up windows, automatic teller machines (ATM), Internet banking services, and other customary bank services.

The Bank primarily services individuals, professionals, and small to medium-sized businesses in the local markets in which its branches are located and provides commercial mortgage loans, commercial loans, Small Business Administration (SBA) loans, residential mortgage loans, real estate construction loans, equity lines of credit; and installment loans to individuals for automobile, household, and other consumer expenditures.

Through Cathay Wealth Management, Cathay Bank provides its customers the ability to trade stocks online and to purchase mutual funds, annuities, equities, bonds, and short-term money market instruments, through PrimeVest Financial Services. These products are not insured by the FDIC.

Securities

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The Bank's securities portfolio is managed in accordance with a written Investment Policy which addresses strategies, types, and levels of allowable investments, and which is reviewed and approved by our Board of Directors.

Our investment portfolio is managed to meet our liquidity needs through proceeds from scheduled maturities and is also utilized for pledging requirements for deposits of state and local subdivisions, securities sold under repurchase agreements, and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances. The portfolio is

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comprised of U.S. government agency securities, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, obligations of states and political subdivisions, corporate debt instruments, and equity securities. At December 31, 2007, the aggregate investment securities portfolio, with a carrying value of \$2.35 billion, was classified as investment grade securities. We do not include federal funds sold and certain other short-term securities as investment securities. These other investments are included in cash and cash equivalents.

Information concerning the carrying value, maturity distribution, and yield analysis of the Company's securities available-for-sale portfolios as well as a summary of the amortized cost and estimated fair value of the Bank's securities by contractual maturity is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K at Part II Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loans

Cathay Bank's Board of Directors and senior management establish, review, and modify Cathay Bank's lending policies. These policies include a potential borrower's financial condition, ability to repay the loan, character, existence of secondary repayment source (such as guaranty), quality and availability of collateral, capital, leverage capacity of the borrower, market conditions for the borrower's business or project, and prevailing economic trends and conditions. For mortgage loans, our lending policies require an independent appraisal of the real property in accordance with applicable regulatory guidelines. Loan originations are obtained through a variety of sources, including existing customers, walk-in customers, referrals from brokers or existing customers, and advertising. While loan applications are accepted at all branches, the Bank's centralized document department supervises the application process including documentation of loans, review of appraisals, and credit reports.

Commercial Mortgage Loans. These loans are typically secured by first deeds of trust on commercial properties, including primarily commercial retail properties, shopping centers, and owner-occupied industrial facilities, and, secondarily, office buildings, multiple-unit apartments, and multi-tenanted industrial properties.

The Bank also makes medium-term commercial mortgage loans which are generally secured by commercial or industrial buildings where the borrower uses the property for business purposes or derives income from tenants.

Commercial Loans. The Bank provides financial services to diverse commercial and professional businesses in its market areas. Commercial loans consist primarily of short-term loans (normally with a maturity of up to one year) to support general business purposes, or to provide working capital to businesses in the form of lines of credit to finance trade. The Bank continues to focus primarily on commercial lending to small-to-medium size businesses within the Bank's geographic market areas. Commercial loan pricing is generally at a rate tied to the prime rate, as quoted in *The Wall Street Journal*, or the Bank's reference rate.

SBA Loans. The Bank originates SBA loans in California, under the preferred lender status. Preferred lender status is granted to a lender which has made a certain number of SBA loans and which, in the opinion of the SBA, has staff qualified and experienced in small business loans. As a preferred lender, the Bank's SBA Lending Group has the authority to issue, on behalf of the SBA, the SBA guaranty on loans under the 7(a) program which may result in shortening the time it takes to process a loan. In addition, under this program, the SBA delegates loan underwriting, closing, and most servicing and liquidation authority and responsibility to selected lenders.

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The Bank utilizes both the 504 program, which is focused toward long-term financing of buildings and other long-term fixed assets, and the 7(a) program, which is the SBA's primary loan program and which can be used for financing of a variety of general business purposes such as acquisition of land and buildings, equipment, inventory and working capital needs of eligible businesses generally over a 5- to 25-year term. The collateral

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position in the SBA loans is enhanced by the SBA guaranty in the case of 7(a) loans, and by lower loan-to-value ratios under the 504 program. The Bank has sold and may, in the future, sell the guaranteed portion of certain of its SBA 7(a) loans in the secondary market. SBA loan pricing is generally at a rate tied to the prime rate, as quoted in *The Wall Street Journal*.

Residential Mortgage Loans. The Bank originates single-family-residential mortgage loans. The single-family-residential mortgage loans are comprised of conforming, nonconforming, and jumbo residential mortgage loans, and are secured by first or subordinate liens on single (one-to-four) family residential properties. The Bank's products include a fixed-rate residential mortgage loan and an adjustable-rate residential mortgage loan. Mortgage loans are underwritten in accordance with the Bank's guidelines, on the basis of the borrower's financial capabilities, historical loan quality, and other relevant qualifications. As of December 31, 2007, approximately 71% of the Bank's residential mortgages were for properties located in California.

Real Estate Construction Loans. The Bank's real estate construction loan activity focuses on providing short-term loans to individuals and developers, primarily for the construction of multi-unit projects. Residential real estate construction loans are typically secured by first deeds of trust and guarantees of the borrower. The economic viability of the projects, borrower's credit worthiness, and borrower's and contractor's experience are primary considerations in the loan underwriting decision. The Bank utilizes approved independent licensed appraisers and monitors projects during the construction phase through construction inspections and a disbursement program tied to the percentage of completion of each project. The Bank also occasionally makes unimproved property loans to borrowers who intend to construct a single-family-residence on their lots generally within twelve months. In addition, the Bank also makes commercial real estate construction loans to high net worth clients with adequate liquidity for construction of office and warehouse properties. Such loans are typically secured by first deeds of trust and are guaranteed by the borrower.

Home Equity Lines of Credit. The Bank offers variable rate home equity lines of credit that are secured by the borrower's home. The pricing on our variable-rate home equity line of credit is generally at a rate tied to the prime rate, as quoted in *The Wall Street Journal*, or the Bank's reference rate. Borrower may use this line of credit for home improvement financing, debt consolidation and other personal uses.

Installment Loans. Installment loans tend to be fixed rate and longer-term (one-to-six year maturities). These loans are funded primarily for the purpose of financing the purchase of automobiles and other personal uses of the borrower.

Distribution and Maturity of Loans. Information concerning loan type and mix, distribution of loans and maturity of loans is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K at Part II Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Asset Quality

The Bank's lending and credit policies require management to review regularly the Bank's loan portfolio so that the Bank can monitor the quality of its assets. If during the ordinary course of business, management becomes aware that a borrower may not be able to meet the contractual or payment obligations under a loan, then that loan is supervised more closely with consideration given to placing the loan on non-accrual status, the need for an additional allowance for loan losses, and (if appropriate) partial or full charge-off.

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Under the Bank's current policy, a loan will be placed on a non-accrual status if interest or principal is past due 90 days or more, or in cases where management deems the full collection of principal and interest unlikely. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, any current year unpaid accrued interest is reversed against current income and any unpaid accrued interest from the prior year is reversed against the allowance for loan losses. Thereafter, any payment is generally first applied towards the principal balance. Depending on the

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circumstances, management may elect to continue the accrual of interest on certain past due loans if partial payment is received and/or the loan is well collateralized, and in the process of collection. The loan is generally returned to accrual status when the borrower has brought the past due principal and interest payments current and, in the opinion of management, the borrower has demonstrated the ability to make future payments of principal and interest as scheduled. A non-accrual loan may also be returned to accrual status if all principal and interest contractually due are reasonably assured of repayment within a reasonable period and there has been a sustained period of payment performance. Information concerning non-accrual, past due, and restructured loans is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K at Part II Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-Performing Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses. Information concerning non-performing loans, allowance for credit losses, loans charged-off, loan recoveries, and other real estate owned is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K at Part II Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in Note 6 and Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Deposits

The Bank offers a variety of deposit products in order to meet its customers' needs. As of December 31, 2007, the Bank offered passbook accounts, checking accounts, money market deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, individual retirement accounts, college certificates of deposit, and public funds deposits. These products are priced in order to promote growth of deposits.

The Bank's deposits are generally obtained from residents within the Company's geographic market area. The Bank utilizes traditional marketing methods to attract new customers and deposits, by offering a wide variety of products and services and utilizing various forms of advertising media. From time to time, the Bank may offer special deposit promotions. Information concerning types of deposit accounts, average deposits and rates, and maturity of time deposits of \$100,000 or more is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K at Part II Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Borrowings

Borrowings from time to time include securities sold under agreements to repurchase, the purchase of federal funds, funds obtained as advances from the FHLB, borrowing from other financial institutions, subordinated debt, and Junior Subordinated Notes. Information concerning the types, amounts, and maturity of our borrowings is included in Note 11 and Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Return on Equity and Assets

Information concerning the return on average assets, return on average stockholders' equity, the average equity to assets ratio and the dividend payout ratio is included in Part II Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Interest Rates and Differentials

Information concerning the interest-earning asset mix, average interest-earning assets, average interest-bearing liabilities, and the yields on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities is included in Part II Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income

An analysis of changes in net interest income due to changes in rate and volume is included in Part II Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

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Commitments and Letters of Credit

Information concerning the Bank's outstanding loan commitments and letters of credit is included in Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Expansion

We continue to look for opportunities to expand the Bank's branch network by seeking new branch locations and by acquiring other financial institutions to diversify our customer base in order to compete for new deposits and loans, and to be able to serve our customers more effectively. We acquired Great Eastern Bank and New Asia Bancorp in 2006 and United Heritage Bank in 2007.

In 2007, we opened three new branches: one in Southern California, one in Texas, and one in Washington. We also converted our Hong Kong representative office into a full service branch in May 2007.

Subsidiaries of Cathay Bank

Cathay Real Estate Investment Trust (CB REIT) is a real estate investment trust subsidiary of the Bank that was formed in February 2003 to provide the Bank with flexibility in raising capital. During 2003, the Bank contributed \$1.13 billion in loans and securities to CB REIT in exchange for 100% of the common stock of CB REIT. CB REIT sold \$4.4 million in 2003 and \$4.2 million in 2004 of its 7.0% Series A Non-Cumulative preferred stock to accredited investors. During 2005, CB REIT repurchased \$131,000 of its preferred stock. At December 31, 2007, total assets of CB REIT were consolidated with the Company and totaled approximately \$1.52 billion. See discussion below in Part I Item 1A Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

GBC Real Estate Investments, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank. The purpose of this subsidiary is to engage in real estate investment activities. To date, there have been no transactions involving this subsidiary.

Cathay Trade Services, Asia Limited (Trade Services), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank. Trade Services is a Hong Kong based non-financial institution that serves as a vehicle to reissue, in Hong Kong, letters of credit for the account of its U.S. based import customers in favor of beneficiaries.

GB Capital Trust II (GB REIT) was incorporated in January 2002 to provide General Bank with flexibility in raising capital. As a result of our merger with GBC Bancorp in 2003, the Bank owns 100% of the voting common trust units issued by the GB REIT. At December 31, 2007, total assets of GB REIT were consolidated with the Company and were approximately \$917 million.

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Cathay Community Development Corporation (CCDC) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank and was incorporated on September 14, 2006. The primary mission of CCDC is to help in the development of low-income neighborhoods in the Bank's California and New York service areas by providing or facilitating the availability of capital to businesses and real estate developers working to renovate these neighborhoods. On October 6, 2006, CCDC formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Cathay New Asia Community Development Corporation (CNACDC), for the purpose of assuming New Asia Bank's pre-existing New Markets Tax Credit activities in the greater Chicago area by providing or facilitating the availability of capital to businesses and real estate developers working to renovate these neighborhoods. Both CCDC and CNACDC will seek to obtain community development entity status and CNACDC will also seek to participate in the U.S. Treasury Department's New Markets Tax Credit program.

Cathay Holdings LLC (CHLLC) incorporated in December, 2007, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank. The purpose of this subsidiary is to hold other real estate owned in the state of Texas that was transferred from the Bank. As of December 31, 2007, CHLLC owned two properties in Texas for a total of \$15.8 million.

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In 2007, the Bank dissolved Cathay Investment Company and GBC Investment & Consulting Company, Inc. As a result of the establishment of a representative office by the Bank in Taipei in 2005, it was no longer necessary for the Bank to continue maintaining the two subsidiaries.

Competition

The banking business in California and the other markets served by the Bank is highly competitive. The Bank competes for deposits and loans with other commercial banks, savings and loan associations, brokerage houses, insurance companies, mortgage companies, credit unions, credit card companies, and other financial and non-financial institutions and entities. The Bank also competes with other banks of similar size that are focused on servicing the same communities that are served by the Bank. In addition, the Bank competes with other entities (both governmental and private industry) that are seeking to raise capital through the issuance and sale of debt and equity securities. Many of these competitors have substantially greater financial, marketing, and administrative resources than the Bank and may also offer services that are not offered directly by the Bank, all of which results in greater and more intense competition for the Bank.

In addition, current federal legislation encourages increased competition between different types of financial institutions and has encouraged new entrants to enter the financial services market. Competitive conditions are expected to continue to intensify as legislation is enacted which will have the effect of, among other things, (i) eliminating historical barriers that limited participation by certain institutions in certain markets, (ii) increasing the cost of doing business for banks, and/or (iii) affecting the competitive balance between banks and other financial and non-financial institutions and entities. Technological factors, such as on-line banking and brokerage services, and economic factors are also expected to increase competitive conditions.

To compete with other financial institutions in its primary service areas, the Bank relies principally upon local promotional activities, personal contacts by its officers, directors, employees, and stockholders, extended hours on weekdays, Saturday banking, Sunday banking in certain locations, Internet banking, an Internet website (www.cathaybank.com), and certain other specialized services. The content of our website is not incorporated into and is not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

If a proposed loan exceeds the Bank's internal lending limits, the Bank has, in the past, and may in the future, arrange the loans on a participation basis with correspondent banks. The Bank also assists customers requiring other services not offered by the Bank to obtain these services from its correspondent banks.

In California, at least two Chinese-American banks of comparable size compete for loans and deposits with the Bank and at least two super-regional banks compete with the Bank for deposits. In addition, there are many other Chinese-American banks in both Southern and Northern California. Banks from the Pacific Rim countries, such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China also continue to open branches in the Los Angeles area, thus increasing competition in the Bank's primary markets. See discussion below in Part I Item 1A Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Employees

As of December 31, 2007, the Company and its subsidiaries employed approximately 1,156 persons, including 363 banking officers. None of the employees are represented by a union. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Available Information

We invite you to visit us at our website at www.cathaybank.com, to access free of charge Bancorp's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, all of which are made available as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such

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material with or furnish it to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). In addition, you can write to us to obtain a free copy of any of those reports at Cathay General Bancorp, 777 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California 90012, Attn: Investor Relations. These reports are also available through the SEC's Public Reference Room, located at 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 and online at the SEC's website, located at www.sec.gov. Investors can obtain information about the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling 800-SEC-0300.

Regulation and Supervision

General

The Bancorp and the Bank are subject to significant regulation and restrictions by federal and state regulatory agencies. The following discussion of statutes and regulations is a summary and does not purport to be complete. This discussion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the statutes and regulations referred to in this discussion. No assurance can be given that these statutes and regulations will not change in the future.

Bank Holding Company Regulation

The Bancorp is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act (BHCA) and is registered as such with the Federal Reserve Board. A bank holding company is required to file with the Federal Reserve Board annual reports and other information regarding its business operations and those of its nonbanking subsidiaries. It is also subject to supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Board. Examinations are designed to inform the Federal Reserve Board of the financial condition and nature of the operations of the bank holding company and its subsidiaries and to monitor compliance with the BHCA and other laws affecting the operations of bank holding companies. To determine whether potential weaknesses in the condition or operations of bank holding companies might pose a risk to the safety and soundness of their subsidiary banks, examinations focus on whether a bank holding company has adequate systems and internal controls in place to manage the risks inherent in its business, including credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk (for example, from changes in value of portfolio instruments and foreign currency), liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, and reputation risk.

Bank holding companies may be subject to potential enforcement actions by the Federal Reserve Board for unsafe or unsound practices in conducting their businesses or for violations of any law, rule, regulation or any condition imposed in writing by the Federal Reserve Board or any written agreement with the Federal Reserve Board. Enforcement actions may include the issuance of cease and desist orders, the imposition of civil money penalties, the issuance of directives to increase capital, formal and informal agreements, or removal and prohibition orders against institution-affiliated parties.

Bank holding companies are subject to capital maintenance requirements on a consolidated basis that are parallel to those required for banks. See *Capital Adequacy Requirements* below. Further, a bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary banks and may not conduct its operations in an unsafe or unsound manner. In addition, it is the Federal Reserve Board's view that, in serving as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks, a bank holding company should stand ready to use available resources to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary banks during periods of financial stress or adversity and should maintain financial flexibility and capital-raising capacity to obtain additional resources for assisting its subsidiary banks. A bank holding company's failure to meet its source-of-strength obligations may constitute an unsafe and unsound practice or a violation of the Federal Reserve Board's regulations, or both.

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The source-of-strength doctrine most directly affects bank holding companies where a bank holding company's subsidiary bank fails to maintain adequate capital levels. In such a situation, the subsidiary bank will be required by the bank's federal regulator to take prompt corrective action. The prompt corrective action regulatory framework is discussed below. See *Prompt Corrective Action Provisions* below. Under the prompt

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corrective action program, the subsidiary bank will be required to submit to its federal regulator a capital restoration plan and to comply with the plan. Each parent company that controls the subsidiary bank will be required to provide assurances of compliance by the bank with the capital restoration plan. However, the aggregate liability of such parent companies will not exceed the lesser of (i) 5% of the bank's total assets at the time it became undercapitalized and (ii) the amount necessary to bring the bank into compliance with the plan. Failure to restore capital under a capital restoration plan can result in the bank's being placed into receivership if it becomes critically undercapitalized. A bank subject to prompt corrective action also may affect its parent bank holding company in other ways. These include possible restrictions or prohibitions on dividends to the parent bank holding company by the bank; subordinated debt payments to the parent; and other transactions between the bank and the holding company. In addition, the regulators may impose restrictions on the ability of the holding company itself to make distributions; require divestiture of holding company affiliates that pose a significant risk to the bank; and require divestiture of the undercapitalized subsidiary bank.

A bank holding company is generally required to give the Federal Reserve Board prior notice of any redemption or repurchase of its own equity securities, if the consideration to be paid, together with the consideration paid for any repurchases in the preceding year, is equal to 10% or more of the company's consolidated net worth.

A bank holding company is required to obtain Federal Reserve Board approval before acquiring, directly or indirectly, ownership or control of any voting shares of any bank if it would thereby directly or indirectly own or control more than 5% of the voting stock of that bank, unless it already owns a majority of the voting stock. Prior approval from the Federal Reserve is also required in connection with the acquisition of control of a bank or another bank holding company, or business combinations with another bank holding company.

The business activities and investments of bank holding companies are also regulated by the BHCA. Bank holding companies, as a general rule, are prohibited from acquiring direct or indirect control of more than 5% of the outstanding voting shares of any company that is not engaged in the business of banking or managing or controlling banks or furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiary banks. However, subject to prior approval or notification to the Federal Reserve Board, bank holding companies are permitted to engage in activities that are so closely related to banking as to be deemed a proper incident thereto. As a general rule, such closely related activities do not include underwriting or dealing in securities or underwriting of insurance. More expansive non-banking activities are permitted for bank holding companies that qualify as financial holding companies under the BHCA, but the Bancorp has not sought this status even though it qualifies to do so. See section below entitled *Financial Modernization Act*.

The Bancorp is also a bank holding company within the meaning of Section 3700 of the California Financial Code. Therefore, the Bancorp and any of its subsidiaries are subject to examination by, and may be required to file reports with, the California Department of Financial Institutions.

Financial Modernization Act

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act became effective March 11, 2000 (the *Financial Modernization Act*). It repealed two provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act: Section 20, which restricted the affiliation of Federal Reserve member banks with firms engaged principally in specified securities activities; and Section 32, which restricted officer, director, or employee interlocks between a member bank and any company or person primarily engaged in specified securities activities. In addition, it also contained provisions that expressly preempt any state law restricting the establishment of financial affiliations, primarily related to insurance. The general effect of the law is to establish a comprehensive framework to permit affiliations among commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, and other financial service providers by revising and expanding the BHCA framework to permit a holding company system to engage in a full range of financial activities through a bank holding company that qualifies as a financial holding company. Financial activities

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are broadly defined to include not only banking, insurance, and securities activities, but also merchant banking and additional activities that the Federal Reserve Board, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines to be financial in nature, incidental to such financial activities, or complementary activities that do not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally.

In order for the Bancorp to engage in expanded financial activities permissible under the Financial Modernization Act, it must elect to qualify as a financial holding company. The Bancorp currently meets the requirements to make this election, but its management has thus far decided not to do so, as the Bancorp has no present intention to engage in the expanded range of financial activities permitted to financial holding companies.

Bank Regulation

Federal law mandates frequent examinations of all banks, with the costs of examinations to be assessed against the bank being examined. The Bank's primary federal regulator is the FDIC. The FDIC has substantial enforcement powers over the banks that it regulates. Civil and criminal penalties may be imposed on such institutions and persons associated with those institutions for violations of laws or regulations.

As a California commercial bank whose deposits are insured by the FDIC, the Bank is subject to regulation, supervision, and regular examination by the California Department of Financial Institutions and the FDIC, and must comply with applicable regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. The regulations of these agencies govern most aspects of the Bank's business, including the making of periodic reports, its activities relating to dividends, investments, loans, borrowings, capital requirements, certain check-clearing activities, branching, mergers and acquisitions and numerous other areas. Supervision, legal action, and examination by these agencies is generally intended to protect depositors, creditors, borrowers and the deposit insurance fund and generally is not intended for the protection of stockholders. The activities of the Bank are also regulated by state law.

California law authorizes the Bank to engage in the commercial banking business, which generally encompasses lending, deposit-taking, and all other kinds of banking business in which banks, including national banks, customarily engage in the United States. In addition, California banks are authorized by state law to invest in subsidiaries that engage in real estate development and conduct certain real estate related activities (including property management and real estate appraisal) and in management consulting and data processing services for third parties. Such operating subsidiaries are not permitted by California law to engage in insurance activities. However, federal law prohibits the Bank and its subsidiaries from engaging in any banking activities in which a national bank (acting as principal rather than agent) cannot engage, unless the activity is found by the FDIC not to pose a significant risk to the deposit insurance fund. This prohibition does not extend to those activities in which the Bank (or a subsidiary of the Bank) is authorized under state law to engage as agent, advisor, custodian, administrator, or trustee for its customer. The FDIC has found real estate development not to pose a significant risk to the deposit insurance fund if conducted within specified parameters.

In addition, under the Financial Modernization Act, the Bank can engage in expanded financial activities through specially qualified financial subsidiaries to the same extent as a national bank. In order to form a financial subsidiary, the Bank must be well-capitalized and would be subject to the same capital deduction, risk management and affiliate transaction rules as apply to national banks. Generally, a financial subsidiary is permitted to engage in activities that are financial in nature or incidental thereto, even though they are not permissible for the national bank to conduct directly within the bank. The definition of financial in nature includes, among other items, underwriting, dealing in or making a market in securities, including, for example, distributing shares of mutual funds. The subsidiary may not, however, engage as principal in underwriting insurance (other than credit life insurance), issue annuities, or engage in real estate development or investment or merchant banking. Presently, none of the Bank's subsidiaries are financial subsidiaries.

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The Bank operates branches and/or loan production offices in California, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Texas, Washington, New Jersey and Hong Kong. While the California Department of Financial Institutions

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remains the Bank's primary state regulator, the Bank's operations in these jurisdictions are subject to examination and supervision by local bank regulators, and transactions with customers in those jurisdictions are subject to local laws, including consumer protection laws.

The Bank also operates a representative office in Taipei and in Shanghai. The operations of these offices (and limits on the scope of their activities) and the Hong Kong branch are subject to local law in those jurisdictions in addition to regulation and supervision by the California Department of Financial Institutions and the FDIC.

Deposit Insurance

The FDIC is an independent federal agency that insures deposits, up to prescribed statutory limits, of federally insured banks and savings institutions and safeguards the safety and soundness of the banking and savings industries. Previously, the FDIC administered two separate insurance funds, the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF), which generally insured commercial bank and state savings bank deposits, and the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF), which generally insured savings association deposits. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 (the FDI Reform Act), which was signed into law in February 2006:

the BIF and the SAIF were merged into a new combined fund, called the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF), effective March 31, 2006;

the current \$100,000 deposit insurance coverage cap was indexed for inflation (with adjustments every five years commencing January 1, 2011);

deposit insurance coverage for retirement accounts was increased to \$250,000 per participant subject to adjustment for inflation; and

a cap was imposed on the level of the DIF, providing for the payment of dividends when the DIF grows beyond a specified threshold.

The FDIC has also been given greater latitude over management of the DIF's reserve ratio to help dampen sharp fluctuations in assessment rates. Pursuant to enabling regulations enacted in November of 2006, the FDIC set the designated reserve ratio for 2006 at 1.25% of estimated insured deposits and has maintained the designated reserve ratio for 2007 at 1.25%.

The FDI Reform Act has revised the prior risk-based system for assessing premiums, with the intention of more closely linking premiums to the risk posed by institutions to the DIF. The FDIC will evaluate risk to the DIF based on three primary factors: supervisory ratings for all institutions; financial ratios for most institutions; and long-term debt issuer ratings for large institutions that have such ratings. As a result of these rules, the assessment rates that took effect at the beginning of 2007 for nearly all of the industry were varied between five and seven cents for every \$100 of domestic deposits.

Banks in existence on December 31, 1996, that paid assessments prior to that date (or their successors) were entitled to a one-time credit against future assessments based on their past contributions to the BIF. As a result, most banks had assessment credits that would initially offset all of their deposit premiums for 2007. In 2007, the Bank received a refund of \$4.0 million for premiums paid prior to 1996 that was offset to its deposit insurance premium for 2007.

Banks must pay a fluctuating amount towards the retirement of the Financing Corporation bonds (commonly referred to as FICO bonds) which had been issued in the 1980s to assist in the recovery of the savings and loan industry. The current FICO assessment rate as of January 1, 2008, for institutions insured by the DIF is \$0.0114 per \$100 of assessable deposit. As of January 1, 2007 the FICO assessment rate for institutions insured by the DIF was \$0.0122 per \$100 of assessable deposits. The FICO assessments are adjusted quarterly and do not vary depending on an institution's capitalization or supervisory evaluations. These assessments will continue until the Financing Corporation bonds mature in 2017.

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Capital Adequacy Requirements

The Bank (as well as the Bancorp) is subject to capital adequacy regulations. Those regulations incorporate both risk-based and leverage capital requirements. These capital adequacy regulations define capital in terms of core capital elements, or Tier 1 capital, and supplemental capital elements, or Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital is generally defined as the sum of the core capital elements less goodwill and certain other deductions, notably the unrealized net gains or losses (after tax adjustments) on available for sale investment securities carried at fair value. The following items are included as core capital elements: (i) common shareholders' equity; (ii) qualifying non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus, including trust preferred securities (but not in excess of 25% of Tier 1 capital); and (iii) minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries. Supplementary capital elements include: (i) allowance for loan and lease losses (but not more than 1.25% of an institution's risk-weighted assets); (ii) perpetual preferred stock and related surplus not qualifying as core capital; (iii) hybrid capital instruments, perpetual debt and mandatory convertible debt instruments; and (iv) term subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock and related surplus. The maximum amount of supplemental capital elements which qualifies as Tier 2 capital is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital.

The minimum required ratio of qualifying total capital to total risk-weighted assets, or the total risk-based capital ratio, is 8.0%, at least one-half of which must be in the form of Tier 1 capital, and the minimum required ratio of Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets, or the Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio, is 4.0%. Risk-based capital ratios are calculated to provide a measure of capital that reflects the degree of risk associated with a banking organization's operations for both transactions reported on the balance sheet as assets, and transactions, such as letters of credit and recourse arrangements, which are recorded as off-balance sheet items. Under the risk-based capital guidelines, the nominal dollar amounts of assets and credit-equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet items are multiplied by one of several risk adjustment percentages, which range from 0% for assets with low credit risk, such as certain U.S. Treasury securities, to 100% for assets with relatively high credit risk, such as business loans. As of December 31, 2007, the Bank's total risk-based capital ratio was 10.49% and its Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 9.04%. As of December 31, 2007, the Bancorp's Total Risk-Based Capital ratio was 10.52% and its Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 9.09%.

The risk-based capital requirements also take into account concentrations of credit (*i.e.*, relatively large proportions of loans involving one borrower, industry, location, collateral or loan type) and the risks of non-traditional activities (those that have not customarily been part of the banking business). The regulations require institutions with high or inordinate levels of risk to operate with higher minimum capital standards and authorize the regulators to review an institution's management of such risks in assessing an institution's capital adequacy.

The risk-based capital regulations also include exposure to interest rate risk as a factor that the regulators will consider in evaluating a bank's capital adequacy. Interest rate risk is the exposure of a bank's current and future earnings and equity capital arising from adverse movements in interest rates. While interest risk is inherent in a bank's role as financial intermediary, it introduces volatility to bank earnings and to the economic value of the institution.

Since 1997, the federal banking regulators have also required financial institutions with significant exposure to market risk to maintain adequate capital to support that exposure. In September of 2006, the federal banking agencies proposed revisions to the market risk capital rules to enhance the rules' sensitivity to market risk and to require public disclosure of certain qualitative and quantitative market risk information. Financial institutions covered by this aspect of the capital rules are those with trading assets constituting 10% or more of total assets, or \$1 billion or more, or such other institutions as the appropriate federal bank regulatory agency deems appropriate to include. Neither the Bancorp nor the Bank is currently subject to the market risk capital rules.

The Bancorp and the Bank are also required to maintain a leverage capital ratio designed to supplement the risk-based capital guidelines. Banks and bank holding companies that have received the highest rating of the five categories used by regulators to rate banks and that are not anticipating or experiencing any significant growth

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must maintain a ratio of Tier 1 capital (net of all intangibles) to adjusted total assets of at least 3%. All other institutions are required to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 100 to 200 basis points above the 3% minimum, for a minimum of 4% to 5%. Pursuant to federal regulations, banks must maintain capital levels commensurate with the level of risk to which they are exposed, including the volume and severity of problem loans. Federal regulators may, however, set higher capital requirements when a bank's particular circumstances warrant. As of December 31, 2007, the Bank's leverage capital ratio was 7.79%, and the Bancorp's leverage capital ratio was 7.83%, both ratios exceeding regulatory minimums.

The federal regulatory authorities' risk-based capital guidelines are based upon the 1988 capital accord of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel I). In June 2004, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published a new capital accord, referred to as Basel II, for adoption by those countries adhering to the overall Basel framework. Basel II emphasizes internal assessment of credit, market, and operational risk, supervisory assessment and market discipline in determining minimum capital requirements.

In November 2007, the federal banking agencies adopted a final rule to implement Basel II in the United States that requires compliance for U.S. banks with over \$250 billion in assets or total on-balance-sheet foreign exposure of \$10 billion or more (referred to as core banks). The final rule will be effective as of April 1, 2008. It adopts the most complex regime of risk-based capital referred to by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision as the advanced measurement approach. Other banks can elect to be governed by Basel II. The advanced measurement approach would not apply to the Bancorp or the Bank, and management does not contemplate electing to calculate its risk-based capital based on the Basel II capital framework.

One of the tensions created by the adoption of the advanced measurement approach for core-banks has been the prediction that this approach would lower capital requirements by banks adopting this approach. This has raised significant concern by other U.S. banks as they may be at a competitive disadvantage under Basel I. To address these concerns and provide more flexibility to U.S. banks that have not adopted the advanced measurement approach, the agencies agreed to proceed promptly to issue a proposed rule that would provide all non-core banks with the option to continue under Basel I standards or to adopt a standardized approach under Basel II. The standardized approach would provide non-core banks with an alternative that affords more risk-sensitive capital requirements and simpler approaches for both credit risk and operational risk. The proposal is also expected to provide greater differentiation across corporate exposures based on borrowers' underlying credit quality and to recognize a broader spectrum of credit-risk mitigation techniques. The agencies intend that the proposed standardized option would be finalized before the core banks begin the first transition period year under Basel II. Neither the Bancorp nor the Bank have made any decision as to whether they will attempt to adopt the standardized approach.

Prompt Corrective Action Provisions

Federal law requires each federal banking agency to take prompt corrective action when a bank falls below one or more prescribed minimum capital ratios. The federal banking agencies have by regulation defined the following five capital categories: well capitalized (total risk-based capital ratio of 10%; Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6%; and leverage capital ratio of 5%); adequately capitalized (total risk-based capital ratio of 8%; Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4%; and leverage capital ratio of 4%) (or 3% if the institution receives the highest rating from its primary regulator); undercapitalized (total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8%; Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4%; or leverage capital ratio of less than 4%) (or 3% if the institution receives the highest rating from its primary regulator); significantly undercapitalized (total risk-based capital ratio of less than 6%; Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 3%; or leverage capital ratio less than 3%); and critically undercapitalized (tangible equity to total assets less than 2%). A bank may be treated as though it were in the next lower capital category if after notice and the opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate federal agency finds an unsafe or unsound condition or practice so warrants, but no bank may be treated as critically undercapitalized unless its actual capital ratio warrants such treatment. Undercapitalized banks are required to submit capital restoration plans and, during any period of capital inadequacy, may not pay dividends or make

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other capital distributions, are subject to asset growth and expansion restrictions and may not be able to accept brokered deposits. At each successively lower capital category, banks are subject to increased restrictions on operations.

Dividends

Holders of the Bancorp's common stock are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor under the laws of the State of Delaware. Delaware corporations such as the Bancorp may make distributions to their stockholders out of their surplus, or out of their net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and for the preceding fiscal year. However, dividends may not be paid out of a corporation's net profits if, after the payment of the dividend, the corporation's capital would be less than the capital represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets.

The Federal Reserve Board has advised bank holding companies that it believes that payment of cash dividends in excess of current earnings from operations is inappropriate and may be cause for supervisory action. As a result of this policy, banks and their holding companies may find it difficult to pay dividends out of retained earnings from historical periods prior to the most recent fiscal year or to take advantage of earnings generated by extraordinary items such as sales of buildings or other large assets in order to generate profits to enable payment of future dividends. Further, the Federal Reserve Board's position that holding companies are expected to provide a source of managerial and financial strength to their subsidiary banks potentially restricts a bank holding company's ability to pay dividends.

The Bank is a legal entity that is separate and distinct from its holding company. The Bancorp receives income through dividends paid by the Bank. Subject to the regulatory restrictions described below, future cash dividends by the Bank will depend upon management's assessment of future capital requirements, contractual restrictions, and other factors.

The powers of the board of directors of the Bank to declare a cash dividend to its holding company is subject to California law, which restricts the amount available for cash dividends to the lesser of a bank's retained earnings or net income for its last three fiscal years (less any distributions to shareholders made during such period). Where the above test is not met, cash dividends may still be paid, with the prior approval of the California Department of Financial Institutions in an amount not exceeding the greatest of (1) retained earnings of the bank; (2) the net income of the bank for its last fiscal year; or (3) the net income of the bank for its current fiscal year. The amount of retained earnings available for cash dividends to the Bancorp immediately after December 31, 2007, is restricted to approximately \$203.7 million under this regulation.

Bank regulators also have authority to prohibit a bank from engaging in business practices considered to be unsafe or unsound. It is possible, depending upon the financial condition of a bank and other factors, that such regulators could assert that the payment of dividends or other payments might, under certain circumstances, be an unsafe or unsound practice, even if technically permissible.

Safety and Soundness Standards and Enforcement Actions

The federal banking agencies have adopted guidelines establishing safety and soundness standards for all insured depository institutions. Those guidelines set forth managerial and operational standards relating to (i) internal controls and information systems, (ii) internal audit systems, (iii) loan documentation, (iv) credit underwriting, (v), interest rate exposure, (vi) asset growth, (vii) asset quality, (viii) earnings and (ix) compensation and benefits. In general, the standards are designed to assist the federal banking agencies in identifying and addressing problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. If an institution fails to meet safety and soundness standards, the

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appropriate federal banking agency may require the institution to submit a compliance plan and institute enforcement proceedings if an acceptable compliance plan is not submitted or the deficiency is not corrected.

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In addition to these measures and the prompt corrective action provisions, banks may be subject to potential actions by federal regulators for unsafe or unsound practices in conducting their businesses or for violations of any law, rule, regulation or any condition imposed in writing by the agency or any written agreement with the agency. Enforcement actions may include the issuance of cease and desist orders, termination of insurance of deposits, the imposition of civil money penalties, the issuance of directives to increase capital, formal and informal agreements, or removal and prohibition orders against institution-affiliated parties.

Initiatives Prompted by Subprime Crisis

In response to the recent subprime mortgage crisis, federal and state regulatory agencies have focused attention on nontraditional mortgage products both with an aim toward enhancing prudential regulatory relief and providing relief to adversely affected borrowers.

Guidance on Nontraditional Mortgage Products

On September 29, 2006, the federal banking agencies issued final guidance on residential mortgage products that allow borrowers to defer repayment of principal or interest, including interest only mortgage loans, and payment option adjustable rate mortgages where a borrower has flexible payment options, including payments that have the potential for negative amortization. The guidance does not apply to home equity lines of credit. While acknowledging that innovations in mortgage lending can benefit some consumers, the federal banking agencies in their joint press release stated their concern that these and other practices described in the guidance can present unique risks that institutions must appropriately manage. The guidance states that management should (1) ensure that loan terms and underwriting standards are consistent with prudent lending practices, including consideration of a borrower's repayment capacity, (2) recognize that many nontraditional mortgages are untested in a stressed environment and warrant strong risk management standards as well as appropriate capital and loan loss reserves, and (3) ensure that borrowers have sufficient information to clearly understand loan terms and associated risks prior to making a product or payment choice. It is uncertain at this time what effect the final guidance may have on financial institutions originating such residential mortgage products. As of December 31, 2007, the Bank retained 838 loans with a balance of \$239.7 million under reduced documentation programs and one loan with a balance of \$79,000 under a simultaneous second-lien loan program. No nontraditional residential mortgages were sold by the Bank during 2007.

In October 2007, California enacted legislation directing the California Department of Financial Institutions to apply this guidance to state-licensed financial institutions, such as the Bank.

Guidance on Subprime Mortgage Lending

On June 29, 2007, the federal banking agencies issued guidance on subprime mortgage lending to address issues related to adjustable rate mortgage products marketed to subprime borrowers. Although the guidance focuses on subprime borrowers, the principles contained in the guidance are also relevant to adjustable rate mortgages offered to non-subprime borrowers. Consistent with the Guidance on Nontraditional Mortgage Products (discussed above), this guidance continues to encourage financial institutions to evaluate a borrower's repayment capacity. In addition, it emphasizes the need to evaluate a borrower's debt-to-income ratio. The guidance recommends that institutions refer to *Real Estate Guidelines* (12 CFR Part 208, subpart C), which provide underwriting standards for all real estate loans.

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The guidance promotes consumer protection principles relevant to the marketing of mortgage loans and states that financial institutions should provide consumers with information about costs, terms, features and risks of the loan to the borrower.

The federal banking agencies announced their intention to scrutinize more closely underwriting, risk management and consumer compliance processes, policies and procedures of its supervised financial institutions

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and their intention to take action against institutions that engage in predatory lending practices, violate consumer protection laws or fair lending laws, engage in unfair or deceptive acts or practices or otherwise engage in unsafe or unsound lending practices.

Guidance on Loss Mitigation Strategies for Servicers of Residential Mortgages

On September 5, 2007, the federal banking agencies issued a statement encouraging regulated institutions and state-supervised entities that service residential mortgages to pursue strategies to mitigate losses while preserving homeownership to the extent possible and appropriate. The guidance recognizes that many mortgage loans, including subprime loans, have been transferred into securitization trusts and servicing for such loans is governed by contract documents. The guidance advises servicers to review governing documentation to determine the full extent of their authority to restructure loans that are delinquent or are in default or are in imminent risk of default.

The guidance encourages that servicers take proactive steps to preserve homeownership in situations where there are heightened risks to homeowners losing their homes to foreclosures. Such steps may include loan modification; deferral of payments; extensions of loan maturities, conversion of adjustable rate mortgages into fixed-rate or fully indexed, fully amortizing adjustable rate mortgages; capitalization of delinquent amounts; or any combination of these actions.

Consumer Relief Initiative for Borrowers

In October 2007, Treasury Secretary Paulson announced the Homeowner Assistance Initiative to encourage mortgage servicers, mortgage counselors, government officials and non-profit groups to coordinate their efforts to help struggling borrowers restructure their mortgage payments and stay in their homes. The initiative, called HOPE NOW, is aimed at coordinating and improving outreach to borrowers, developing best practices for mortgage counselors across the country and ensuring that groups able to help homeowners work out new loan arrangements with lenders have adequate resources to carry out this mission.

Economic Stimulus for Home Buyers and Home Owners

Congress has recently enacted an economic stimulus plan that President Bush signed into law on February 13, 2008. While the main thrust of the plan is to stimulate the economy with a significant infusion of cash to consumers, the plan also addresses the current lack of illiquidity in the mortgage market. The plan would temporarily increase the maximum size of mortgage loans (the conforming loan limit) that Fannie Mae and Freddie May purchase from the current \$417,000 cap to a maximum of \$729,750. The plan would also permanently raise the cap on the Federal Housing Administration's conforming loan limit from \$362,000 to \$729,750. These changes are intended, among other purposes, to provide more liquidity for originators of such larger mortgage loans, to make lower interest rates available to homebuyers for such loans and to enable homeowners to refinance such loans at lower interest rates.

Pending Legislation and Regulatory Proposals

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As a result of the subprime mortgage crisis, federal and state legislative agencies are considering a broad variety of legislative and regulatory proposals covering mortgage loan products, loan terms and underwriting standards, risk management practices and consumer protection. It is unclear which, if any, of these initiatives will be adopted, what effect they will have on the Bancorp or the Bank and whether any of these initiatives will change the competitive landscape in the mortgage industry.

Guidance on Real Estate Concentrations

On December 6, 2006, the federal banking agencies issued a guidance on sound risk management practices for concentrations in commercial real estate lending. The particular focus is on exposure to commercial real

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estate loans that are dependent on the cash flow from the real estate held as collateral and that are likely to be sensitive to conditions in the commercial real estate market (as opposed to real estate collateral held as a secondary source of repayment or as an abundance of caution). The purpose of the guidance is not to limit a bank's commercial real estate lending but to guide banks in developing risk management practices and capital levels commensurate with the level and nature of real estate concentrations. The FDIC and other bank regulatory agencies will be focusing their supervisory resources on institutions that may have significant commercial real estate loan concentration risk. A bank that has experienced rapid growth in commercial real estate lending, has notable exposure to a specific type of commercial real estate loan, or is approaching or exceeding the following supervisory criteria may be identified for further supervisory analysis with respect to real estate concentration risk:

Total reported loans for construction, land development and other land represent 100% or more of the bank's capital; or

Total commercial real estate loans (as defined in the Guidance) represent 300% or more of the bank's total capital and the outstanding balance of the bank's commercial real estate loan portfolio has increased 50% or more during the prior 36 months.

The strength of an institution's lending and risk management practices with respect to such concentrations will be taken into account in supervisory evaluation of capital adequacy. The Bank's total commercial real estate loans to total capital as defined in the Guidance were 514% at December 31, 2006 and 534% at December 31, 2007. It is uncertain at this time what effect this guidance may have on the Bank.

FFIEC Guidance on Pandemic Planning

The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) issued guidance on December 12, 2007, for use by financial institutions in identifying the continuity planning that should be in place to minimize the potential adverse effects of a pandemic. This guidance expanded upon the contents of an Interagency Advisory on Influenza Pandemic Preparedness issued in March 2006. The guidance asserts that pandemic planning presents unique challenges to financial institutions. It further explains that unlike most natural or technical disasters and malicious acts, the impact of a pandemic is much more difficult to determine because of the anticipated difference in scale and duration, and as a result of these differences, no individual or organization is safe from the potential adverse effects of a pandemic event. The guidance cites experts who believe the most significant challenge may be the severe staffing shortages that will likely result from a pandemic outbreak.

The guidance states that the FFIEC agencies believe the potentially significant effects a pandemic could have on an institution justify establishing plans to address how each institution will manage a pandemic event.

Accordingly, the guidance recommends that an institution's business continuity plan should include:

1. A preventive program to reduce the likelihood an institution's operations will be significantly affected by a pandemic event;
2. A documented strategy that provides for scaling pandemic efforts commensurate with the particular stages of a pandemic outbreak;
3. A comprehensive framework of facilities, systems, or procedures to continue critical operations if large numbers of staff members are unavailable for prolonged periods;

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4. A testing program to ensure the institution's pandemic planning practices and capabilities are effective and will allow critical operations to continue; and
5. An oversight program to ensure ongoing review and updates to the pandemic plan.

The Bancorp and the Bank currently have business continuity plans, but neither the Bancorp nor the Bank has yet made a decision about how to incorporate pandemic planning into their business continuity plans.

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Transactions with Affiliates

Federal banking law imposes restrictions on extensions of credit by the Bank to the Bancorp or its nonbanking affiliates, the purchase by the Bank of assets of, or securities issued by, the Bancorp or its nonbanking affiliates, and the taking by the Bank of securities issued by the Bancorp as collateral for loans made by the Bank. Such restrictions prevent the Bancorp and its nonbanking affiliates from borrowing from the Bank unless the loans are secured by marketable obligations of designated amounts. Further, these secured loans and investments by the Bank to or in the Bancorp, or to or in any nonbanking affiliate, are limited, individually, to 10% of the Bank's capital and surplus, and these secured loans and investments are limited, in the aggregate, to 20% of the Bank's capital and surplus. California law also imposes certain restrictions with respect to transactions involving persons or entities controlling the Bank, such as the Bancorp, and requires that such transactions be approved in advance by the California Department of Financial Institutions. Additional restrictions on transactions with affiliates may be imposed on the Bank under the prompt corrective action provisions of federal law discussed above. See "Prompt Corrective Action Provisions" below.

Loans-to-One-Borrower

With certain limited exceptions, the maximum amount that a California bank may lend to any borrower at any one time (including the obligations to the bank of certain related entities of the borrower) may not exceed 25% (and unsecured loans may not exceed 15%) of the bank's shareholder equity, allowance for loan losses, and any capital notes and debentures of the bank.

Extension of Credit to Insiders

Federal law place limitations and conditions on loans or extensions of credit to:

a bank's or bank holding company's executive officers, directors, and principal shareholders (*i.e.*, in most cases, those persons who own, control or have power to vote more than 10% of any class of voting securities);

any company controlled by any such executive officer, director, or shareholder; or

any political or campaign committee controlled by such executive officer, director, or principal shareholder.

Loans and leases extended to any of the above persons must comply with California's loan-to-one-borrower limits (described above), require prior full board approval when aggregate extensions of credit to the person exceed specified amounts, must be made on substantially the same terms (including interest rates and collateral) as, and follow credit-underwriting procedures that are not less stringent than those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-insiders, and must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment, or present other unfavorable features. A bank is also prohibited from paying an overdraft on an account of an executive officer or director, except pursuant to a written pre-authorized interest-bearing extension of credit plan that specifies a method of repayment or a written pre-authorized transfer of funds from another account of the executive officer or director at the Bank. In addition, the aggregate limit on extensions of credit to all insiders of a California bank as a group cannot exceed the bank's unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus.

Community Reinvestment Act

The Bank is subject to certain requirements and reporting obligations involving the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). The CRA generally requires the federal banking agencies to evaluate the record of a financial institution in meeting the credit needs of its local communities, including low-and moderate-income neighborhoods. The CRA further requires the agencies to take into account a financial institution s record of meeting its community credit needs when evaluating applications for, among other things, domestic branches, consummating mergers or acquisitions, or holding company formations. In measuring a bank s compliance with

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its CRA obligations, the regulators utilize a performance-based evaluation system which bases CRA ratings on the bank's actual lending, service, and investment performance, rather than on the extent to which the institution conducts needs assessments, documents community outreach activities, or complies with other procedural requirements. In connection with its assessment of CRA performance, the FDIC assigns a rating of outstanding, satisfactory, needs to improve or substantial noncompliance. In its most recently released public reports, from April 2007, the Bank received a satisfactory rating.

Other Consumer Protection Laws and Regulations

Examination and enforcement have become intense, and banks have been advised to monitor carefully compliance with various consumer protection laws and their implementing regulations. The federal Interagency Task Force on Fair Lending issued a policy statement on discrimination in home mortgage lending describing three methods that federal agencies will use to prove discrimination: overt evidence of discrimination, evidence of disparate treatment, and evidence of disparate impact. Due to heightened regulatory concern related to compliance with consumer protection laws and regulations generally, the Bank may incur additional compliance costs or be required to expend additional funds for investments in the local communities it serves.

In addition to the other laws and regulations discussed herein, the Bank is subject to certain consumer and public interest laws and regulations that are designed to protect customers in transactions with banks. While the list set forth below is not exhaustive, these laws and regulations include the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and the Right to Financial Privacy Act. These laws and regulations mandate certain disclosure requirements and regulate the manner in which financial institutions must deal with customers when taking deposits, making loans, collecting loans, and providing other services. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations can subject the Bank to various penalties, including but not limited to enforcement actions, injunctions, fines or criminal penalties, punitive damages to consumers, and the loss of certain contractual rights.

The Americans with Disabilities Act, in conjunction with similar California legislation, has increased the cost of doing business for banks. The legislation requires employers with 15 or more employees and all businesses operating commercial facilities or public accommodations to accommodate disabled employees and customers. The Americans with Disabilities Act has two major objectives: (i) to prevent discrimination against disabled job applicants, job candidates and employees, and (ii) to provide disabled persons with ready access to commercial facilities and public accommodations. Commercial facilities, such as the Bank, must ensure that all new facilities are accessible to disabled persons, and in some instances may be required to adapt existing facilities to make them accessible.

Interstate Banking and Branching

Federal law regulates the interstate activities of banks and bank holding companies and establishes a framework for nationwide interstate banking and branching. Since June 1, 1997, a bank in one state has generally been permitted to merge with a bank in another state without the need for explicit state law authorization. However, states generally were given the ability to prohibit interstate mergers with banks in their own state by opting-out (enacting state legislation applying equality to all out-of-state banks prohibiting such mergers) prior to June 1, 1997.

Since 1995, adequately capitalized and managed bank holding companies have been permitted to acquire banks located in any state, subject to two exceptions: first, any state may still prohibit bank holding companies from acquiring a bank which is less than five years old; and second, no interstate acquisition can be completed by a bank holding company if the acquirer would control more than 10% of the deposits held by insured

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depository institutions nationwide or 30% or more of the deposits held by insured depository institutions in any state in which the target bank has branches.

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A bank may establish and operate *de novo* branches in any state in which that bank does not maintain a branch if that state has enacted legislation to expressly permit all out-of-state banks to establish branches in that state.

Bank Secrecy Act and USA Patriot Act

The Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) is a disclosure law that forms the basis of the federal government 's framework to prevent and detect money laundering and to deter other criminal enterprises. Under the BSA, financial institutions such as the Bank are required to maintain certain records and file certain reports regarding domestic currency transactions and cross-border transportations of currency. Among other requirements, the BSA requires financial institutions to report imports and exports of currency in the amount of \$10,000 or more and, in general, all cash transactions of \$10,000 or more. The Bank has established a BSA compliance policy under which, among other precautions, the Bank keeps currency transaction reports to document cash transactions in excess of \$10,000 or in multiples totaling more than \$10,000 during one business day, monitors certain potentially suspicious transactions such as the exchange of a large number of small denomination bills for large denomination bills, and scrutinizes electronic funds transfers for BSA compliance. The BSA also requires that financial institutions report to relevant law enforcement agencies any suspicious transactions potentially involving violations of law.

The terrorist attacks in September 2001 impacted the financial services industry and led to the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, or the USA Patriot Act. Part of the USA Patriot Act is the International Money Laundering Abatement and Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001, or IMLAFATA. Pursuant to IMLAFATA, an additional purpose was added to the BSA: To assist in the conduct of intelligence or counter-intelligence activities, including analysis, to protect against international terrorism.

IMLAFATA also significantly expanded the role of financial institutions in combating money laundering. In particular, it required financial institutions to establish anti-money laundering programs, which, at a minimum, include internal policies, procedures, and controls designed to prevent the institution from being used for money laundering; the designation of a BSA compliance officer; ongoing employee training; and an independent audit program to test the effectiveness of the institution 's anti-money laundering programs. The FDIC and the other federal banking agencies promptly adopted regulations requiring each financial institution to establish comprehensive anti-money laundering compliance programs designed to assure compliance with the BSA and otherwise meeting the statutory requirements for such programs set forth in IMLAFATA. In addition, these regulations required each financial institution to establish a customer identification program to be implemented as part of the institution 's anti-money laundering compliance program. Failure to establish and maintain such BSA/anti-money laundering programs are grounds for the issuance by federal banking regulators of enforcement actions.

IMLAFATA authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the heads of other government agencies, to adopt special measures applicable to banks, bank holding companies, and/or other financial institutions. These measures may include enhanced recordkeeping and reporting requirements for certain financial transactions that are of primary money laundering concern, due diligence requirements concerning the beneficial ownership of certain types of accounts, and restrictions or prohibitions on certain types of accounts with foreign financial institutions.

Among its other provisions, IMLAFATA requires each financial institution to (i) establish due diligence policies, procedures, and controls with respect to its private banking accounts and correspondent banking accounts involving foreign individuals and certain foreign banks and (ii) avoid establishing, maintaining, administering, or managing correspondent accounts in the United States of America for, or on behalf of, a foreign bank that does not have a physical presence in any country. In addition, IMLAFATA contains a provision encouraging cooperation among financial institutions, regulatory authorities and law enforcement authorities

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with respect to individuals, entities, and organizations engaged in, or reasonably suspected of engaging in, terrorist acts or money laundering activities. IMLAFATA expands the circumstances under which funds in a bank account may be forfeited and requires covered financial institutions to respond under certain circumstances to requests for information from federal banking agencies within 120 hours. IMLAFATA also requires the federal banking agencies to consider the effectiveness of a financial institution's anti-money laundering activities when reviewing an application under the BHCA or in connection with a potential bank merger under the Bank Merger Act.

Customer Information Security

The federal bank regulatory agencies have adopted guidelines for safeguarding confidential, personal customer information. The guidelines require each financial institution, under the supervision and ongoing oversight of its Board of Directors or an appropriate committee thereof, to create, implement, and maintain a comprehensive written information security program designed to ensure the security and confidentiality of customer information, protect against any anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such information and protect against unauthorized access or use of such information that could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to any customer.

Privacy

The Bank is required under federal law to implement policies and procedures regarding the disclosure of nonpublic personal information about consumers to non-affiliate third parties. In general, the statute requires a financial institution to (i) provide notice to customers about its privacy policies and practices, (ii) describe the conditions under which the institution may disclose nonpublic personal information about consumers to nonaffiliated third parties, and (iii) provide a method for consumers to prevent the financial institution from disclosing that information to nonaffiliated third parties by opting out of that disclosure.

Affiliate Marketing Restrictions

On November 7, 2007, the federal banking agencies adopted regulations to implement the affiliate marketing provisions contained in section 214 of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003, which amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act. Full compliance is required by October 1, 2008. The regulations generally prohibit a company from using information received from an affiliate to solicit a consumer for marketing purposes, unless the consumer is given notice and an opportunity and simple method to opt out of such solicitations. The regulations provide that (i) notice must be given by an affiliate that has or has previously had a pre-existing business relationship with the consumer and (ii) the election of a consumer to opt out must be effective for a period of at least five years, unless the consumer subsequently revokes the opt-out in writing or, if the consumer agrees, electronically. Bank and Bancorp do not share information with affiliates for the purpose of allowing an affiliate to market its products or services to consumers. Information shared between affiliates is limited to information permitted to be shared without consumer consent.

Securities Exchange Act of 1934

The Bancorp's common stock is publicly held and listed on NASDAQ, and the Bancorp is subject to the periodic reporting, information, proxy solicitation, insider trading, corporate governance and other

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requirements and restrictions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated hereunder and the listing requirements of NASDAQ.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 implemented legislative reforms applicable to companies with securities traded publicly in the United States. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act is intended to address corporate and accounting fraud and contains provisions dealing with corporate governance and management, disclosure, oversight of the

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accounting profession, and auditor independence. Although the Bancorp has incurred and expects to continue to incur additional expenses in complying with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, it does not expect that compliance will have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

Audit Requirements

The Bank is required to have an annual independent audit, alone or as a part of its bank holding company's audit, and to prepare all financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Bank (or the Bancorp) is also required to have an audit committee comprised entirely of independent directors. As required by NASDAQ, the Bancorp has certified that its audit committee has adopted formal written charters and meets the requisite number of directors, independence, and qualification standards. In addition, because the Bank has more than \$3 billion in total assets, it is subject to the FDIC requirements for audit committees of large institutions. As such, among other requirements, the Bancorp must maintain an audit committee which includes members with banking or related financial management expertise, has access to its own outside counsel, and does not include members who are large customers of the Bank.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 addresses accounting oversight and corporate governance matters. Management and the Bancorp's independent registered public accounting firm are required to assess the effectiveness of the Bancorp's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. These assessments are included in Item 9A, Controls and Procedures, below.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of San Francisco. Among other benefits, each FHLB serves as a reserve or central bank for its members within its assigned region. Each FHLB is financed primarily from the sale of consolidated obligations of the FHLB system. Each FHLB makes available loans or advances to its members in compliance with the policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors of the individual FHLB. Each member of the FHLB of San Francisco is required to own stock in an amount equal to the greater of (i) a membership stock requirement with an initial cap of \$25 million (100% of membership asset value as defined), or (ii) an activity based stock requirement (based on percentage of outstanding advances).

Impact of Monetary Policies

The earnings and growth of the Bank are largely dependent on its ability to maintain a favorable differential or spread between the yield on its interest-earning assets and the rates paid on its deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. As a result, the Bank's performance is influenced by general economic conditions, both domestic and foreign, the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government, and the policies of the regulatory agencies. The Federal Reserve Board implements national monetary policies (such as seeking to curb inflation and combat recession) by its open-market operations in U.S. Government securities, by adjusting the required level of reserves for financial institutions subject to its reserve requirements and by varying the discount rate applicable to borrowings by banks from the Federal Reserve Banks. The actions of the Federal Reserve Board in these areas influence the growth of bank loans, investments, and deposits and also affect interest rates charged on loans and deposits. The nature and impact of any future changes in monetary policies cannot be predicted.

Environmental Regulation

In the course of the Bank's business, the Bank may foreclose and take title to real estate, and could be subject to environmental liabilities with respect to these properties. The Bank may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage, personal injury, investigation and clean-up costs incurred by these parties in connection with environmental contamination, or may be required to investigate or clear up hazardous or toxic substances, or chemical releases at a property. The costs associated with investigation

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or remediation activities could be substantial. In addition, as the owner or former owner of any contaminated site, the Bank may be subject to common law claims by third parties based on damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination emanating from the property. If the Bank ever becomes subject to significant environmental liabilities, its business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Other Pending and Proposed Legislation

Other legislative and regulatory initiatives which could affect the Bancorp and the Bank and the banking industry in general are pending, and additional initiatives may be proposed or introduced, before the U.S. Congress, the California legislature, and other governmental bodies in the future. Such proposals, if enacted, may further alter the structure, regulation, and competitive relationship among financial institutions, and may subject the Bancorp and the Bank to increased regulation, disclosure, and reporting requirements. In addition, the various banking regulatory agencies often adopt new rules and regulations to implement and enforce existing legislation. It cannot be predicted whether, or in what form, any such legislation or regulations may be enacted or the extent to which the business of the Bancorp or the Bank would be affected thereby.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The allowance for credit losses is an estimate of probable credit losses. Actual credit losses in excess of the estimate could adversely affect our net income and capital.

The allowance for credit losses is based on management's estimate of the probable losses from our credit portfolio. If actual losses exceed the estimate, the excess losses could adversely affect our net income and capital. Such excess losses could also lead to larger allowances for credit losses in future periods, which could in turn adversely affect net income and capital in those periods. If economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in the estimate or adverse developments arise with respect to our credits, future losses may occur, and increases in the allowance may be necessary. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the adequacy of our allowance. These agencies may require us to establish additional allowances based on their judgment of the information available at the time of their examinations. No assurance can be given that we will not sustain credit losses in excess of present or future levels of the allowance for credit losses.

Fluctuations in interest rates could reduce our net interest income and adversely affect our business.

The interest rate risk inherent in our lending, investing, and deposit taking activities is a significant market risk to us and our business. Income associated with interest-earning assets and costs associated with interest-bearing liabilities may not be affected uniformly by fluctuations in interest rates. The magnitude and duration of changes in interest rates, events over which we have no control, may have an adverse effect on net interest income. Prepayment and early withdrawal levels, which are also impacted by changes in interest rates, can significantly affect our assets and liabilities. Increases in interest rates may adversely affect the ability of our floating rate borrowers to meet their higher payment obligations, which could in turn lead to an increase in non-performing assets and net charge-offs.

Generally, the interest rates on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities of the Company do not change at the same rate, to the same extent, or on the same basis. Even assets and liabilities with similar maturities or periods of repricing may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. Interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in general market interest rates,

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while interest rates on other types of assets and liabilities may lag behind changes in general market rates. Certain assets, such as fixed and adjustable rate mortgage loans, have features that limit changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset.

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We seek to minimize the adverse effects of changes in interest rates by structuring our asset-liability composition to obtain the maximum spread. We use interest rate sensitivity analysis and a simulation model to assist us in estimating the optimal asset-liability composition. However, such management tools have inherent limitations that impair their effectiveness. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in minimizing the adverse effects of changes in interest rates. See also the sections entitled *Risks Elements of the Loan Portfolio* under Item 7 and *Market Risk* under Item 7A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We have engaged in and may continue to engage in further expansion through acquisitions, which could negatively affect our business and earnings.

We have engaged in and may continue to engage in expansion through acquisitions. There are risks associated with such expansion. These risks include, among others, incorrectly assessing the asset quality of a bank acquired in a particular transaction, encountering greater than anticipated costs in integrating acquired businesses, facing resistance from customers or employees, and being unable to profitably deploy assets acquired in the transaction. Additional country- and region-specific risks are associated with transactions outside the United States, including in China. To the extent we issue capital stock in connection with additional transactions, these transactions and related stock issuances may have a dilutive effect on earnings per share and share ownership.

Our earnings, financial condition, and prospects after a merger or acquisition depend in part on our ability to successfully integrate the operations of the acquired company. We may be unable to integrate operations successfully or to achieve expected cost savings. Any cost savings which are realized may be offset by losses in revenues or other charges to earnings.

Inflation and deflation may adversely affect our financial performance.

The consolidated financial statements and related financial data presented in this report have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These principles require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars, without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation or deflation. The primary impact of inflation on the operations of the Company is reflected in increased operating costs. Conversely, deflation will tend to erode collateral values and diminish loan quality. Virtually all of our assets and liabilities are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on our performance than the general levels of inflation or deflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same magnitude as the price of goods and services.

As we expand our business outside of California markets, we will encounter risks that could adversely affect us.

We primarily operate in California markets with a concentration of Chinese-American individuals and businesses; however, one of our strategies is to expand beyond California into other domestic markets that have concentrations of Chinese-American individuals and businesses. We currently have operations in six other states (New York, Texas, Washington, Massachusetts, Illinois, and New Jersey) and in Hong Kong. In the course of this expansion, we will encounter significant risks and uncertainties that could have a material adverse effect on our operations. These risks and uncertainties include increased expenses and operational difficulties arising from, among other things, our ability to attract sufficient business in new markets, to manage operations in noncontiguous market areas, to comply with all of the various local laws and regulations, and to anticipate events or differences in markets in which we have no current experience.

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To the extent that we expand through acquisitions, such acquisitions may also adversely harm our business if we fail to adequately address the financial and operational risks associated with such acquisitions. For example, risks can include difficulties in assimilating the operations, technology, and personnel of the acquired

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company; diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; inability to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities; incurrence of additional debt and contingent liabilities; use of cash resources; large write-offs; and amortization expenses related to other intangible assets with finite lives.

The risks inherent in real estate and construction lending may adversely affect our net income.

Real estate securing our lending activities is principally located in California, and to a lesser extent, in New York, Texas, Massachusetts, Washington, Illinois, and New Jersey. The value of such collateral depends upon conditions in the relevant real estate markets. These include general or local economic conditions and neighborhood characteristics, unemployment rates, real estate tax rates, the cost of operating the properties, governmental regulations and fiscal policies, and acts of nature including earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes (which may result in uninsured losses), and other factors beyond our control. The current general decline in real estate sales and prices in many markets across the United States could reduce the value of our collateral such that we may not be able to realize an amount upon a foreclosure sale equal to the indebtedness secured by the property. Continued declines in real estate sales and prices coupled with a possible economic slowdown or recession and an associated increase in unemployment could result in higher than expected loan delinquencies or problem assets, a decline in demand for our products and services, or lack of growth or a decrease in deposits, which may cause us to incur losses, adversely affect our capital, and hurt our business.

The risks inherent in construction lending may adversely affect our net income. Such risks include, among other things, the possibility that contractors may fail to complete, or complete on a timely basis, construction of the relevant properties; substantial cost overruns in excess of original estimates and financing; market deterioration during construction; and lack of permanent take-out financing. Loans secured by such properties also involve additional risk because such properties have no operating history. In these loans, loan funds are advanced upon the security of the project under construction (which is of uncertain value prior to completion of construction) and the estimated operating cash flow to be generated by the completed project. There is no assurance that such properties will be sold or leased so as to generate the cash flow anticipated by the borrower. The current general decline in real estate sales and prices across the United States, the decline in demand for residential real estate, a possible economic slowdown or recession, higher rates of unemployment, and reduced availability of mortgage credit, are all factors that can adversely affect the borrowers' ability to repay their obligations to us and the value of our security interest in collateral and thereby adversely affect our net income and financial results.

Adverse economic conditions in California and other regions where we have operations could cause us to incur losses.

Our banking operations are concentrated primarily in California, and secondarily in New York, Texas, Massachusetts, Washington, Illinois, New Jersey, and Hong Kong. Adverse economic conditions in these regions could impair borrowers' ability to service their loans, decrease the level and duration of deposits by customers, and erode the value of loan collateral. These conditions include the effects of the current general decline in real estate sales and prices in many markets across the United States, a possible economic slowdown or recession, and possible higher rates of unemployment. These conditions could increase the amount of our non-performing assets and have an adverse effect on our efforts to collect our non-performing loans or otherwise liquidate our non-performing assets (including other real estate owned) on terms favorable to us and could also cause a decline in demand for our products and services, or a lack of growth or a decrease in deposits, any of which may cause us to incur losses, adversely affect our capital, and hurt our business.

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

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In considering whether to make a loan on or secured by real property, we generally require an appraisal of such property. However, the appraisal is only an estimate of the value of the property at the time the appraisal is

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made. If the appraisal does not reflect the amount that may be obtained upon any sale or foreclosure of the property, we may not realize an amount equal to the indebtedness secured by the property.

We face substantial competition from larger competitors.

We face substantial competition for deposits and loans, as well as other banking services, throughout our market area from the major banks and financial institutions that dominate the commercial banking industry. This may cause our cost of funds to exceed that of our competitors. Such banks and financial institutions have greater resources than us, including the ability to finance advertising campaigns and allocate their investment assets to regions of higher yield and demand. By virtue of their larger capital bases, such institutions have substantially greater lending limits than us and perform certain functions, including trust services, which are not presently offered by us. We also compete for loans and deposits, as well as other banking services, with savings and loan associations, brokerage houses, insurance companies, mortgage companies, credit unions, credit card companies and other financial and non-financial institutions and entities.

Adverse effects of banking regulations or changes in banking regulations could adversely affect our business by increasing our expenses, limiting our activities, or altering the competitive balance.

We are subject to significant federal and state regulation and supervision, which is primarily for the benefit and protection of our customers or which serve other public policies and not for the benefit of our stockholders. In the past, our business has been materially affected by such regulation and supervision. This trend is likely to continue in the future. Laws, regulations, or policies currently affecting us may change at any time. Regulatory authorities may also change their interpretation of existing laws and regulations. It is impossible to predict the competitive impact that any such changes would have on commercial banking in general or on our business in particular. Such changes may, among other things, increase the cost of doing business, limit permissible activities, or affect the competitive balance between banks and other financial institutions.

Our financial results could be adversely affected by changes in California tax law and changes in its interpretation relating to registered investment companies and real estate investment trusts.

Our effective income tax rate was lower in 2002 and 2001 than in subsequent years due in large part to income tax benefits derived from a registered investment company subsidiary of the Bank. We had relied on the California tax law related to registered investment companies and on an outside tax opinion in creating this subsidiary. In the fourth quarter of 2003, a change in that law was enacted by the California Legislature, which would deny such tax benefits from and after January 1, 2003. On December 31, 2003, the California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) announced its position that certain tax deductions related to regulated investment companies as well as real estate investment trusts prior to January 1, 2003 would also be disallowed.

In December, 2002, we decided to deregister the registered investment company and, in February, 2003, we completed such deregistration. In addition, in the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company reversed the net state tax benefits recorded in the first three quarters of 2003 relating to the real estate investment trust (REIT) that was formed as a subsidiary of the Bank during 2003. The Company did not record any tax benefits relating to the REIT in the fourth quarter of 2003 and did not record any such benefits thereafter.

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As previously disclosed, on December 31, 2003, the California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) announced its intent to list certain transactions that in its view constitute potentially abusive tax shelters. Included in the transactions subject to this listing were transactions utilizing regulated investment companies (RICs) and real estate investment trusts (REITs). While the Company continues to believe that the tax benefits recorded in 2000, 2001, and 2002 with respect to its regulated investment company were appropriate and fully defensible under California law, the Company participated in Option 2 of the Voluntary Compliance Initiative of the Franchise Tax Board, and paid all California taxes and interest on these disputed 2000 through 2002 tax benefits, and at the same time filed a claim for refund for these years while avoiding certain potential penalties. The Company

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retains potential exposure for assertion of an accuracy-related penalty should the FTB prevail in its position in addition to the risk of not being successful in its refund claims.

The FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48) which requires that the amount of recognized tax benefit should be the maximum amount which is more-likely-than-not to be realized and that amounts previously recorded that do not meet the requirements of FIN 48 be charged as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. As of December 31, 2006, the Company reflected a \$12.1 million net state tax receivable related to payments it made in April 2004 under the Voluntary Compliance Initiative program for the years 2000, 2001, and 2002, after giving effect to reserves for loss contingencies on the refund claims. The Company has determined that its refund claim related to the regulated investment company is not more-likely-than-not to be realized and consequently, charged a total of \$8.5 million, comprised of the \$7.9 million after tax amount related to its refund claims as well as a \$0.6 million after tax amount related to California net operating losses generated in 2001 as a result of the regulated investment company, to the balance of retained earnings as of the January 1, 2007, effective date of FIN 48.

At the January 1, 2007 adoption date of FIN 48, the total amount of the Company's unrecognized tax benefits was \$5.5 million, of which \$1.7 million, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. The Company recognized interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. At January 1, 2007, the adoption date of FIN 48, the total amount of accrued interest and penalties was \$1.7 million.

Our business may be adversely affected by general conditions in the economy and the financial markets.

Our business is subject to general conditions in the economy and the financial markets and to monetary and fiscal and other governmental policies and actions designed to address those conditions. These conditions may change suddenly and dramatically and may involve declines in economic growth, real estate values, business activity, or investor or business confidence, and limitations on the availability or increases in the cost of credit and capital. These or a combination of these and other factors that may not be foreseeable can unfavorably affect us and the business and prospects and liquidity of our customers and thereby adversely affect our profitability in ways that may not be predictable or that we may fail to anticipate.

Natural disasters and geopolitical events beyond our control could adversely affect us.

Natural disasters such as earthquakes, wildfires, extreme weather conditions, hurricanes, floods, and other acts of nature and geopolitical events involving terrorism or military conflict could adversely affect our business operations and those of our customers and cause substantial damage and loss to real and personal property. These natural disasters and geopolitical events could impair our borrowers' ability to service their loans, decrease the level and duration of deposits by customers, erode the value of loan collateral, and result in an increase in the amount of our non-performing loans and a higher level of non-performing assets (including real estate owned), net charge-offs, and provision for loan losses, which could adversely affect our earnings.

Adverse conditions in Asia could adversely affect our business.

A substantial number of our customers have economic and cultural ties to Asia and, as a result, we are likely to feel the effects of adverse economic and political conditions in Asia. In addition, in 2007, we opened a branch in Hong Kong. U.S. and global economic policies, military

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tensions, and unfavorable global economic conditions may adversely impact the Asian economies. Pandemics and other public health crises or concerns over the possibility of such crises could create economic and financial disruptions in the region. If economic conditions in Asia deteriorate, we could, among other things, be exposed to economic and transfer risk, and could experience an outflow of deposits by those of our customers with connections to Asia. Transfer risk may result when an entity is unable to obtain the foreign exchange needed to meet its obligations or to provide liquidity. This may adversely impact the recoverability of investments with or loans made to such entities. Adverse economic conditions in Asia, and in China or Taiwan in particular, may also negatively impact asset values and the profitability and liquidity of our customers who operate in this region.

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Statutory restrictions on dividends and other distributions from the Bank may adversely impact us by limiting the amount of distributions the Bancorp may receive.

A substantial portion of the Bancorp's cash flow comes from dividends that the Bank pays to us. Various statutory provisions restrict the amount of dividends that the Bank can pay without regulatory approval. In addition, if the Bank were to liquidate, the Bank's creditors would be entitled to receive distributions from the assets of the Bank to satisfy their claims against the Bank before Bancorp, as a holder of the equity interest in the Bank, would be entitled to receive any of the assets of the Bank.

Our need to continue to adapt to our information technology systems to allow us to provide new and expanded services could present operational issues and require significant capital spending.

As we continue to offer internet banking and other on-line services to our customers, and continue to expand our existing conventional banking services, we will need to adapt our information technology systems to handle these changes in a way that meets constantly changing industry and regulatory standards. This can be very expensive and may require significant capital expenditures. In addition, our success will depend, among other things, on our ability to provide secure and reliable services, anticipate changes in technology, and efficiently develop and introduce services that are accepted by our customers and cost effective for us to provide. Systems failures, delays, breaches of confidentiality and other problems could harm our reputation and business.

Certain provisions of our charter, bylaws, and rights agreement could make the acquisition of our company more difficult.

Certain provisions of our Charter, Bylaws, and Rights Agreement between us and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, as Rights Agent, could make the acquisition of our company more difficult. These provisions include authorized but unissued shares of preferred and common stock that may be issued without stockholder approval; three classes of directors serving staggered terms; preferred share purchase rights that generally become exercisable if a person or group acquires 15% or more of our common stock or announces a tender offer for 15% or more of our common stock; special requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations for director; and super-majority voting requirements in certain situations including certain types of business combinations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

The Company has not received written comments regarding its periodic or current reports from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission that were issued 180 days before the end of its 2007 fiscal year and that remain unresolved.

Item 2. Properties.

Cathay General Bancorp

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The Bancorp currently neither owns nor leases any real or personal property. The Bancorp uses the premises, equipment, and furniture of the Bank in exchange for payment of a management fee to the Bank.

Cathay Bank

The Bank's head office is located in a 26,527 square foot building in the Chinatown area of Los Angeles. The Bank owns both the building and the land upon which the building is situated. In June 2006, the Bank acquired a seven story 102,548 square foot office building in South El Monte to serve as its corporate offices. The building is currently under extensive renovation. The Bank expects to relocate to this new facility in the second half of 2008.

The Bank owns its branch offices in Monterey Park, Alhambra, Westminster, San Gabriel, City of Industry, Cupertino, Artesia, New York City, Flushing (2 locations), and Chicago. In addition, the Bank has certain

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operating and administrative departments located at 4128 Temple City Boulevard, Rosemead, California, where it owns the building and land with approximately 27,600 square feet of space.

The Bank leases certain other premises. Expiration dates of the Bank's leases range from June 2008 to December 2016. The Bank's leased offices include the former headquarter of General Bank, located at 800 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California 90017, consisting of approximately 41,501 square feet of rentable area which includes the ground floor and the second, fourteenth, and fifteenth floors of the building. The initial lease term will expire in the year 2009, and the Bank has two five-year options to renew the lease following the expiration date of the initial term. As of December 31, 2007, the monthly base rent for the facility was \$117,000. The monthly base rent is subject to change on specified dates during the 15-year initial lease term.

Our Hong Kong branch is located at 28 Queen's Road Central Hong Kong. The lease for the 3,436 square foot office commenced on December 16, 2006 and has a term of three years. Our representative office in Shanghai is located at Room 1808, 1515 Nanjing Road West, Kerry Centre, Shanghai, China, and consists of 869 square feet. The lease was renewed for two years from April 15, 2007 to April 14, 2009. The representative office in Taipei is located at Sixth Floor, Suite 3, 146 Sung Chiang Road, Taipei, Taiwan, and consists of 1,806 square feet. The lease was renewed for one year from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

As of December 31, 2007, the Bank's investment in premises and equipment totaled \$76.8 million. See Note 9 and Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Company and its subsidiaries and their property are not currently a party or subject to any material pending legal proceeding.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2007.

Table of Contents**Executive Officers of Registrant.**

The table below sets forth the names, ages, and positions at the Bancorp and the Bank of all executive officers of the Company as of February 15, 2008.

Name	Age	Present Position and Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years
Dunson K. Cheng	63	Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bancorp and the Bank since 1994; Director and President (Chief Executive Officer) of Bancorp since 1990. President of the Bank since 1985 and Director of the Bank since 1982.
Peter Wu	59	Director, Executive Vice Chairman, and Chief Operating Officer of Bancorp and the Bank since October 20, 2003. Director of GBC Bancorp and General Bank from 1981 to October, 2003; Chairman of the Board of GBC Bancorp and General Bank from January, 2003 to October, 2003; President and Chief Executive Officer of GBC Bancorp and General Bank from January, 2001 to October, 2003.
Anthony M. Tang	54	Director of Bancorp since 1990; Executive Vice President of Bancorp since 1994; Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Bancorp from 1990 until June 2003. Chief Lending Officer of the Bank since 1985; Director of the Bank since 1986; Senior Executive Vice President of the Bank since December 1998.
Heng W. Chen	55	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Bancorp since June 2003. Executive Vice President of the Bank since June 2003. Chief Financial Officer of the Bank since January 2004. Executive Vice President-Finance of City National Bank from March 2000 until June 2003.
Irwin Wong	59	Executive Vice President-Branch Administration of the Bank since 1999.
Kim R. Bingham	51	Executive Vice President Chief Credit Officer of the Bank since August 2004. First Vice President Private Banking of Mellon Bank from April 2003 to August 2004; Senior Vice President Credit Administration of City National Bank from 2002 to April 2003.
Perry P. Oei	45	Senior Vice President of Bancorp and the Bank since January 2004; General Counsel of Bancorp and the Bank since July 2001.

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

The Company's common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol CATY. Prior to July 3, 2006, the Bancorp's common stock traded on the NASDAQ National Market. The closing price of the Company's common stock on February 15, 2008, was \$24.33 per share, as reported by the NASDAQ Global Select Market. The Company does not represent that the outstanding shares may be either bought or sold at a certain price.

The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (and on the NASDAQ National Market prior to July 3, 2006) for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2007		2006	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$ 36.02	\$ 32.40	\$ 38.24	\$ 34.36
Second quarter	34.42	32.79	39.77	34.59
Third quarter	35.58	29.87	37.86	35.60
Fourth quarter	33.60	26.26	36.54	33.58

Holdings

As of February 15, 2008, there were approximately 1,684 holders of record of the Company's common stock.

Dividends

The cash dividends per share declared by quarter were as follows:

**Year Ended
December 31,**

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	2007	2006
First quarter	\$ 0.090	\$ 0.090
Second quarter	0.105	0.090
Third quarter	0.105	0.090
Fourth quarter	0.105	0.090
Total	\$ 0.405	\$ 0.360

Table of Contents***Performance Graph***

The graph and accompanying information furnished below compares the percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's common stock from December 31, 2002, through December 31, 2007, with the percentage change in the cumulative total return on the Standard & Poor's 500 Index (the "S&P 500 Index") and the SNL Western Bank Index for the same period. The SNL Western Bank Index is a market-weighted index including every publicly traded bank and bank holding company located in Alaska, California, Hawaii, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. The Company will furnish, without charge, on the written request of any person who is a stockholder of record as of March 3, 2008, a list of the companies included in the SNL Western Bank Index. Requests for this information should be addressed to Michael M.Y. Chang, Secretary, Cathay General Bancorp, 777 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California 90012. This graph assumes the investment of \$100 in the Company's common stock on December 31, 2002, and an investment of \$100 in each of the S&P 500 Index and the SNL Western Bank Index on that date.

NOTE: The comparisons in the graph below are based upon historical data and are not indicative of, nor intended to forecast, the future performance or returns of the Company's common stock. Such information furnished herewith shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and shall not be deemed to be soliciting material or to be filed under the Securities Act or the Securities Exchange Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission except to the extent that the Company specifically requests that such information be treated as soliciting material or specifically incorporates it by reference into a filing under the Securities Act or the Securities Exchange Act.

Index	Period Ending					
	12/31/02	12/31/03	12/31/04	12/31/05	12/31/06	12/31/07
Cathay General Bancorp	100.00	149.36	201.85	195.52	189.60	147.33
SNL Western Bank Index	100.00	135.46	153.94	160.27	180.84	151.05
S&P 500	100.00	128.68	142.69	149.70	173.34	182.86

Source: SNL Financial LC, Charlottesville, VA © 2008

Table of Contents***Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities***

There were no sales of any equity securities by the Company during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that were not registered under the Securities Act.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

In April 2001, the Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program for the Company to buy back up to \$15 million of our common stock. On May 2, 2005, the Company completed the April 2001 repurchase program and repurchased a total of 830,065 shares of its common stock for \$15 million, or an average price of \$18.07 per share, between April 2001 and May 2005.

On March 18, 2005, the Board of Directors approved a new stock repurchase program to buy back up to an aggregate of one million shares of the Company's common stock following the completion of April 2001 stock repurchase program. During 2005, the Company repurchased 548,297 shares of common stock under the March 2005 stock repurchase program for a total cost of \$18.3 million, or an average price of \$33.40 per share. At December 31, 2006, 451,703 shares remained under the March 2005 stock repurchase program. The Board of Directors approved three additional repurchase programs on March 2007, May 2007, and November 2007 to repurchase one million shares under each program subsequent to the completion of the March 2005 stock repurchase program on March 6, 2007. As of December 31, 2007, 622,500 shares remain under the November 2007 stock repurchase program.

In 2005, the Company repurchased 738,542 shares of common stock for \$24.5 million, or \$33.18 cost per share under both the April 2001 repurchase program and the March 2005 repurchase program. No shares were repurchased in 2006. In 2007, the Company repurchased 2,829,203 shares of common stock for \$92.4 million, or an average price of \$32.67 per share.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

<u>Period</u>	<u>(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased</u>	<u>(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)</u>	<u>(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</u>	<u>(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs</u>
(October 1, 2007 - October 31, 2007)	64,500	\$ 30.32	64,500	107,650
(November 1, 2007 - November 30, 2007)	185,150	\$ 28.63	185,150	922,500
(December 1, 2007 - December 31, 2007)	300,000	\$ 27.54	300,000	622,500
Total	549,650	\$ 28.23	549,650	622,500

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In connection with the Company's acquisitions in 2006, the Company issued 1,181,164 shares of Cathay General Bancorp common stock, par value \$.01 per share in exchange for 765,214 shares of Great Eastern Bank common stock that had been tendered by its shareholders. Those shares were subsequently registered by a registration statement on Form S-3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The following table presents our selected historical consolidated financial data, and is derived in part from our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected historical consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto, which are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

	Year Ended December 31,.				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)					
Income Statement (1)					
Interest income	\$ 615,271	\$ 491,518	\$ 350,661	\$ 274,979	\$ 167,267
Interest expense	305,750	212,235	110,279	60,162	40,148
Net interest income before provision/ (reversal) for loan losses	309,521	279,283	240,382	214,817	127,119
Provision/(reversal) for credit losses	11,000	2,000	(500)		7,150
Net interest income after provision/(reversal) for credit losses	298,521	277,283	240,882	214,817	119,969
Securities gains (losses)	810	201	1,473	(3,979)	9,890
Other non-interest income	26,677	21,263	21,013	20,244	13,103
Non-interest expense	129,348	113,918	96,887	90,660	55,140
Income before income tax expense	196,660	184,829	166,481	140,422	87,822
Income tax expense	71,191	67,259	62,390	53,609	32,250
Net income	\$ 125,469	\$ 117,570	\$ 104,091	\$ 86,813	\$ 55,572
Net income per common share					
Basic	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.29	\$ 2.07	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.44
Diluted	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.05	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.42
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.405	\$ 0.360	\$ 0.360	\$ 0.300	\$ 0.280
Weighted-average common shares					
Basic	50,418,303	51,234,596	50,373,076	49,869,271	38,713,728
Diluted	50,975,449	51,804,495	50,821,093	50,480,154	39,035,616
Statement of Condition					
Securities available-for-sale	\$ 2,347,665	\$ 1,522,223	\$ 1,217,438	\$ 1,791,904	\$ 1,681,251
Net loans (2)(3)	6,608,079	5,675,342	4,578,644	3,761,512	3,232,729
Total assets (3)	10,402,532	8,030,977	6,401,316	6,102,053	5,544,893
Deposits	6,278,367	5,675,306	4,916,350	4,595,137	4,428,081
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,432,025	450,000	319,000	91,000	82,500
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	1,375,180	714,680	215,000	545,000	258,313
Borrowings from other financial institutions	8,301	10,000	20,000		20,000
Long-term debt	171,136	104,125	53,976	53,916	53,856

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Stockholders' equity	971,919	943,074	773,617	715,993	619,296
Common Stock Data					
Shares of common stock outstanding	49,336,187	51,930,955	50,191,089	50,677,896	49,608,182
Book value per common share	\$ 19.70	\$ 18.16	\$ 15.41	\$ 14.13	\$ 12.48
Profitability Ratios					
Return on average assets	1.38%	1.60%	1.69%	1.51%	1.58%
Return on average stockholders' equity	13.28	13.61	14.05	13.27	15.13
Dividend payout ratio	16.36	15.67	17.44	17.19	18.15
Average equity to average assets ratio	10.37	11.76	12.05	11.38	10.42
Efficiency ratio	38.38	37.88	36.86	39.23	36.73

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- (1) Includes the operating results and the acquired assets and assumed deposits and liabilities of (i) GBC Bancorp and its subsidiaries after October 20, 2003, (ii) Great Eastern Bank after April 6, 2006, (iii) New Asia Bancorp and its subsidiaries after October 17, 2006, and (iv) United Heritage Bank after March 30, 2007.
- (2) Net loans represent gross loans net of loan participations sold, allowance for loan losses, and unamortized deferred loan fees.
- (3) The Company reclassified allowance for off-balance sheet unfunded credit commitments from the allowance for loan losses to other liabilities at December 31, 2007. Amounts presented prior to December 31, 2007 have been restated to conform with the current reporting period.

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

General

The following discussion is intended to provide information to facilitate the understanding and assessment of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of the Bancorp and its subsidiaries. It should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Bank offers a wide range of financial services. It currently operates 21 branches in Southern California, 10 branches in Northern California, nine branches in New York State, one branch in Massachusetts, two branches in Texas, three branches in Washington State, three branches in Illinois, one branch in New Jersey, one branch in Hong Kong and two representative offices (one in Shanghai, China, and one in Taipei, Taiwan). The Bank is a commercial bank, servicing primarily individuals, professionals, and small to medium-sized businesses in the local markets in which its branches are located.

The financial information presented herein includes the accounts of the Company, its subsidiaries, including the Bank, and the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries. All material transactions between these entities are eliminated.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Certain accounting policies involve significant judgments and assumptions by management which have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities; management considers such accounting policies to be critical accounting policies. The judgments and assumptions used by management are based on historical experience and other factors, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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Management believes the following are critical accounting policies that require the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements:

Accounting for the Allowance for Loan Losses

The determination of the amount of the provision for loan losses charged to operations reflects management's current judgment about the credit quality of the loan portfolio and takes into consideration changes in lending policies and procedures, changes in economic and business conditions, changes in the nature

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and volume of the portfolio and in the terms of loans, changes in the experience, ability and depth of lending management, changes in the volume and severity of past due, nonaccrual and adversely classified or graded loans, changes in the quality of the loan review system, changes in the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans, the existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and the effect of competition, legal and regulatory requirements, and other external factors. The nature of the process by which the Bank determines the appropriate allowance for loan losses requires the exercise of considerable judgment. While management utilizes its best judgment and information available, the ultimate adequacy of the allowance is dependent upon a variety of factors beyond the Bank's control, including the performance of the Bank's loan portfolio, the economy, changes in interest rates and the view of the regulatory authorities toward loan classifications. A weakening of the economy or other factors that adversely affect asset quality could result in an increase in the number of delinquencies, bankruptcies, or defaults, and a higher level of non-performing assets, net charge-offs, and provision for loan losses in future periods.

The total allowance for loan losses consists of two components: specific allowances and general allowances. To determine the adequacy of the allowance in each of these two components, the Bank employs two primary methodologies, the classification migration methodology and the individual loan review analysis methodology. These methodologies support the basis for determining allocations between the various loan categories and the overall adequacy of the Bank's allowance to provide for probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. These methodologies are further supported by additional analysis of relevant factors such as the historical losses in the portfolio, trends in the non-performing/non-accrual loans, loan delinquencies, the volume of the portfolio, peer group comparisons, and federal regulatory policy for loan and lease losses. Other significant factors of portfolio analysis include changes in lending policies/underwriting standards, portfolio composition, and concentrations of credit, and trends in the national and local economy.

With these methodologies, a general allowance is for those loans internally classified and risk graded as Pass, Special Mention, Substandard, Doubtful, or Loss based on historical losses in the portfolio. Additionally, the Bank's management allocates a specific allowance for Impaired Credits, in accordance with SFAS No. 114, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan*. The level of the general allowance is established to provide coverage for management's estimate of the credit risk in the loan portfolio by various loan segments not covered by the specific allowance.

Allowances for other risks of probable loan losses have been included in the allowance for loan losses. At December 31, 2007, the Bank has set aside funds to cover the risk factors of higher energy prices, slowing economy and credit market crisis on the ability of its borrowers to service their loans. Allowance for credit losses is discussed in more detail in section *Allowance for Credit Losses* below.

Accounting for Acquisitions

Accounting for acquisitions of other financial institutions involves significant judgments and assumptions by management, which has a material impact on the carrying value of fixed rate loans and borrowings and the determination of the core deposit intangible asset and goodwill. Except for the resolution of any pre-acquisition income tax uncertainties, no additional fair value adjustments can be made after the end of the allocation period of one year.

Investment Securities

The classification and accounting for investment securities are discussed in detail in Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements presented elsewhere herein. Under SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, investment securities must be classified as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading. The appropriate classification is based partially on our ability to hold the securities

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to maturity and largely on management's intentions with respect to either holding or selling the securities. The classification of investment securities is significant since it directly impacts the accounting for unrealized gains and losses on securities. Unrealized gains and losses on trading securities flow directly through earnings during

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the periods in which they arise, whereas available-for-sale securities are recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity (accumulated other comprehensive income or loss) and do not affect earnings until realized. The fair values of our investment securities are generally determined by reference to quoted market prices and reliable independent sources. We are obligated to assess, at each reporting date, whether there is an other-than-temporary impairment to our investment securities. Such impairment must be recognized in current earnings rather than in other comprehensive income (loss). Investment securities are discussed in more detail in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements presented elsewhere herein.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is based on income reported for financial statement purposes, and differs from the amount of taxes currently payable, since certain income and expense items are reported for financial statement purposes in different periods than those for tax reporting purposes. Taxes are discussed in more detail in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements presented elsewhere herein. Accrued taxes represent the net estimated amount due or to be received from taxing authorities. In estimating accrued taxes, we assess the relative merits and risks of the appropriate tax treatment of transactions taking into account statutory, judicial, and regulatory guidance in the context of our tax position.

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability approach, the objective of which is to establish deferred tax assets and liabilities for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such amounts are realized or settled. A valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. As previously disclosed, on December 31, 2003, the California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) announced its intent to list certain transactions that in its view constitute potentially abusive tax shelters. Included in the transactions subject to this listing were transactions utilizing regulated investment companies (RICs) and real estate investment trusts (REITs). While the Company continues to believe that the tax benefits recorded in 2000, 2001, and 2002 with respect to its regulated investment company were appropriate and fully defensible under California law, the Company participated in Option 2 of the Voluntary Compliance Initiative of the Franchise Tax Board, and paid all California taxes and interest on these disputed 2000 through 2002 tax benefits, and at the same time filed a claim for refund for these years while avoiding certain potential penalties. The Company retains potential exposure for assertion of an accuracy-related penalty should the FTB prevail in its position in addition to the risk of not being successful in its refund claims.

The FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48) which requires that the amount of recognized tax benefit should be the maximum amount that is more-likely-than-not to be realized and that amounts previously recorded that do not meet the requirements of FIN 48 be charged as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. As of December 31, 2006, the Company reflected a \$12.1 million net state tax receivable related to payments it made in April 2004 under the Voluntary Compliance Initiative program for the years 2000, 2001, and 2002, after giving effect to reserves for loss contingencies on the refund claims. The Company has determined that its refund claim related to its regulated investment company is not more-likely-than-not to be realized and consequently, charged a total of \$8.5 million, comprised of the \$7.9 million after tax amount related to its refund claims as well as a \$0.6 million after tax amount related to California net operating losses generated in 2001 as a result of its regulated investment company, to the opening balance of retained earnings as of the January 1, 2007, effective date of FIN 48.

Results of Operations

Overview

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For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company reported net income of \$125.5 million, or \$2.46 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$117.6 million, or \$2.27 per diluted share in 2006 and net income of \$104.1 million, or \$2.05 per diluted share in 2005. Strong growth in loans and investment securities were the

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main factors that contributed to these results. The return on average assets in 2007 was 1.38%, decreasing from 1.60% in 2006, and 1.69% in 2005. The return on average equity was 13.28% in 2007, decreasing from 13.61% in 2006 and 14.05% in 2005.

Highlights

Net income for 2007 was \$125.5 million, or \$2.46 per diluted common shares, compared with \$117.6 million, or \$2.27 per diluted common share in 2006, an increase of 8.4%.

Total assets increased by \$2.4 billion, or 29.5%, to \$10.4 billion at December 31, 2007, from year-end 2006 of \$8.0 billion.

Gross loans increased \$936.1 million, or 16.3%, to \$6.68 billion at December 31, 2007, from \$5.75 billion at December 31, 2006.

Deposit balances at December 31, 2007, grew to \$6.28 billion, an increase of \$603.1 million, or 10.6%, compared to deposit balances of \$5.68 billion at December 31, 2006.

Net income and key financial performance ratios are presented below for the three years indicated:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)		
Net income	\$ 125,469	\$ 117,570	\$ 104,091
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.29	\$ 2.07
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.05
Return on average assets	1.38%	1.60%	1.69%
Return on average stockholders' equity	13.28%	13.61%	14.05%
Total average assets	\$ 9,111,671	\$ 7,345,020	\$ 6,146,777
Total average stockholders' equity	\$ 944,528	\$ 863,641	\$ 740,921
Efficiency ratio	38.38%	37.88%	36.86%
Effective income tax rate	36.20%	36.39%	37.48%

Net Interest Income

Net interest income increased \$30.2 million, or 10.8%, from \$279.3 million in 2006 to \$309.5 million in 2007. Interest income in 2007 on tax-exempt securities was \$2.7 million, or \$4.0 million on a tax-equivalent basis using a statutory Federal income tax rate of 35%, compared to \$3.8 million, or \$5.7 million on a tax-equivalent basis in 2006.

Taxable-equivalent net interest income totaled \$310.9 million in 2007, compared with \$281.2 million in 2006. The increase in net interest income was due to a \$1.71 billion, or 25.4%, increase in average earning assets resulting primarily from increases in strong growth in loans, investment securities and securities purchased under agreements to resell offset by the decrease in the net interest margin between 2006 and 2007 as a result of the composition of the average earning assets, increased reliance on more expensive wholesale deposits and borrowings, and

the lag in the downward repricing of certificates of deposit.

Average loans for 2007 were \$6.17 billion, which is \$859.9 million, or 16.2%, higher than 2006 due primarily to the growth in commercial mortgage loans. Compared with 2006, average commercial mortgage loans increased \$424.6 million, or 13.9%, to \$3.48 billion, average commercial loans increased \$195.7 million, or 17.6%, to \$1.30 billion, average residential mortgages and equity lines increased \$125.9 million, or 25.9%, to \$611.2 million and average construction loans increased \$116.2 million, or 18.5%, to \$745.2 million. Average securities were \$1.86 billion, a significant increase of \$475.2 million, or 34.2%, due primarily to purchases of callable agency securities and agency mortgage-backed securities during 2007. Average Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell increased \$314.5 million from \$4.3 million in 2006 to \$318.8 million in 2007.

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Average deposits were \$5.91 billion in 2007, an increase of \$592.8 million, or 11.1%, from \$5.32 billion in 2006 primarily due to increases of \$507.5 million, or 15.2%, in time deposits and \$100.4 million, 16.8% in money market accounts. Average FHLB advances and other borrowings increased \$432.4 million to \$1.01 billion from \$578.2 million. Average securities sold under agreement to repurchase increased \$567.0 million from \$374.4 million in 2006 to \$941.4 million in 2007.

Taxable-equivalent interest income increased \$123.2 million, or 25.0%, to \$616.6 million in 2007, primarily due to continued growth in loans, investment securities, and securities purchased under agreements to resell. The overall increase in taxable-equivalent interest income was primarily due to increases in volume which was partially offset by a decrease in loan rate and by a change in the mix of interest-earning assets as discussed below:

Increase in volume: Average interest-earning assets increased \$1.71 billion, or 25.4%, to \$8.46 billion in 2007, over interest-earning assets of \$6.75 billion in 2006. The increase in volume added \$120.2 million to interest income and was primarily attributable to the growth in loans, investment securities, and securities purchased under agreements to resell.

Changes in rate: The taxable-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets decreased 3 basis points from 7.31% in 2006 to 7.28% in 2007. In 2007, the yield earned on average loans decreased 11 basis points to 7.79% from 7.90% in 2006. The yield earned on average taxable securities increased 52 basis points from 5.07% in 2006 to 5.59% in 2007. The changes in rates among interest earning assets increased interest income by \$3.1 million.

Change in the mix of interest-earnings assets: Average gross loans, which generally have a higher yield than other types of investments, comprised 72.9% of total average interest-earning assets in 2007 and decreased from 78.7% in 2006. Average securities comprised 22.0% of total average interest-bearing assets in 2007 and increased from 20.6% in 2006.

Interest expense increased by \$93.5 million to \$305.7 million in 2007 compared with \$212.2 million in 2006. The overall increase in interest expense was due to increases in rate and volume as discussed below:

Increase in volume: Average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$1.65 billion in 2007, due primarily to the growth of time deposits of \$507.5 million, securities sold under agreement to repurchase of \$567.0 million, and FHLB advances and other borrowings of \$432.4 million.

Change in rate: As a result of the lag in the downward repricing of certificates of deposit and increased reliance on wholesale deposits in 2007 partially offset by a decrease in borrowing rate, the average cost of interest bearing liabilities increased 43 basis points from 3.78% in 2006 to 4.21% in 2007.

Change in the mix of interest-bearing liabilities. Average FHLB advances and other borrowing of \$1.01 billion increased to 13.9% of total interest-bearing liabilities in 2007 compared to 10.3% in 2006. In addition, average securities under agreement to repurchase of \$941.4 million increased to 13.0% of total interest-bearing liabilities in 2007 compared to 6.7% in 2006. Offsetting these increases, average interest bearing deposits of \$5.1 billion decreased to 70.6% of total interest-bearing liabilities in 2007 compared to 81.1% in 2006, due in part to decreases in average interest-bearing demand and savings deposits.

The Company's taxable-equivalent net interest margin, defined as taxable-equivalent net interest income to average interest-earning assets, decreased 50 basis points to 3.67% in 2007 from 4.17% in 2006 primarily as a result of the lag in downward repricing of certificates of deposit to market interest rates and increased reliance on more expensive wholesale deposits and borrowings.

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Net interest income totaled \$279.3 million in 2006 compared with \$240.4 million in 2005. Interest income in 2006 on tax-exempt securities was \$3.8 million, or \$5.7 million on a tax-equivalent basis using a statutory Federal income tax rate of 35%, compared to \$4.4 million, or \$6.7 million on a tax-equivalent basis in 2005.

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Taxable-equivalent net interest income totaled \$281.2 million in 2006, compared with \$242.6 million in 2005. The increase in net interest income was due to a \$1.06 billion, or 18.6%, increase in average earning assets resulting primarily from increases in market rates, strong organic loan growth, and the earning assets from two acquisitions, partially offset by the decrease in the net interest margin between 2005 and 2006 as a result of the greater increases in interest rates for time deposits and wholesale borrowings.

Average loans for 2006 were \$5.31 billion, which is \$1.15 billion, or 27.5%, higher than 2005 due primarily to the growth in commercial real estate loans. Compared with 2005, average commercial loans increased \$90.0 million, or 8.8%, to \$1.11 billion, average residential mortgages and equity lines increased \$110.3 million, or 29.4%, to \$485.3 million, average commercial real estate mortgages increased \$768.2 million, or 33.6%, to \$3.06 billion and average construction loans increased \$173.3 million, or 38.0%, to \$629.0 million. Average securities were \$1.39 billion, a decrease of \$91.4 million, or 6.2%, due primarily to principal pay downs and maturities of securities during 2006.

Average deposits were \$5.32 billion in 2006, an increase of \$508.9 million, or 10.6%, from \$4.81 billion in 2005 due to increases of \$415.6 million in time deposits, \$59.6 million in money market accounts and \$58.8 million in non-interest bearing deposits. Average other borrowings increased \$174.7 million to \$578.2 million from \$403.5 million. Securities sold under agreement to repurchase increased from \$18.4 million in 2005 to \$374.4 million in 2006 as another source to fund the Company's loan growth in 2006.

Taxable-equivalent interest income increased \$140.5 million, or 39.8%, to \$493.4 million in 2006, primarily due to continued growth in loans. The overall increase in taxable-equivalent interest income was due to increases in volume and rate which were partially offset by a change in the mix of interest-earning assets as discussed below:

Increase in volume: Average interest-earning assets increased \$1.06 billion, or 18.6%, to \$6.75 billion in 2006, over interest-earning assets of \$5.69 billion in 2005. The increase in volume added \$81.7 million to interest income and was primarily attributable to the growth in loans.

Increase in rate: The taxable-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets increased 111 basis points from 6.20% in 2005 to 7.31% in 2006. As a result of the higher interest rate environment during 2006, the yield earned on average loans increased 106 basis points from 6.84% to 7.90% in the same period. The yield earned on average taxable securities increased 74 basis points from 4.33% in 2005 to 5.07% in 2006. The increase in rates increased interest income by \$58.8 million.

Change in the mix of interest-earnings assets: Average gross loans, which generally have a higher yield than other types of investments, comprised 78.7% of total average interest-earning assets in 2006 and increased from 73.2% in 2005. Average securities comprised 20.6% of total average interest-bearing assets in 2006 and decreased from 26.0% in 2005.

Interest expense increased by \$101.9 million to \$212.2 million in 2006 compared with \$110.3 million in 2005. The overall increase in interest expense was due to increases in rate and volume as discussed below:

Increase in volume: Average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$993.1 million in 2006, due primarily to the growth of time deposits of \$415.6 million, securities sold under agreement to repurchase of \$355.9 million, and FHLB advances and other borrowings of \$174.6 million.

Increase in rate: As a result of the higher interest rate environment during 2006, the average cost of interest bearing liabilities increased 140 basis points from 2.38% in 2005 to 3.78% in 2006.

Change in the mix of interest-bearing liabilities. Average FHLB advances and other borrowing of \$578.2 million increased to 10.3% of total interest-bearing liabilities in 2006 compared to 8.7% in 2005. In addition, average securities under agreement to repurchase of \$374.4 million increased to 6.7% of total interest-bearing liabilities in 2006 compared to 0.4% in 2005. Offsetting these increases, average interest bearing deposits of \$4.6 billion decreased to 81.1% of total interest-bearing liabilities in 2006 compared to 88.8% in 2005, due in part to decreases in average interest-bearing demand and savings deposits.

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The Company's taxable-equivalent net interest margin, defined as taxable-equivalent net interest income to average interest-earning assets, decreased 9 basis points to 4.17% in 2006 from 4.26% in 2005 primarily as a result of the repricing of time deposits to market interest rates and increased reliance on more expensive wholesale borrowings.

The following table sets forth information concerning average interest-earning assets, average interest-bearing liabilities, and the yields and rates paid on those assets and liabilities. Average outstanding amounts included in the table are daily averages.

Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities

	2007 Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense (4)	Average Yield/ Rate (1)(2)	2006 Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense (4)	Average Yield/ Rate (1)(2)	2005 Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense (4)	Average Yield/ Rate (1)(2)
(Dollars in thousands)									
Interest-Earning Assets:									
Commercial loans	\$ 1,304,862	\$ 104,262	7.99%	\$ 1,109,144	\$ 90,182	8.13%	\$ 1,019,101	\$ 66,517	6.53%
Residential mortgage	611,200	38,043	6.22	485,287	29,130	6.00	374,988	21,155	5.64
Commercial mortgage	3,482,083	268,467	7.71	3,057,523	238,227	7.79	2,289,288	159,244	6.96
Real estate construction loans	745,164	68,639	9.21	628,989	60,890	9.68	455,704	37,512	8.23
Other loans and leases	27,196	1,358	4.99	29,621	1,025	3.46	26,220	680	2.59
Loans and leases (1)	6,170,505	480,769	7.79	5,310,564	419,454	7.90	4,165,301	285,108	6.84
Taxable securities	1,800,930	100,663	5.59	1,304,325	66,071	5.07	1,376,068	59,584	4.33
Tax-exempt securities (3)	61,932	4,031	6.51	83,349	5,706	6.85	103,026	6,653	6.46
FHLB stock	50,293	2,348	4.67	32,475	1,594	4.91	29,237	965	3.30
Federal funds sold & securities purchased under agreement to resell	318,778	24,309	7.63	4,340	195	4.49	8,005	237	2.96
Interest-bearing deposits	62,101	4,489	7.23	15,091	380	2.52	9,517	368	3.87
Total interest-earnings assets	\$ 8,464,539	\$ 616,609	7.28	\$ 6,750,144	\$ 493,400	7.31	\$ 5,691,154	\$ 352,915	6.20
Non-interest earning assets									
Cash and due from banks	89,109			99,986			89,211		
Other non-earning assets	635,976			571,887			440,071		
Total non-interest earning assets	725,085			671,873			529,282		
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(66,192)			(63,955)			(62,098)		
Deferred loan fees	(11,761)			(13,042)			(11,561)		
Total Assets	\$ 9,111,671			\$ 7,345,020			\$ 6,146,777		
Interest-Bearing Liabilities:									
Interest-bearing demand	232,114	2,823	1.22	237,113	2,796	1.18	245,904	1,492	0.61
Money market	699,606	21,531	3.08	599,210	16,145	2.69	539,642	7,537	1.40
Savings	344,066	3,258	0.95	374,570	3,416	0.91	390,787	1,992	0.51
Time deposits	3,852,468	181,891	4.72	3,344,931	137,734	4.12	2,929,365	81,587	2.79
Total interest-bearing deposits	5,128,254	209,503	4.09	4,555,824	160,091	3.51	4,105,698	92,608	2.26
Federal funds purchased	32,190	1,612	5.01	43,407	2,195	5.06	43,981	1,481	3.37
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	941,380	35,037	3.72	374,356	15,683	4.19	18,449	626	3.39
FHLB advances and other borrowings	1,010,574	48,358	4.79	578,181	28,903	5.00	403,534	12,031	2.98
Long-term debt	151,478	11,240	7.42	66,907	5,363	8.02	53,944	3,533	6.55

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Total interest-bearing liabilities	7,263,876	305,750	4.21	5,618,675	212,235	3.78	4,625,606	110,279	2.38
Non-interest bearing liabilities:									
Demand deposits	782,347			761,991			703,185		
Other liabilities	120,920			100,713			77,065		
Stockholders equity	944,528			863,641			740,921		
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 9,111,671			\$ 7,345,020			\$ 6,146,777		
Net interest spread (4)			3.07%			3.53%			3.82%
Net interest income (4)		\$ 310,859			\$ 281,165			\$ 242,636	
Net interest margin (4)			3.67%			4.17%			4.26%

- (1) Yields and amounts of interest earned include loan fees. Non-accrual loans are included in the average balance.
- (2) Calculated by dividing net interest income by average outstanding interest-earning assets.
- (3) The average yield has been adjusted to a fully taxable-equivalent basis for certain securities of states and political subdivisions and other securities held using a statutory Federal income tax rate of 35%.
- (4) Net interest income, net interest spread, and net interest margin on interest-earning assets have been adjusted to a fully taxable-equivalent basis using a statutory Federal income tax rate of 35%.

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	2007 - 2006			2006 - 2005		
	Increase/(Decrease) in			Increase/(Decrease) in		
	Net Interest Income Due to:			Net Interest Income Due to:		
Change in	Change	Total	Change in	Change	Total	
Volume	in	Change	Volume	in	Change	
	Rate			Rate		
(In thousands)						
Interest-Earning Assets						
Deposits with other banks	\$ 2,567	\$ 1,542	\$ 4,109	\$ 168	\$ (156)	\$ 12
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreement to resell	23,884	230	24,114	(135)	93	(42)
Taxable securities	27,202	7,390	34,592	(3,230)	9,717	6,487
Taxable-exempt securities (2)	(1,406)	(269)	(1,675)	(1,329)	382	(947)
FHLB Stock	835	(81)	754	117	512	629
Loans	67,073	(5,758)	61,315	86,127	48,219	134,346
Total increase in interest income	120,155	3,054	123,209	81,718	58,767	140,485
Interest-Earning Liabilities						
Interest-bearing demand accounts	(60)	87	27	(55)	1,359	1,304
Money market accounts	2,913	2,473	5,386	914	7,694	8,608
Savings accounts	(285)	127	(158)	(86)	1,510	1,424
Time deposits	22,457	21,700	44,157	12,841	43,306	56,147
Federal funds purchased	(562)	(21)	(583)	(20)	734	714
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	21,286	(1,932)	19,354	14,876	181	15,057
FHLB advances and other borrowings	20,741	(1,286)	19,455	6,581	10,291	16,872
Long-term debt	6,303	(426)	5,877	947	883	1,830
Total increase in interest expense	72,793	20,722	93,515	35,998	65,958	101,956
Change in net interest income	\$ 47,362	\$ (17,668)	\$ 29,694	\$ 45,720	\$ (7,191)	\$ 38,529

- (1) Changes in interest income and interest expense attributable to changes in both volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to changes due to volume and changes due to rate.
- (2) The amount of interest earned has been adjusted to a fully taxable-equivalent basis for certain securities of states and political subdivisions and other securities held using a statutory Federal income tax rate of 35%.

Provision for Credit Losses

The provision for credit losses represents the charge against current earnings that is determined by management, through a credit review process, as the amount needed to maintain an allowance for loan losses and allowance for off-balance sheet unfunded credit commitments that management believes to be sufficient to absorb credit losses inherent in the Bank's loan portfolio and credit commitments. The provision for credit losses was \$11.0 million in 2007 compared with \$2.0 million in 2006 and negative \$500,000 in 2005. As a result of the strong growth in loans and increase in non-performing loans during 2007, the Bank recorded a \$11.0 million provision for credit losses during 2007. Net

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charge-offs for 2007 were \$6.6 million, or 0.11% of average loans, compared to net charge-offs of \$715,000, or 0.01% of average loans, during 2006 and compared to net charge-offs of \$2.1 million or 0.05% of average loans during 2005.

Non-interest Income

Non-interest income was \$27.5 million for 2007, \$21.5 million for 2006, and \$22.5 million for 2005. Non-interest income includes depository service fees, letters of credit commissions, securities gains (losses), gains (losses) from loan sales, gains from sale of premises and equipment and other sources of fee income. These other fee-based services include, among other things, wire transfer fees, safe deposit fees, fees on loan-related activities, fee income from the Company's Wealth Management division, and foreign exchange fees.

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The increase of \$6.0 million, or 28.1%, from 2006 to 2007 in non-interest income was primarily due to the following items:

Gains on sale of premises and equipment of \$2.7 million in 2007 due to the sale of a property housing a former branch;

Venture capital and warrant income increased \$784,000 in 2007 as a result of partnership distributions;

Gains on sale of securities increased \$609,000 due primarily to the sale of agency mortgage backed securities during the fourth quarter of 2007;

Wealth management commissions increased \$563,000 due to increased volumes, and commissions on safe deposit box increased \$390,000 due to the additions of new branches;

The above increases were partially offset by a \$746,000 other-than-temporary impairment write-down of the Company's investment in the common stock of Broadway Financial Corporation.

The decrease of \$1.0 million, or 4.5%, from 2005 to 2006 in non-interest income was primarily due to the following items:

Net securities gains of \$1.5 million in 2005 compared to net securities gains of \$0.2 million in 2006;

Gains on sale of premises and equipment of \$958,000 in 2005 due to the sale of the land and building for a closed branch compared to none during 2006;

Depository service fees decreased \$828,000 primarily due to the reclassification of certain wire transfer fees from depository service fees to other operating income in 2006; and

The above decreases were partially offset by increases (due mainly to the acquisition of Great Eastern Bank) of \$1.2 million, or 29.1%, in letter of credit commissions, of \$531,000, or 13.9% in wire transfer commissions, of \$357,000, or 25.2%, in safe deposit box commissions and of \$258,000, or 44.1%, in cashier check rebate commissions.

In 2000 and 2001, the Bank purchased three issues of preferred stock issued by Freddie Mac with a total par value of \$20.0 million and one issue of preferred stock issued by Fannie Mae with a total par value of \$5.0 million. These agency securities have a perpetual life and after an initial fixed rate period, the dividend on each issue of preferred stock is repriced based on a spread over a specific index such as LIBOR or the two-year Treasury Note. In 2004 and 2006, the Bancorp purchased 215,000 common stock shares of Broadway Financial Corporation for \$2.6 million. Based on an evaluation of the length of time and extent to which the market value of these stock securities have been less than market and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuers, the Bank recorded other-than-temporary impairment charges of \$35,000 in 2006 and \$115,000 in 2005 and the Bancorp recorded an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$746,000 in 2007 to write down the value of these securities to market. In the first quarter of 2007, the Bank sold 200,000 shares of its Freddie Mac preferred stock which had been written down by \$2.4 million in 2004 and recorded a gain of \$2.2 million.

Non-interest Expense

Non-interest expense includes expenses related to salaries and benefits of employees, occupancy expenses, marketing expenses, computer and equipment expenses, amortization of core deposit intangibles, and other operating expenses. Non-interest expense totaled \$129.3 million in 2007, compared with \$113.9 million in 2006 and \$96.9 million in 2005. The increase of \$15.4 million, or 13.5%, in non-interest expense in 2007 compared to 2006 was primarily due to the combination of the following:

an increase of \$6.4 million, or 10.3%, in salaries and employee benefits primarily due to acquisitions and expansion;

an increase of \$2.0 million in occupancy expense due primarily to increases in depreciation expenses and rental expenses due to acquisitions and expansion;

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an increase of \$1.7 million in computer and equipment expense primarily due to increases in software license fees under new data processing contracts;

an increase of \$2.0 million in professional services expense mainly due to increases of \$568,000 in legal expenses, of \$639,000 in consulting expenses and of \$368,000 in collection expenses;

an increase of \$1.2 million in expenses for the operation of affordable housing projects due to an adjustment of \$752,000 relating to prior year's estimated operating losses and additional investments that were made in affordable housing projects; and

an increase of \$1.8 million of other operating expenses, or 19.8%, primarily due to increases in education, communication, postage, license fees and a \$295,000 write-off of previously capitalized due diligence costs related to a proposed investment in First Sino Bank which the Company is no longer pursuing.

The efficiency ratio, defined as non-interest expense divided by the sum of net interest income before provision for loan losses plus non-interest income, increased to 38.38% in 2007 compared with 37.88% in 2006 due primarily to the higher percentage increase in non-interest expenses compared to the percentage increase in total revenues in 2007 compared to 2006.

Non-interest expense totaled \$113.9 million in 2006, compared with \$96.9 million in 2005. The increase of \$17.0 million, or 17.6%, in non-interest expense in 2006 compared to 2005 was primarily a combination of the following:

an increase of \$9.9 million, or 18.9%, in salaries and employee benefits primarily due to acquisitions;

an increase of \$1.3 million in occupancy expense due primarily to increases in depreciation expenses, property taxes, and utility expenses primarily due to acquisitions;

an increase of \$873,000 in computer and equipment expense primarily due to depreciation expenses and system conversion charges related to the conversion of the customers of Great Eastern Bank and New Asia Bancorp to the Company's computer system;

an increase of \$971,000 in marketing expenses mainly due to increases in donation, sponsorship and promotion expenses;

an increase of \$642,000 in OREO expenses due to higher levels of OREO in 2006;

an increase of \$1.3 million in expenses for the operation of affordable housing projects due to additional investments that were made in affordable housing projects;

an increase of \$575,000 in amortization of core deposit intangibles due to acquisitions; and

an increase of \$1.8 million of other operating expenses, or 24.8%, primarily due to increases in printing, supplies, and postage expenses.

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The efficiency ratio, defined as non-interest expense divided by the sum of net interest income before provision for loan losses plus non-interest income, increased to 37.88% in 2006 compared to 36.86% in 2005 due primarily to the higher percentage increase in non-interest expenses compared to the percentage increase in total revenues from 2005 to 2006.

Income Tax Expense

The effective tax rate was 36.2% for 2007 and 36.4% for 2006. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to an increase in low income housing tax credits from \$6.5 million in 2006 to \$8.0 million in 2007. The effective tax rate was 36.4% for 2006 and 37.5% for 2005. The effective tax rate for 2006 decreased from 2005 because state income taxes were lower in 2006 as a percentage of pretax income due to higher tax benefits recognized related to California enterprise zone tax deductions and a higher percentage of taxable income apportioned to lower tax rate jurisdictions and an increase in low income housing tax credits.

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As previously disclosed, on December 31, 2003, the California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) announced its intent to list certain transactions that in its view constitute potentially abusive tax shelters. Included in the transactions subject to this listing were transactions utilizing regulated investment companies (RICs) and real estate investment trusts (REITs). While the Company continues to believe that the tax benefits recorded in 2000, 2001, and 2002 with respect to its regulated investment company were appropriate and fully defensible under California law, the Company participated in Option 2 of the Voluntary Compliance Initiative of the Franchise Tax Board, and paid all California taxes and interest on these disputed 2000 through 2002 tax benefits, and at the same time filed a claim for refund for these years while avoiding certain potential penalties. The Company retains potential exposure for assertion of an accuracy-related penalty should the FTB prevail in its position in addition to the risk of not being successful in its refund claims.

The FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48), which requires that the amount of recognized tax benefit should be the maximum amount that is more-likely-than-not to be realized and that amounts previously recorded that do not meet the requirements of FIN 48 be charged as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. As of December 31, 2006, the Company reflected a \$12.1 million net state tax receivable related to payments it made in April 2004 under the Voluntary Compliance Initiative program for the years 2000, 2001, and 2002, after giving effect to reserves for loss contingencies on the refund claims. The Company has determined that its refund claim related to its regulated investment company is not more-likely-than-not to be realized and consequently charged a total of \$8.5 million, comprised of the \$7.9 million after tax amount related to its refund claims as well as a \$0.6 million after tax amount related to California net operating losses generated in 2001 as a result of its regulated investment company, to the opening balance of retained earnings as of the January 1, 2007, effective date of FIN 48.

The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as an income tax provision expense. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company recognized \$0.2 million in interest and penalties. The Company had approximately \$1.7 million and \$1.9 million of accrued interest and penalties as of December 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

The Company's tax returns are open for audits by the Internal Revenue Service back to 2004 and by the Franchise Tax Board of the State of California back to 2000. The Company is currently under audit by the California Franchise Tax Board for the years 2000 to 2004. During the second quarter of 2007, the Internal Revenue Service completed an examination of the Company's 2004 and 2005 tax returns and did not propose adjustments which were material. From time to time, there may be differences in opinions with respect to the tax treatment accorded transactions. When, and if, such differences occur and the related tax effects become probable and estimable, such amounts will be recognized. See discussion above in Part I Item 1A Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Review of Financial Condition

Total assets increased by \$2.4 billion, or 29.5%, to \$10.4 billion at December 31, 2007, compared with total assets of \$8.0 billion at December 31, 2006. The increase in total assets was due primarily to growth in loans, increases in securities purchased under agreements to resell and increases in investment securities funded by growth of deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, advances from FHLB, and other borrowings.

Securities

Securities represented 22.57% of total assets at December 31, 2007, compared with 18.96% of December 31, 2006 total assets. The fair value of securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2007, was \$2.35 billion compared with \$1.52 billion at December 31, 2006. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value and had a net unrealized loss of \$941,000 at December 31, 2007, compared with a net unrealized loss

\$21.4 million at December 31, 2006.

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The following table summarizes the carrying value of our portfolio of securities for each of the past two years:

	As of December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Securities Available-for-Sale:		
U.S. treasury securities	\$	\$ 993
U.S. government sponsored entities	534,610	361,499
State and municipal securities	34,021	55,532
Mortgage-backed securities	1,325,048	534,767
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	8,918	19,966
Collateralized mortgage obligations	211,237	245,626
Asset-backed securities	601	780
Corporate bonds	125,694	205,937
Preferred stock of government sponsored entities	32,368	22,010
Foreign corporate bonds	75,168	75,113
Total	\$ 2,347,665	\$ 1,522,223

Between 2002 and 2004, the Company purchased a number of collateralized mortgage obligations comprised of interests in non-agency guaranteed residential mortgages. At December 31, 2007, the remaining par value of these securities was \$198.6 million which represents 8.5% of the fair value of securities available-for-sale and 1.9% of total assets. At December 31, 2007, the unrealized loss for these securities was \$3.9 million which represented 1.9% of the par amount of these non-agency guaranteed residential mortgages. Based on the Company's analysis at December 31, 2007, there was no other-than-temporary impairment in these securities due to the low loan to value ratio for the loan underlying these securities, the credit support provided by junior tranches of these securitizations, and the continued AAA rating of these securities. The Company has the ability and intent to hold the securities, including the non-agency collateralized mortgage obligation securities discussed above with unrealized losses of \$3.9 million and \$1.33 billion of agency mortgage-backed securities with unrealized losses of \$5.8 million, for a period of time sufficient for a recovery of cost for those issues with unrealized losses.

The temporarily impaired securities represent 30.6% of the fair value of securities available-for-sale as of December 31, 2007. Unrealized losses for securities with unrealized losses for less than twelve months represent 2.3%, and securities with unrealized losses for twelve months or more represent 1.7% of the historical cost of these securities and generally resulted from increases in interest rates subsequent to the date that these securities were purchased. Except for one corporate bond issue with fair value of \$132,000, all of these securities are investment grade, as of December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2007, 102 issues of securities had unrealized losses for 12 months or longer and 30 issues of securities had unrealized losses of less than 12 months.

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At December 31, 2007, management believes the impairment is temporary and, accordingly, no impairment loss has been recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of income. The table below shows the fair value, unrealized losses and number of issuances as of December 31, 2007, of the temporarily impaired securities in the Company's available-for-sale securities portfolio:

Temporarily Impaired Securities as of December 31, 2007

	Less than 12 months			12 months or longer			Total		
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	No. of Issuances	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	No. of Issuances	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	No. of Issuances
(In thousands)									
Description of securities									
U.S. government sponsored entities	\$ 481	\$ 19	2	\$	\$		\$ 481	\$ 19	2
State and municipal securities				1,106	24	2	1,106	24	2
Mortgage-backed securities	980	5	7	377,751	5,830	72	378,731	5,835	79
Commercial mortgage-backed securities				8,918	271	1	8,918	271	1
Collateralized mortgage obligations	16,128	166	5	170,562	3,701	26	186,690	3,867	31
Asset-backed securities	525	1	1	76	1	1	601	2	2
Corporate bonds	125,195	841	11				125,195	841	11
Preferred stock of government sponsored entities	17,590	2,785	4				17,590	2,785	4
Total	\$ 160,899	\$ 3,817	30	\$ 558,413	\$ 9,827	102	\$ 719,312	\$ 13,644	132

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The scheduled maturities and taxable-equivalent yields by security type are presented in the following tables:

Securites Available-for-Sale Portfolio Maturity Distribution and Yield Analysis:

	As of December 31, 2007				
	One Year or Less	After One Year to Five Years	After Five Years to Ten Years	Over Ten Years	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Maturity Distribution:					
U.S. government sponsored entities	\$ 6,061	\$ 524,298	\$ 3,002	\$ 1,249	\$ 534,610
State and municipal securities	1,580	8,635	19,969	3,837	34,021
Mortgage-backed securities (1)	342	21,448	2,297	1,300,961	1,325,048
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (1)				8,918	8,918
Collateralized mortgage obligations (1)			6,127	205,110	211,237
Asset-backed securities (1)				601	601
Corporate bonds	1,277	236	124,181		125,694
Preferred stock of government sponsored entities (2)				32,368	32,368
Foreign corporate bonds			75,168		75,168