

QNB CORP
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2014
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended _____ March 31,
2014

OR

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

For the transition period from _____
to _____

Commission file number 0-17706

QNB Corp.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Pennsylvania 23-2318082
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

15 North Third Street, P.O. Box 9005 Quakertown, PA 18951-9005
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, (215) 538-5600
Including Area Code

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Not Applicable

Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at May 6, 2014
Common Stock, par value \$0.625	3,284,186

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

FORM 10-Q

QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

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*QNB Corp. and Subsidiary***CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**(in thousands, except
share data)

(unaudited)

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$15,081	\$12,717
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	7,260	3,569
Total cash and cash equivalents	22,341	16,286
Investment securities		
Trading	4,485	-
Available-for-sale (amortized cost \$361,947 and \$393,840)	359,452	388,670
Held-to-maturity (fair value \$161 and \$162)	146	146
Restricted investment in bank stocks	1,764	1,764
Loans receivable	521,856	501,716
Allowance for loan losses	(8,819)	(8,925)
Net loans	513,037	492,791
Bank-owned life insurance	10,482	10,407
Premises and equipment, net	9,816	9,875
Accrued interest receivable	2,602	2,579
Other assets	9,967	10,365
Total assets	\$934,092	\$932,883
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Demand, non-interest bearing	\$80,029	\$75,987
Interest-bearing demand	227,353	236,910
Money market	57,617	54,861
Savings	210,164	207,229
Time	151,308	153,803
Time of \$100 or more	87,763	85,742
Total deposits	814,234	814,532
Short-term borrowings	32,935	35,156
Long-term debt	5,000	5,000
Accrued interest payable	374	392
Other liabilities	2,539	2,178
Total liabilities	855,082	857,258
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, par value \$0.625 per share; authorized 10,000,000 shares; 3,448,755 shares and 3,436,227 shares issued; 3,284,186 and 3,271,658 shares outstanding	2,156	2,148
Surplus	13,980	13,747

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Retained earnings	66,996	65,618
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(1,646)	(3,412)
Treasury stock, at cost; 164,569 shares	(2,476)	(2,476)
Total shareholders' equity	79,010	75,625
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$934,092	\$ 932,883

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

*QNB Corp. and Subsidiary***CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(in thousands, except per share data - unaudited)

Three months ended March 31,	2014	2013
Interest income		
Interest and fees on loans	\$5,512	\$5,576
Interest and dividends on investment securities (AFS & HTM):		
Taxable	1,374	1,394
Tax-exempt	602	699
Interest on trading securities	23	-
Interest on interest-bearing balances and other interest income	16	7
Total interest income	7,527	7,676
Interest expense		
Interest on deposits		
Interest-bearing demand	160	146
Money market	27	38
Savings	189	224
Time	406	521
Time of \$100 or more	263	325
Interest on short-term borrowings	29	26
Interest on long-term debt	60	63
Total interest expense	1,134	1,343
Net interest income	6,393	6,333
Provision for loan losses	-	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	6,393	6,333
Non-interest income		
Net gain on sale of investment securities	622	423
Net gain from trading activity	22	-
Fees for services to customers	399	366
ATM and debit card	348	352
Retail brokerage and advisory income	166	94
Bank-owned life insurance	72	74
Merchant Income	72	81
Net gain on sale of loans	7	225
Other	104	133
Total non-interest income	1,812	1,748
Non-interest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,795	2,559
Net occupancy	446	436
Furniture and equipment	408	413
Marketing	218	239
Third party services	401	374
Telephone, postage and supplies	183	181
State taxes	151	172
FDIC insurance premiums	177	170

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Other	433	396
Total non-interest expense	5,212	4,940
Income before income taxes	2,993	3,141
Provision for income taxes	697	733
Net income	\$2,296	\$2,408
Earnings per share - basic	\$0.70	\$0.75
Earnings per share - diluted	\$0.70	\$0.74
Cash dividends per share	\$0.28	\$0.27

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

*QNB Corp. and Subsidiary***CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(in thousands - unaudited)

Three months ended March 31,

	2014			2013		
	Before	Tax	Net of	Before	Tax	Net of
	tax	expense	tax	tax	expense	tax
	amount	(benefit)	amount	amount	(benefit)	amount
Net income	\$2,993	\$ 697	\$ 2,296	\$3,141	\$ 733	\$ 2,408
Other comprehensive income:						
Net unrealized holding gains on securities:						
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	3,297	1,121	2,176	(1,060)	(360)	(700)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(622)	(212)	(410)	(423)	(144)	(279)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,675	909	1,766	(1,483)	(504)	(979)
Total comprehensive income	\$5,668	\$ 1,606	\$ 4,062	\$1,658	\$ 229	\$ 1,429

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

*QNB Corp. and Subsidiary***CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

(unaudited) (in thousands, except share and per share data)	Number of Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated		Total
					Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	
Balance, December 31, 2013	3,271,658	\$ 2,148	\$13,747	\$ 65,618	\$ (3,412)	\$ (2,476)	\$75,625
Net income		-	-	2,296	-	-	2,296
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-	1,766	-	1,766
Cash dividends declared (\$0.28 per share)		-	-	(918)	-	-	(918)
Stock issued in connection with dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan	7,534	5	182	-	-	-	187
Stock issued for options exercised	4,994	3	22	-	-	-	25
Tax benefit of stock options exercised		-	10	-	-	-	10
Stock-based compensation expense		-	19	-	-	-	19
Balance, March 31, 2014	3,284,186	\$ 2,156	\$13,980	\$ 66,996	\$ (1,646)	\$ (2,476)	\$79,010

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

*QNB Corp. and Subsidiary***CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	(in thousands, unaudited)	
Three months ended March 31,	2014	2013
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$2,296	\$2,408
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	275	275
Net gain on investment securities available-for-sale	(622)	(423)
Net gain on sale of repossessed assets	-	(5)
Net gain on sale of loans	(7)	(225)
Proceeds from sales of residential mortgages held-for-sale	131	6,575
Origination of residential mortgages held-for-sale	(124)	(5,238)
Income on bank-owned life insurance	(72)	(74)
Stock-based compensation expense	19	6
Deferred income tax provision	47	180
Net change in trading securities	(4,485)	-
Net increase in income taxes payable	539	451
Net increase in accrued interest receivable	(23)	(142)
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights and change in valuation allowance	11	-
Net amortization of premiums and discounts on investment securities	564	520
Net decrease in accrued interest payable	(18)	(40)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(598)	2,891
Decrease in other liabilities	(152)	(387)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(2,219)	6,772
Investing Activities		
Proceeds from payments, maturities and calls of investment securities available-for-sale	28,246	34,442
Proceeds from the sale of investment securities available-for-sale	12,581	4,097
Purchases of investment securities available-for-sale	(8,876)	(33,360)
Proceeds from redemption of investment in restricted bank stock	803	328
Purchase of restricted bank stock	(803)	-
Net increase in loans	(20,246)	(126)
Net purchases of premises and equipment	(216)	(986)
Proceeds from sales of repossessed assets	-	50
Net cash provided by investing activities	11,489	4,445
Financing Activities		
Net increase (decrease) in non-interest bearing deposits	4,042	(1,545)
Net decrease in interest-bearing deposits	(4,340)	(279)
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(2,221)	(3,615)
Repayments of long-term debt	-	(3)
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	10	2
Cash dividends paid, net of reinvestment	(821)	(778)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	115	168
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,215)	(6,050)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,055	5,167

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	16,286	15,453
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$22,341	\$20,620

Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures

Interest paid	\$1,152	\$1,384
Income taxes paid	100	100
Non-cash transactions:		
Transfer of loans to repossessed assets or other real estate owned	-	36
Unsettled trades to purchase securities	-	3,558

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of QNB Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, QNB Bank (the “Bank”). The consolidated entity is referred to herein as “QNB” or the “Company”. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in QNB's 2013 Annual Report incorporated in the Form 10-K. Operating results for the three month period ended March 31, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2014.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the interim period and are of a normal and recurring nature.

For comparative purposes, prior year’s consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the report classifications of the current year. The reclassifications had no effect on net income.

Tabular information, other than share and per share data, is presented in thousands of dollars.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the dates of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

The Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date of March 31, 2014, for items that should potentially be recognized or disclosed in these financial statements.

2. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-04 – *Receivables - Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40): Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure*. The ASU clarifies that an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and a creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan, upon either (1) the creditor obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure or (2) the borrower conveying all interest in the residential real estate property to the creditor to satisfy that loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. Additionally, the amendments require interim and annual disclosure of both (1) the amount of foreclosed residential real estate property held by the creditor and (2) the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that are in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction. The objective of this ASU is to promote uniformity in practice on this topic. The amendment is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2014. QNB does not anticipate the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on its financial statements but will result in expanded disclosures.

3. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

QNB sponsors stock-based compensation plans, administered by a Board Committee, under which both qualified and non-qualified stock options may be granted periodically to certain employees. Compensation cost has been measured using the fair value of an award on the grant date and is recognized over the service period, which is usually the vesting period.

Stock-based compensation expense was approximately \$19,000 and \$6,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of March 31, 2014, there was approximately \$133,000 of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based compensation award grants that is expected to be recognized over the next 34 months.

Options are granted to certain employees at prices equal to the market value of the stock on the date the options are granted. The 1998 Plan authorized the issuance of 220,500 shares. The time period during which any option is exercisable under the Plan is determined by the Committee but shall not commence before the expiration of six

months after the date of grant or continue beyond the expiration of ten years after the date the option is awarded. The granted options vest ratably over a three-year period. As of March 31, 2014, there were 225,058 options granted, 30,444 options forfeited, 164,814 options exercised and 29,800 options outstanding under this Plan. The 1998 Plan expired on March 10, 2008.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****3. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)**

The 2005 Plan authorizes the issuance of 200,000 shares. The terms of the 2005 Plan are identical to the 1998 Plan, except options expire five years after the grant date. As of March 31, 2014, there were 163,200 options granted, 45,000 options forfeited, 24,700 options exercised, and 93,500 options outstanding under this Plan. The 2005 Plan expires March 15, 2015.

The fair value of each option is amortized into compensation expense on a straight-line basis between the grant date for the option and each vesting date. QNB estimated the fair value of stock options on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The model requires the use of numerous assumptions, many of which are highly subjective in nature.

The following assumptions were used in the option pricing model in determining the fair value of options granted during the period:

Three months ended March 31,	2014	2013
Risk free interest rate	0.69 %	0.35 %
Dividend yield	4.28	4.26
Volatility	28.12	34.10
Expected life (years)	5.00	5.00

The risk-free interest rate was selected based upon yields of U.S. Treasury issues with a term approximating the expected life of the option being valued. Historical information was the primary basis for the selection of the expected dividend yield, expected volatility and expected lives of the options.

The fair market value of options granted in the first three months of 2014 and 2013 was \$3.81 and \$4.52, respectively.

Stock option activity during the three months ended March 31, 2014 is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term (in years)	Aggregate intrinsic value
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	115,800	23.51		
Granted	20,000	25.16		
Exercised	(12,500)	17.26		
Forfeited	-	-		
Outstanding at March 31, 2014	123,300	\$ 24.41	2.36	\$ 576
Exercisable at March 31, 2014	61,500	\$ 25.61	0.94	\$ 287

4. SHARE REPURCHASE PLAN

The Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 100,000 shares of its common stock in open market or privately negotiated transactions. The repurchase authorization does not bear a termination date. There were no shares repurchased during the three months ended March 31, 2014. As of March 31, 2014, 57,883 shares were repurchased under this authorization at an average price of \$16.97 and a total cost of \$982,000.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****5. EARNINGS PER SHARE**

The following sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

Three months ended March 31,	2014	2013
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share - net income	\$2,296	\$2,408
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted average shares outstanding	3,275,961	3,232,109
Effect of dilutive securities - employee stock options	11,108	9,919
Denominator for diluted earnings per share - adjusted weighted average shares outstanding	3,287,069	3,242,028
Earnings per share - basic	\$0.70	\$0.75
Earnings per share - diluted	\$0.70	\$0.74

There were 69,800 and 52,300 stock options that were anti-dilutive for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These stock options were not included in the above calculation.

6. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following shows the components of accumulated other comprehensive income at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2014	2013
Unrealized net holding losses on available-for-sale securities	\$(1,733)	\$(4,281)
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities for which a portion of an other-than-temporary impairment loss has been recognized in earnings	(762)	(889)

Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,495)	(5,170)
Tax effect	849	1,758
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	\$(1,646)	\$ (3,412)

The following table presents amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2014:

Details about accumulated other comprehensive income	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	Affected line item in the statement of income
Unrealized net holding gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ 622	Net gain on sale of investment securities
Tax effect	(212)	)Provision for income taxes
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ 410	Net of tax

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES**

QNB engages in trading activities for its own account. Securities that are held principally for resale in the near term are recorded in the trading account at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in non-interest income. There were net losses of \$17,000 included in net gains on trading activity related to trading securities still held at March 31, 2014. Interest and dividends are included in interest income.

There were no trading securities held by QNB at December 31, 2013. Trading securities, at fair value, at March 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Fair
March 31, 2014	
	value
State and municipal securities	\$4,485

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment securities available-for-sale at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	Fair	Gross	Gross	Amortized
	value	unrealized	unrealized	cost
		holding	holding	
		gains	losses	
March 31, 2014				
U.S. Government agency	\$62,094	\$ 183	\$ (1,115)	\$ 63,026
State and municipal	80,235	1,282	(831)	79,784
U.S. Government agencies and sponsored enterprises (GSEs):				

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Mortgage-backed	129,762	1,520	(1,654)	129,896
Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	72,330	503	(1,870)	73,697
Pooled trust preferred	2,238	120	(1,401)	3,519
Corporate debt	6,050	44	(3)	6,009
Equity	6,743	754	(27)	6,016
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$359,452	\$ 4,406	\$ (6,901)	\$ 361,947

December 31, 2013	Fair value	Gross	Gross	Amortized cost
		unrealized holding gains	unrealized holding losses	
U.S. Government agency	\$71,639	\$ 195	\$ (1,702)	\$ 73,146
State and municipal	87,199	1,023	(1,627)	87,803
U.S. Government agencies and sponsored enterprises (GSEs):				
Mortgage-backed	139,723	1,436	(2,361)	140,648
Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	75,394	556	(2,334)	77,172
Pooled trust preferred	2,069	85	(1,535)	3,519
Corporate debt	6,021	24	(13)	6,010
Equity	6,625	1,127	(44)	5,542
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$388,670	\$ 4,446	\$ (9,616)	\$ 393,840

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)**

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities available-for-sale by contractual maturity at March 31, 2014 are shown in the following table. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities are assigned to categories based on contractual maturity except for mortgage-backed securities and CMOs which are based on the estimated average life of these securities and municipal securities that have been pre-refunded.

March 31, 2014	Fair value	Amortized cost
Due in one year or less	\$9,383	\$ 9,249
Due after one year through five years	198,407	198,220
Due after five years through ten years	111,505	113,870
Due after ten years	33,414	34,592
Equity securities	6,743	6,016
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$359,452	\$ 361,947

Proceeds from sales of investment securities available-for-sale were approximately \$12,581,000 and \$ 4,097,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, investment securities available-for-sale totaling approximately \$192,485,000 and \$207,868,000, respectively, were pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements and deposits of public funds.

The following table presents information related to the Company's gains and losses on the sales of equity and debt securities, and losses recognized for the other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") of these investments. Gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are computed on the specific identification method and included in non-interest income. Gross realized losses on equity and debt securities are net of other-than-temporary impairment charges:

	Three months ended March 31, 2014			Three months ended March 31, 2013					
	Gross realized gains	Gross dealized losses	Other-than- temporary impairment losses	Net gains	Gross realized gains	Gross dealized losses	Other-than- temporary impairment losses	Net gains	
Equity securities	\$590	-	\$ -	\$ 590	\$262	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 262	
Debt securities	63	\$ (31)	-	32	161	-	-	161	
Total	\$653	\$ (31)	\$ -	\$ 622	\$423	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 423	

The tax expense applicable to the net realized gains for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 amounted to approximately \$211,000 and \$144,000 respectively.

QNB recognizes OTTI for debt securities classified as available-for-sale in accordance with FASB ASC 320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities*, which requires that we assess whether we intend to sell or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell a security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit losses. For debt securities that are considered other-than-temporarily impaired and that we do not intend to sell and will not be required to sell prior to recovery of our amortized cost basis, the amount of the impairment is separated into the amount that is credit related (credit loss component) and the amount due to all other factors. The credit loss component is recognized in earnings and is the difference between the security's amortized cost basis and the present value of its expected future cash flows discounted at the security's effective yield. The remaining difference between the security's fair value and the present value of future expected cash flows is due to factors that are not credit related and, therefore, is not required to be recognized as a loss in the income statement, but is recognized in other comprehensive income. For equity securities, once a decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary, the value of the equity security is reduced to fair value and a corresponding charge to earnings is recognized. QNB believes that we will fully collect the carrying value of securities on which we have recorded a non-credit related impairment in other comprehensive income.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)**

The following table presents a rollforward of the credit loss component recognized in earnings. The credit loss component of the amortized cost represents the difference between the present value of expected future cash flows and the amortized cost basis of the security prior to considering credit losses. The beginning balance represents the credit loss component for debt securities for which OTTI occurred prior to the beginning of the year. Credit-impaired debt securities must be presented in two components based upon whether the current period is the first time the debt security was credit-impaired (initial credit impairment) or is not the first time the debt security was credit-impaired (subsequent credit impairments). No credit impairments were recognized during the first quarter of 2014 or 2013.

The following table presents a summary of the cumulative credit-related other-than-temporary impairment charges recognized as components of earnings for debt securities still held by QNB:

Three months ended March 31,	2014	2013
Balance, beginning of period	\$1,271	\$1,271
Reductions: gain on payoff	-	-
Additions:		
Initial credit impairments	-	-
Subsequent credit impairments	-	-
Balance, end of period	\$1,271	\$1,271

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment securities held-to-maturity at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013			
Amortized	Gross	Fair	Amortized	Gross	Fair	
cost	unrealized	unrealized	cost	unrealized	unrealized	value

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	holding	holding		holding	holding		holding	holding
	gains	losses		gains	losses		gains	losses
State and municipal securities	\$146	\$ 15	-	\$161	\$146	\$ 16	-	\$162

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities held-to-maturity by contractual maturity at March 31, 2014 are shown in the following table. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

March 31, 2014	Fair value	Amortized cost
Due in one year or less	-	-
Due after one year through five years	\$ 161	\$ 146
Due after five years through ten years	-	-
Due after ten years	-	-
Total investment securities held-to-maturity	\$ 161	\$ 146

There were no sales of investment securities classified as held-to-maturity during the three months ended March 31, 2014 or 2013.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

The following table indicates the length of time individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

March 31, 2014

	No. of securities	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
		Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
U.S. Government agency	39	\$46,532	\$ (1,011)	\$ 1,894	\$ (104)	\$48,426	\$ (1,115)
State and municipal	69	24,514	(641)	5,441	(190)	29,955	(831)
U.S. Government agencies and sponsored enterprises (GSEs):							
Mortgage-backed	42	56,621	(1,560)	1,893	(94)	58,514	(1,654)
Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	41	23,271	(633)	26,007	(1,237)	49,278	(1,870)
Pooled trust preferred	5	-	-	1,816	(1,401)	1,816	(1,401)
Corporate debt	2	1,999	(3)	-	-	1,999	(3)
Equity	4	735	(27)	-	-	735	(27)
Total	202	\$153,672	\$ (3,875)	\$37,051	\$ (3,026)	\$190,723	\$ (6,901)

December 31, 2013

	No. of securities	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
		Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
U.S. Government agency	44	\$54,563	\$ (1,548)	\$ 2,846	\$ (154)	\$57,409	\$ (1,702)
State and municipal	87	33,750	(1,379)	4,288	(248)	38,038	(1,627)
U.S. Government agencies and sponsored enterprises (GSEs):							
Mortgage-backed	54	75,720	(2,238)	1,884	(123)	77,604	(2,361)
	45	33,622	(1,413)	18,567	(921)	52,189	(2,334)

Collateralized mortgage obligations
(CMOs)

Pooled trust preferred	5	-	-	1,683	(1,535)	1,683	(1,535)
Corporate debt	2	1,987	(13)	-	-	1,987	(13)
Equity	3	394	(24)	136	(20)	530	(44)
Total	240	\$200,036	\$ (6,615)	\$ 29,404	\$ (3,001)	\$229,440	\$ (9,616)

Management evaluates debt securities, which are comprised of U.S. Government agencies, state and municipalities, mortgage-backed securities, CMOs and corporate debt securities, for other-than-temporary impairment and considers the current economic conditions, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, interest rates and the bond rating of each security. The unrealized losses at March 31, 2014 in U.S. Government securities, state and municipal securities, mortgage-backed securities, CMOs and corporate debt securities are primarily the result of interest rate fluctuations. If held to maturity, these bonds will mature at par, and QNB will not realize a loss. The Company has the intent to hold the securities and does not believe it will be required to sell the securities before recovery occurs.

QNB holds seven pooled trust preferred securities as of March 31, 2014. These securities have a total amortized cost of approximately \$3,519,000 and a fair value of \$2,238,000. Five of the seven securities have been in an unrealized loss position for more than twelve months. All of the pooled trust preferred securities are available-for-sale securities and are carried at fair value.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

The following table provides additional information related to pooled trust preferred securities (PreTSLs) as of March 31, 2014:

Deal	Class	Book value	Fair value	Unreal-ized gains (losses)	Realized Total		Moody's /Fitch ratings	Current number of performing insurance banks	Current number of performing and defaults as a % of total collateral	Total performing collateral as a % of outstanding bonds	
					OTTI credit loss (YTD 2014)	OTTI credit loss					
PreTSL IV	Mezzanine*	\$243	\$202	\$ (41)	\$ -	\$ (1)	B1/B	5	-	18.0 %	139.8 %
PreTSL V	Mezzanine*	-	-	-	-	(118)	C/D	-	-	100.0	12.7
PreTSL XVII	Mezzanine	752	456	(296)	-	(222)	C/C	32	5	29.1	84.2
PreTSL XIX	Mezzanine	988	469	(519)	-	-	C/C	38	12	20.3	85.7
PreTSL XXV	Mezzanine	766	379	(387)	-	(222)	C/C	45	6	29.3	86.1
PreTSL XXVI	Mezzanine	469	310	(159)	-	(270)	C/C	40	7	29.0	86.0
PreTSL XXVI	Mezzanine	301	422	121	-	(438)	C/C	40	7	29.0	86.0
		\$3,519	\$2,238	\$ (1,281)	\$ -	\$ (1,271)					

Mezzanine* - only class of bonds still outstanding (represents the senior-most obligation of the trust)

On December 10, 2013, Federal Banking Regulators issued final rules regarding implementation of Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act ("the Volcker rule") which stated that "a banking entity may not, as principal, directly or indirectly,

acquire or retain any ownership interest in or sponsor a covered fund". The interpretation of the final rules indicated that a very high percentage of pooled trust preferred securities would be considered "covered funds". The rules also required that banks dispose of their covered funds by July 21, 2015, subject to a regulatory extension of up to five years. This would have triggered accounting requirements to record pooled trust preferred securities to fair value through the income statement. As a result of this regulation there were some trades of pooled trust preferred securities during December of 2013. On January 14, 2014, Regulators released a final interim rule authorizing retention of pooled trust preferred securities backed primarily by bank-issued trust preferred securities which included the PreTSLs held by QNB. Due to the uncertainty invoked between the original release of the Volcker Rule and the final interim rule, there was a noticeable increase in trading activity. However, we believe most of these trades occurred under distress and do not represent trades made in an orderly market. Despite the trades that took place as discussed previously, the market for these securities at March 31, 2014 was not active and markets for similar securities also are not active. The inactivity was evidenced first by a significant widening of the bid-ask spread in the brokered markets in which pooled trust preferred securities trade and then by a significant decrease in the volume of trades relative to historical levels. The new issue market is also inactive and the market values for these securities are depressed relative to historical levels. Lack of liquidity in the market for trust preferred collateralized debt obligations, credit rating downgrades and market uncertainties related to the financial industry are all factors contributing to the temporary impairment of these securities. Although these securities are classified as available-for-sale, the Company has the intent to hold the securities and does not believe it will be required to sell the securities before recovery occurs. As illustrated in the previous table, these securities are comprised mainly of securities issued by banks, and to a lesser degree, insurance companies. QNB owns the mezzanine tranches of these securities, except for PreTSL IV and V which represent the senior-most obligation of the trust.

On a quarterly basis we evaluate our debt securities for OTTI, which involves the use of a third-party valuation firm to assist management with the valuation. When evaluating these investments a credit-related portion and a non-credit related portion of OTTI are determined. The credit related portion is recognized in earnings and represents the expected shortfall in future cash flows. The non-credit related portion is recognized in other comprehensive income and represents the difference between the book value and the fair value of the security less any current quarter credit related impairment. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, no other-than-temporary impairment charges representing credit impairment were recognized on our pooled trust preferred collateralized debt obligations. A discounted cash flow analysis provides the best estimate of credit related OTTI for these securities. Additional information related to this analysis follows:

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(Unaudited)

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

All of the pooled trust preferred collateralized debt obligations held by QNB are rated lower than AA and are measured for OTTI within the scope of ASC 325 (formerly known as EITF 99-20), *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets, and Amendments to the Impairment Guidance of EITF Issue No. 99-20* (formerly known as EITF 99-20-1). QNB performs a discounted cash flow analysis on all of its impaired debt securities to determine if the amortized cost basis of an impaired security will be recovered. In determining whether a credit loss exists, QNB uses its best estimate of the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security and discounts them at the effective yield implicit in the security at the date of acquisition or the prospective yield for those securities with prior OTTI charges. The discounted cash flow analysis is considered to be the primary evidence when determining whether credit related other-than-temporary impairment exists.

Results of a discounted cash flow test are significantly affected by other variables such as the estimate of future cash flows (including prepayments), credit worthiness of the underlying banks and insurance companies and determination of probability and severity of default of the underlying collateral. The following provides additional information for each of these variables:

Estimate of Future Cash Flows – Cash flows are constructed in an INTEXcalc valuation model. INTEX is a proprietary cash flow model recognized as the industry standard for analyzing all types of structured debt products. It includes each deal's structural features updated with trustee information, including asset-by-asset detail, as it becomes available. The modeled cash flows are then used to determine if all the scheduled principal and interest payments of the investments will be returned. For purposes of the cash flow analysis, relatively modest rates of prepayment of 1% were forecasted. In addition to the base prepayment assumption, due to the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act additional prepayment analysis was performed. First, trust preferred securities issued by banks with more than \$15 billion in total assets at December 31, 2009 were identified. The current credit rating of these institutions was reviewed and it was assumed that any issuer with an investment grade credit rating would prepay their issuance as soon as possible, or July 1, 2015 for bank holding company subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations that have relied on Supervision and Regulation Letter SR-01-1. For those institutions rated below investment grade the holding companies' approximate cost of long-term funding given their rating and marketplace interest rate was estimated. The following assumption was made; any holding company that could refinance for a cost savings of more than 2% will refinance and will do so as soon as possible, or July 1, 2015. Finally, for issuers not impacted by the Tier 1 regulatory capital legislation enacted by the Dodd-Frank Act, the issuers that have shown a recent history of prepayment of both floating rate and fixed rate issues were identified and it was assumed these issuers will prepay as soon as possible.

Credit Analysis – A quarterly credit evaluation is performed for the companies comprising the collateral across the various pooled trust preferred securities. This credit evaluation considers any available evidence and focuses on capitalization, asset quality, profitability, liquidity, stock price performance, whether the institution has received TARP funding and whether the institution has shown the ability to generate additional capital either internally or externally.

Probability of Default – A near-term probability of default is determined for each issuer based on its financial condition and is used to calculate the expected impact of future deferrals and defaults on the expected cash flows. Each issuer in the collateral pool is assigned a near-term probability of default based on individual performance and financial characteristics. Various studies suggest that the rate of bank failures between 1934 and 2008 were approximately 0.36%. Thus, in addition to the specific bank default assumptions used for the near term, future defaults on the individual banks in the analysis for 2015 and beyond the rate used is calculated based on using the above mentioned thirty-six basis points and factoring that number based on a comparison of key financial ratios of active individual issuers without a short-term probability of default compared to all FDIC insured banks.

Severity of Loss – In addition to the probability of default discussed above, a severity of loss (projected recovery) is determined in all cases. In the current analysis, the severity of loss ranges from 0% to 100% depending on the estimated credit worthiness of the individual issuer. Based on information from various published studies, a 95% severity of loss was utilized for defaults projected in 2015 and thereafter.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

In addition to the above factors, the evaluation of impairment also includes a stress test analysis which provides an estimate of future risk for each tranche. This stressed breakpoint is then compared to the level of assets with credit concerns in each tranche. This comparison allows management to identify those pools that are at a greater risk for a future adverse change in cash flows so the asset quality in those pools can be monitored more closely for potential deterioration of credit quality.

Based upon the analysis performed by management as of March 31, 2014, it is probable that we will collect all contractual principal and interest payments on one of our seven pooled trust preferred securities, PreTSL XIX. The expected principal shortfall on the remaining pooled trust preferred securities resulted in credit related other-than-temporary impairment charges in previous years. All of these pooled trust preferred securities held by QNB could be subject to additional writedowns in the future if additional deferrals and defaults occur.

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off are stated at the principal amount outstanding, net of deferred loan fees and costs. Interest income is accrued on the principal amount outstanding. Loan origination and commitment fees and related direct costs are deferred and amortized to income over the term of the respective loan and loan commitment period as a yield adjustment.

Loans held-for-sale consists of residential mortgage loans that are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recognized through a valuation allowance charged to income. Gains and losses on residential mortgages held-for-sale are included in non-interest income.

QNB maintains an allowance for loan losses, which is intended to absorb probable known and inherent losses in the outstanding loan portfolio. The allowance is reduced by actual credit losses and is increased by the provision for loan losses and recoveries of previous losses. The provisions for loan losses are charged to earnings to bring the total allowance for loan losses to a level considered necessary by management.

The allowance for loan losses is based on management's continuing review and evaluation of the loan portfolio. The level of the allowance is determined by assigning specific reserves to individually identified problem credits and general reserves to all other loans. For such loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The portion of the allowance that is allocated to internally criticized and non-accrual loans is determined by estimating the inherent loss on each credit after giving consideration to the value of underlying collateral. The general component covers pools of loans by loan class including commercial loans not considered impaired, as well as smaller balance homogeneous loans, such as residential real estate, home equity and other consumer loans. These pools of loans are evaluated for loss exposure based upon historical loss rates. These loss rates are based on a three year history of charge-offs and are more heavily weighted for recent experience for each of these categories of loans, adjusted for qualitative factors. These qualitative risk factors include:

1. Lending policies and procedures, including underwriting standards and collection, charge-off and recovery practices.
2. Effect of external factors, such as legal and regulatory requirements.
3. National, regional, and local economic and business conditions as well as the condition of various market segments, including the value of underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans.
4. Nature and volume of the portfolio including growth.
5. Experience, ability, and depth of lending management and staff.
6. Volume and severity of past due, classified and nonaccrual loans.
7. Quality of the Company's loan review system, and the degree of oversight by the Company's Board of Directors.
8. Existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Each factor is assigned a value to reflect improving, stable or declining conditions based on management's best judgment using relevant information available at the time of the evaluation.

An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

Management emphasizes loan quality and close monitoring of potential problem credits. Credit risk identification and review processes are utilized in order to assess and monitor the degree of risk in the loan portfolio. QNB's lending and credit administration staff are charged with reviewing the loan portfolio and identifying changes in the economy or in a borrower's circumstances which may affect the ability to repay debt or the value of pledged collateral. A loan classification and review system exists that identifies those loans with a higher than normal risk of uncollectibility. Each commercial loan is assigned a grade based upon an assessment of the borrower's financial capacity to service the debt and the presence and value of collateral for the loan. An independent loan review group tests risk assessments and evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Management meets monthly to review the credit quality of the loan portfolio and quarterly to review the allowance for loan losses.

In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review QNB's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require QNB to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments using information available to them at the time of their examination.

Management believes that it uses the best information available to make determinations about the adequacy of the allowance and that it has established its existing allowance for loan losses in accordance with GAAP. If circumstances differ substantially from the assumptions used in making determinations, future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary and results of operations could be affected. Because future events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, there can be no assurance that increases to the allowance will not be necessary should the quality of any loans deteriorate as a result of the factors discussed above.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)**

Major classes of loans are as follows:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Commercial:		
Commercial and industrial	\$ 117,527	\$ 111,339
Construction	16,635	15,929
Secured by commercial real estate	191,228	190,602
Secured by residential real estate	47,905	47,672
State and political subdivisions	45,069	33,773
Loans to depository institutions	750	1,250
Indirect lease financing	8,093	8,364
Retail:		
1-4 family residential mortgages	31,493	29,730
Home equity loans and lines	59,594	59,977
Consumer	3,544	3,116
Total loans	521,838	501,752
Net unearned costs (fees)	18	(36)
Loans receivable	\$ 521,856	\$ 501,716

Loans secured by commercial real estate include all loans collateralized at least in part by commercial real estate. These loans may not be for the expressed purpose of conducting commercial real estate transactions.

Overdrafts are reclassified as loans and are included in consumer loans above and total loans on the balance sheet. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, overdrafts were approximately \$113,000 and \$138,000, respectively.

QNB generally lends in its trade area which is comprised of Quakertown and the surrounding communities. To a large extent, QNB makes loans collateralized at least in part by real estate. Its lending activities could be affected by changes in the general economy, the regional economy, or real estate values. Other than disclosed in the table above,

at March 31, 2014, there were no concentrations of loans exceeding 10% of total loans.

The Company engages in a variety of lending activities, including commercial, residential real estate and consumer transactions. The Company focuses its lending activities on individuals, professionals and small to medium sized businesses. Risks associated with lending activities include economic conditions and changes in interest rates, which can adversely impact both the ability of borrowers to repay their loans and the value of the associated collateral.

Commercial and industrial loans, commercial real estate loans, construction loans and residential real estate loans with a business purpose are generally perceived as having more risk of default than residential real estate loans with a personal purpose and consumer loans. These types of loans involve larger loan balances to a single borrower or groups of related borrowers and are more susceptible to a risk of loss during a downturn in the business cycle. These loans may involve greater risk because the availability of funds to repay these loans depends on the successful operation of the borrower's business. The assets financed are used within the business for its ongoing operation. Repayment of these kinds of loans generally comes from the cash flow of the business or the ongoing conversions of assets, such as accounts receivable and inventory, to cash. Typical collateral for commercial and industrial loans includes the borrower's accounts receivable, inventory and machinery and equipment. Commercial real estate and residential real estate loans secured for a business purpose are originated primarily within the eastern Pennsylvania market area at conservative loan-to-value ratios and often backed by the individual guarantees of the borrowers or owners. Repayment of this kind of loan is dependent upon either the ongoing cash flow of the borrowing entity or the resale of or lease of the subject property. Commercial real estate loans may be affected to a greater extent than residential loans by adverse conditions in real estate markets or the economy because commercial real estate borrowers' ability to repay their loans depends on successful development of their properties, as well as the factors affecting residential real estate borrowers.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Loans to state and political subdivisions are tax-exempt or taxable loans to municipalities, school districts and housing and industrial development authorities. These loans can be general obligations of the municipality or school district repaid through their taxing authority, revenue obligations repaid through the income generated by the operations of the authority, such as a water or sewer authority, or loans issued to a housing and industrial development agency, for which a private corporation is responsible for payments on the loans.

Loans to depository institutions consist of a loan to a commercial bank in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. This loan is secured by shares of common stock of the borrowing institution.

Indirect lease financing receivables represent loans to small businesses that are collateralized by equipment. These loans tend to have higher risk characteristics but generally provide higher rates of return. These loans are originated by a third party and purchased by QNB based on criteria specified by QNB. The criteria include minimum credit scores of the borrower, term of the lease, type and age of equipment financed and geographic area. The geographic area primarily represents states contiguous to Pennsylvania. QNB is not the lessor and does not service these loans.

The Company originates fixed-rate and adjustable-rate real estate-residential mortgage loans for personal purposes that are secured by first liens on the underlying 1-4 family residential properties. Credit risk exposure in this area of lending is minimized by the evaluation of the credit worthiness of the borrower, including debt-to-income ratios, credit scores and adherence to underwriting policies that emphasize conservative loan-to-value ratios of generally no more than 80%. Residential mortgage loans granted in excess of the 80% loan-to-value ratio criterion are generally insured by private mortgage insurance.

The real estate-home equity portfolio consists of fixed-rate home equity loans and variable-rate home equity lines of credit. Risks associated with loans secured by residential properties are generally lower than commercial loans and include general economic risks, such as the strength of the job market, employment stability and the strength of the housing market. Since most loans are secured by a primary or secondary residence, the borrower's continued employment is the greatest risk to repayment.

The Company offers a variety of loans to individuals for personal and household purposes. Consumer loans are generally considered to have greater risk than first or second mortgages on real estate because they may be unsecured, or, if they are secured, the value of the collateral may be difficult to assess and is more likely to decrease in value than real estate. Credit risk in this portfolio is controlled by conservative underwriting standards that consider debt-to-income levels and the creditworthiness of the borrower and, if secured, collateral values.

The Company employs an eight (8) grade risk rating system related to the credit quality of commercial loans, loans to state and political subdivisions and indirect lease financing of which the first four categories are pass categories (credits not adversely rated). The following is a description of the internal risk ratings and the likelihood of loss related to each risk rating.

- 1 - Excellent - no apparent risk
- 2 - Good - minimal risk
- 3 - Acceptable - average risk
- 4 - Watch List - greater than average risk
- 5 - Special Mention - potential weaknesses
- 6 - Substandard - well defined weaknesses

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)**

7 - Doubtful - full collection unlikely

8 - Loss - considered uncollectible

The Company maintains a loan review system, which allows for a periodic review of our loan portfolio and the early identification of potential problem loans. Each loan officer assigns a rating to all loans in the portfolio at the time the loan is originated. Loans with risk ratings of one through three are reviewed annually based on the borrower's fiscal year. Loans with risk ratings of four are reviewed every six to twelve months based on the dollar amount of the relationship with the borrower. Loans with risk ratings of five through eight are reviewed at least quarterly, and as often as monthly, at management's discretion. The Company also utilizes an outside loan review firm to review the portfolio on a semi-annual basis to provide the Board of Directors and senior management an independent review of the Bank's loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. These reviews are designed to recognize deteriorating credits in their earliest stages in an effort to reduce and control risk in the lending function as well as identifying potential shifts in the quality of the loan portfolio. The examinations by the outside loan review firm include the review of lending activities with respect to underwriting and processing new loans, monitoring the risk of existing loans and to provide timely follow-up and corrective action for loans showing signs of deterioration in quality. In addition, the outside firm reviews the methodology for the allowance for loan losses to determine compliance to policy and regulatory guidance.

The following tables present the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aggregate pass rating and the classified ratings of special mention, substandard and doubtful within the Company's internal risk rating system as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

March 31, 2014	Pass	Special mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$108,225	\$ 55	\$ 9,247	\$ -	\$117,527
Construction	14,712	796	1,127	-	16,635
Secured by commercial real estate	164,109	4,158	22,961	-	191,228
Secured by residential real estate	44,186	186	3,533	-	47,905
State and political subdivisions	44,797	-	272	-	45,069

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Loans to depository institutions	750	-	-	-	750
Indirect lease financing	7,948	-	145	-	8,093
	\$384,727	\$ 5,195	\$ 37,285	\$ -	\$427,207

December 31, 2013	Pass	Special mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$100,943	\$ 59	\$ 10,337	\$ -	\$111,339
Construction	13,751	827	1,351	-	15,929
Secured by commercial real estate	163,349	4,199	23,054	-	190,602
Secured by residential real estate	43,854	187	3,631	-	47,672
State and political subdivisions	33,488	-	285	-	33,773
Loans to depository institutions	1,250	-	-	-	1,250
Indirect lease financing	8,199	-	165	-	8,364
	\$364,834	\$ 5,272	\$ 38,823	\$ -	\$408,929

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)**

For retail loans, the Company evaluates credit quality based on the performance of the individual credits. The following tables present the recorded investment in the retail classes of the loan portfolio based on payment activity as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

March 31, 2014	Performing	Non-performing	Total
Retail:			
1-4 family residential mortgages	\$ 31,096	\$ 397	\$31,493
Home equity loans and lines	59,275	319	59,594
Consumer	3,544	-	3,544
	\$ 93,915	\$ 716	\$94,631

December 31, 2013	Performing	Non-performing	Total
Retail:			
1-4 family residential mortgages	\$ 29,329	\$ 401	\$29,730
Home equity loans and lines	59,712	265	59,977
Consumer	3,099	17	3,116
	\$ 92,140	\$ 683	\$92,823

The performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio is also monitored by analyzing the age of the loans receivable as determined by the length of time a recorded payment is past due. The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the past due status as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

March 31, 2014	30-59 days past due	60-89 days past due	90 days or more past	Total past due loans	Current	Total loans receivable
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due

Commercial:

Commercial and industrial	\$1,327	-	-	\$1,327	\$116,200	\$117,527
Construction	-	-	-	-	16,635	16,635
Secured by commercial real estate	1,194	-	\$597	1,791	189,437	191,228
Secured by residential real estate	1,004	-	396	1,400	46,505	47,905
State and political subdivisions	236	-	-	236	44,833	45,069
Loans to depository institutions	-	-	-	-	750	750
Indirect lease financing	367	\$28	10	405	7,688	8,093
Retail:						
1-4 family residential mortgages	308	-	281	589	30,904	31,493
Home equity loans and lines	54	24	145	223	59,371	59,594
Consumer	17	7	-	24	3,520	3,544
	\$4,507	\$59	\$1,429	\$5,995	\$515,843	\$521,838

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

December 31, 2013	30-59 days past due	60-89 days past due	90 days or more past due	Total past due loans	Current	Total loans receivable
Commercial:						
Commercial and industrial	\$112	-	\$17	\$129	\$111,210	\$111,339
Construction	-	-	-	-	15,929	15,929
Secured by commercial real estate	1,126	\$361	255	1,742	188,860	190,602
Secured by residential real estate	1,242	98	105	1,445	46,227	47,672
State and political subdivisions	65	65	-	130	33,643	33,773
Loans to depository institutions	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,250
Indirect lease financing	311	152	-	463	7,901	8,364
Retail:						
1-4 family residential mortgages	752	5	270	1,027	28,703	29,730
Home equity loans and lines	295	2	106	403	59,574	59,977
Consumer	25	5	17	47	3,069	3,116
	\$3,928	\$688	\$770	\$5,386	\$496,366	\$501,752

The following tables disclose the recorded investment in loans receivable that are either on non-accrual status or past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

March 31, 2014	90 days or more past due (still	Non-accrual
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accruing)

Commercial:

Commercial and industrial	\$ -	\$ 3,099
Construction	-	1,097
Secured by commercial real estate	-	2,739
Secured by residential real estate	-	5,146
State and political subdivisions	-	-
Loans to depository institutions	-	-
Indirect lease financing	-	27
Retail:		
1-4 family residential mortgages	-	397
Home equity loans and lines	-	319
Consumer	-	-
	\$ -	\$ 12,824

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

December 31, 2013	90 days or more past due (still accruing)	Non-accrual
Commercial:		
Commercial and industrial	-	\$ 3,956
Construction	-	1,319
Secured by commercial real estate	-	4,630
Secured by residential real estate	-	2,829
State and political subdivisions	-	-
Loans to depository institutions	-	-
Indirect lease financing	-	37
Retail:		
1-4 family residential mortgages	-	401
Home equity loans and lines	-	265
Consumer	\$ 1	16
	\$ 1	\$ 13,453

Activity in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

Three months ended March 31, 2014	Balance, beginning of period	Provision for (credit to) loan losses	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Balance, end of period
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Commercial:						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 2,044	\$ 274	\$ (17) \$ 7		\$ 2,308
Construction	439	(48) -	-		391
Secured by commercial real estate	2,898	(141	) -	-		2,757
Secured by residential real estate	1,632	(170	) (1	) 4		1,465
State and political subdivisions	186	107	-	-		293
Loans to depository institutions	4	(1	) -	-		3
Indirect lease financing	103	5	(6	) 4		106
Retail:						
1-4 family residential mortgages	303	11	-	-		314
Home equity loans and lines	583	87	(87	) 19		602
Consumer	64	28	(43	) 14		63
Unallocated	669	(152	) N/A	N/A		517
	\$ 8,925	\$ -	\$ (154	) \$ 48		\$ 8,819

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Three months ended March 31, 2013	Balance, beginning of period	Provision for (credit to) loan losses	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Balance, end of period
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 2,505	\$ (198)	-	\$ 7	\$ 2,314
Construction	209	21	-	-	230
Secured by commercial real estate	3,795	78	-	-	3,873
Secured by residential real estate	1,230	252	\$ (336)	-	1,146
State and political subdivisions	260	(3)	-	-	257
Loans to depository institutions	15	(5)	-	-	10
Indirect lease financing	168	2	(1)	10	179
Retail:					
1-4 family residential mortgages	324	(24)	-	-	300
Home equity loans and lines	582	224	(93)	1	714
Consumer	27	11	(21)	12	29
Unallocated	657	(358)	N/A	N/A	299
	\$ 9,772	\$ -	\$ (451)	\$ 30	\$ 9,351

As previously discussed, the Company maintains a loan review system, which includes a continuous review of the loan portfolio by internal and external parties to aid in the early identification of potential impaired loans. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for commercial loans, loans to state and political subdivisions and indirect lease financing loans by using either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's

effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer and residential mortgage loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are part of a larger relationship that is impaired, or are classified as a troubled debt restructuring.

An allowance for loan losses is established for an impaired loan if its carrying value exceeds its estimated fair value. The estimated fair values of the majority of the Company's impaired loans are measured based on the estimated fair value of the loan's collateral.

For commercial loans secured by real estate, estimated fair values are determined primarily through third-party appraisals. When a real estate secured loan becomes impaired, a decision is made regarding whether an updated certified appraisal of the real estate is necessary. This decision is based on various considerations, including the age of the most recent appraisal, the loan-to-value ratio based on the original appraisal and the condition of the property. Appraised values are discounted to arrive at the estimated selling price of the collateral, which is considered to be the estimated fair value. The discounts also include estimated costs to sell the property.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

For commercial loans secured by non-real estate collateral, such as accounts receivable, inventory and equipment, estimated fair values are determined based on the borrower's financial statements, inventory reports, accounts receivable agings or equipment appraisals or invoices. Indications of value from these sources are generally discounted based on the age of the financial information or the quality of the assets.

From time to time, QNB may extend, restructure, or otherwise modify the terms of existing loans, on a case-by-case basis, to remain competitive and retain certain customers, as well as assist other customers that may be experiencing financial difficulties. A loan is considered to be a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") loan when the Company grants a concession to the borrower because of the borrower's financial condition that it would not otherwise consider. Such concessions include the reduction of interest rates, forgiveness of principal or interest, or other modifications of interest rates to less than the current market rate for new obligations with similar risk. Loans classified as TDRs are considered non-performing and are also designated as impaired.

The concessions made for TDRs involve lowering the monthly payments on loans through periods of interest only payments, a reduction in interest rate below a market rate or an extension of the term of the loan without a corresponding adjustment to the risk premium reflected in the interest rate, or a combination of these three methods. The restructurings rarely result in the forgiveness of principal or accrued interest. If the borrower has demonstrated performance under the previous terms and our underwriting process shows the borrower has the capacity to continue to perform under the restructured terms, the loan will continue to accrue interest. Non-accruing restructured loans may be returned to accrual status when there has been a sustained period of repayment performance (generally six consecutive months of payments) and both principal and interest are deemed collectible. TDR loans that are in compliance with their modified terms and that yield a market rate may be removed from the TDR status after a period of performance.

Performing TDRs (not reported as non-accrual or past due 90 days or more and still accruing) totaled \$1,936,000 and \$1,960,000 as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Non-performing TDRs totaled \$6,529,000 and \$6,601,000 as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. All TDRs are included in impaired loans.

The following table illustrates the specific reserve for loan losses allocated to loans modified as TDRs. These specific reserves are included in the allowance for loan losses for loans individually evaluated for impairment.

	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Unpaid		Unpaid	
	Related	Related	Related	Related
	principal	allowance	principal	allowance
	balance	balance	balance	balance
TDRs with no specific allowance recorded	\$5,633	-	\$5,647	-
TDRs with an allowance recorded	2,832	\$ 1,484	2,914	\$ 1,395
	\$8,465	\$ 1,484	\$8,561	\$ 1,395

The TDR concession made during the three months ended March 31, 2014 involved a six-month interest only period. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, QNB had commitments of \$1,627,000 and \$1,603,000, respectively, to lend additional funds to customers with loans whose terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings. There were charge-offs of \$1,000 and \$0 resulting from loans modified as TDRs during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following table presents loans by loan class modified as TDRs during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. The pre-modification and post-modification outstanding recorded investments disclosed in the tables below, represent carrying amounts immediately prior to the modification and at March 31, 2014 and 2013.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

Three months ended March 31,	2014		2013		
	Pre-	Post-	Pre-	Post-	
	Number of modification outstanding recorded contracts	modification outstanding recorded investment	Number of modification outstanding recorded contracts	modification outstanding recorded investment	
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	1	\$ 288	\$ 285	-	-
Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	1	\$ 1,822
	1	\$ 288	\$ 285	1	\$ 1,822

There were no loans modified as TDRs within 12 months prior to March 31, 2014 for which there was a payment default (30 days or more past due) during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

The following tables present the balance in the allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 disaggregated on the basis of the Company's impairment method by class of loans receivable along with the balance of loans receivable by class, excluding unearned fees and costs, disaggregated on the basis of the Company's impairment methodology:

	Allowance for Loan Losses		Loans Receivable		
	Balance related to loans individually evaluated for impairment	Balance related to loans collectively evaluated for impairment	Balance	Balance individually evaluated for impairment	Balance collectively evaluated for impairment
March 31, 2014					
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$2,308	\$ 1,153	\$ 1,155	\$117,527	\$ 9,218
					\$ 108,309

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Construction	391	76	315	16,635	1,127	15,508
Secured by commercial real estate	2,757	-	2,757	191,228	12,700	178,528
Secured by residential real estate	1,465	636	829	47,905	2,739	45,166
State and political subdivisions	293	-	293	45,069	-	45,069
Loans to depository institutions	3	-	3	750	-	750
Indirect lease financing	106	1	105	8,093	27	8,066
Retail:						
1-4 family residential mortgages	314	63	251	31,493	515	30,978
Home equity loans and lines	602	70	532	59,594	180	59,414
Consumer	63	-	63	3,544	-	3,544
Unallocated	517	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	\$8,819	\$ 1,999	\$ 6,303	\$521,838	\$ 26,506	\$ 495,332

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

December 31, 2013	Allowance for Loan Losses			Loans Receivable		
	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
	individually	related to	related to	individually	collectively	collectively
	evaluated	loans	loans	evaluated	evaluated	evaluated
	for			for	for	for
	impairment			impairment	impairment	impairment
Commercial:						
Commercial and industrial	\$2,044	\$ 1,106	\$ 938	\$111,339	\$ 10,304	\$ 101,035
Construction	439	121	318	15,929	1,351	14,578
Secured by commercial real estate	2,898	9	2,889	190,602	12,288	178,314
Secured by residential real estate	1,632	639	993	47,672	2,833	44,839
State and political subdivisions	186	-	186	33,773	-	33,773
Loans to depository institutions	4	-	4	1,250	-	1,250
Indirect lease financing	103	3	100	8,364	37	8,327
Retail:						
1-4 family residential mortgages	303	63	240	29,730	522	29,208
Home equity loans and lines	583	70	513	59,977	266	59,711
Consumer	64	11	53	3,116	16	3,100
Unallocated	669	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	\$8,925	\$ 2,022	\$ 6,234	\$501,752	\$ 27,617	\$ 474,135

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

The following tables summarize additional information in regards to impaired loans by loan portfolio class as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

March 31, 2014	Recorded investment (after charge-offs)	Unpaid principal balance	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
<u>With no specific allowance recorded:</u>					
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 7,583	\$ 7,798	\$ -		
Construction	706	942	-		
Secured by commercial real estate	12,700	13,082	-		
Secured by residential real estate	674	719	-		
State and political subdivisions	-	-	-		
Loans to depository institutions	-	-	-		
Indirect lease financing	17	21	-		
Retail:					
1-4 family residential mortgages	244	271	-		
Home equity loans and lines	55	74	-		
Consumer	-	-	-		
	\$ 21,979	\$ 22,907	\$ -		
<u>With an allowance recorded:</u>					
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,635	\$ 1,934	\$ 1,153		
Construction	421	485	76		
Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-		
Secured by residential real estate	2,065	2,228	636		
State and political subdivisions	-	-	-		
Loans to depository institutions	-	-	-		
Indirect lease financing	10	13	1		

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Retail:

1-4 family residential mortgages	271	283	63
Home equity loans and lines	125	150	70
Consumer	-	-	-
	\$ 4,527	\$ 5,093	\$ 1,999

Total:

Commercial:

Commercial and industrial	\$ 9,218	\$ 9,732	\$ 1,153	\$ 10,343	\$ 90
Construction	1,127	1,427	76	1,297	-
Secured by commercial real estate	12,700	13,082	-	12,346	105
Secured by residential real estate	2,739	2,947	636	2,787	-
State and political subdivisions	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to depository institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect lease financing	27	34	1	31	1

Retail:

1-4 family residential mortgages	515	554	63	518	1
Home equity loans and lines	180	224	70	223	-
Consumer	-	-	-	4	-
	\$ 26,506	\$ 28,000	\$ 1,999	\$ 27,549	\$ 197

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

8. LOANS & ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (continued)

December 31, 2013	Recorded investment (after charge-offs)	Unpaid principal balance	Related allowance	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
<u>With no specific allowance recorded:</u>					
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 8,222	\$ 8,417	\$ -		
Construction	916	1,140	-		
Secured by commercial real estate	12,251	12,568	-		
Secured by residential real estate	728	839	-		
State and political subdivisions	-	-	-		
Loans to depository institutions	-	-	-		
Indirect lease financing	13	16	-		
Retail:					
1-4 family residential mortgages	250	274	-		
Home equity loans and lines	135	150	-		
Consumer	-	-	-		
	\$ 22,515	\$ 23,404	\$ -		
<u>With an allowance recorded:</u>					
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,350	\$ 1,106		
Construction	435	493	121		
Secured by commercial real estate	37	37	9		
Secured by residential real estate	2,105	2,248	639		
State and political subdivisions	-	-	-		
Loans to depository institutions	-	-	-		
Indirect lease financing	24	27	3		
Retail:					
1-4 family residential mortgages	272	284	63		
Home equity loans and lines	131	154	70		
Consumer	16	16	11		
	\$ 5,102	\$ 5,609	\$ 2,022		

Total:

Commercial:

Commercial and industrial	\$ 10,304	\$ 10,767	\$ 1,106	\$ 6,732	\$ 34
Construction	1,351	1,633	121	3,179	46
Secured by commercial real estate	12,288	12,605	9	13,765	399
Secured by residential real estate	2,833	3,087	639	3,090	23
State and political subdivisions	-	-	-	1,636	53
Loans to depository institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect lease financing	37	43	3	63	-
Retail:					
1-4 family residential mortgages	522	558	63	495	5
Home equity loans and lines	266	304	70	293	-
Consumer	16	16	11	1	-
	\$ 27,617	\$ 29,013	\$ 2,022	\$ 29,254	\$ 560

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, defines fair value as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (fair values are not adjusted for transaction costs). ASC 820 also establishes a framework (fair value hierarchy) for measuring fair value under GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation methods used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported with little or no market activity).

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

The measurement of fair value should be consistent with one of the following valuation techniques: market approach, income approach, and/or cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities (including a business). For example, valuation techniques consistent with the market approach often use market multiples derived from a set of comparables. Multiples might lie in ranges with a different multiple for each comparable. The selection of where within the range the appropriate multiple falls requires judgment, considering factors specific to the measurement (qualitative and quantitative). Valuation techniques consistent with the market approach include matrix pricing. Matrix pricing is a mathematical technique used principally to value debt securities without relying exclusively on

quoted prices for the specific securities, but rather by relying on the security's relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

The following table sets forth QNB's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis and the fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2014:

March 31, 2014	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable input (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Balance at end of period
Recurring fair value measurements				
Trading Securities				
State and municipal securities	-	\$ 4,485	-	\$4,485
Securities available-for-sale				
U.S. Government agency securities	-	62,094	-	62,094
State and municipal securities	-	80,235	-	80,235
U.S. Government agencies and sponsored enterprises (GSEs):				
Mortgage-backed securities	-	129,762	-	129,762
Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	-	72,330	-	72,330
Pooled trust preferred securities	-	-	\$ 2,238	2,238
Corporate debt securities	-	6,050	-	6,050
Equity securities	\$ 6,743	-	-	6,743
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 6,743	\$ 350,471	\$ 2,238	\$359,452
Total recurring fair value measurements	\$ 6,743	\$ 354,956	\$ 2,238	\$363,937
Nonrecurring fair value measurements				
Impaired loans	-	-	\$ 2,528	\$2,528
Mortgage servicing rights	-	-	509	509
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,037	\$3,037

There were no transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during the three months ended March 31, 2014. There were also no transfers in or out of level 3 for the same period. There were no losses included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to the available-for-sale securities above with fair value measurements utilizing significant unobservable inputs for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

The following table sets forth QNB's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis, the fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2013:

December 31, 2013	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable input (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Balance at end of period
Recurring fair value measurements				
Securities available-for-sale				
U.S. Government agency securities	-	\$ 71,639	-	\$71,639
State and municipal securities	-	87,199	-	87,199
U.S. Government agencies and sponsored enterprises (GSEs):				
Mortgage-backed securities	-	139,723	-	139,723
Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)	-	75,394	-	75,394
Pooled trust preferred securities	-	-	\$ 2,069	2,069
Corporate debt securities	-	6,021	-	6,021
Equity securities	\$ 6,625	-	-	6,625
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 6,625	\$ 379,976	\$ 2,069	\$388,670
Total recurring fair value measurements	\$ 6,625	\$ 379,976	\$ 2,069	\$388,670
Nonrecurring fair value measurements				
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,107	\$3,107
Mortgage servicing rights	-	-	519	519
Total nonrecurring fair value measurements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,626	\$3,626

The following table presents additional quantitative information about assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and for which QNB has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

Quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements

March 31, 2014	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Value or range of values
Impaired loans	\$2,528	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	-10% to -30 %
			Liquidation expenses (2)	0% to -10 %
Mortgage servicing rights	\$509	Discounted cash flow	Remaining term	3 - 29 yrs
			Discount rate	10% to 12 %

(1) Fair value is primarily determined through appraisals of the underlying collateral by independent parties, which generally includes various level 3 inputs which are not always identifiable.

(2) Appraisals may be adjusted by management for qualitative factors such as economic conditions and estimated liquidation expenses. The range is presented as a percent of the initial appraised value.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued)**

The following table presents additional information about the securities available-for-sale measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which QNB utilized significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs) to determine fair value for the three months ended March 31, 2014:

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Balance, January 1, 2014	\$	2,069
Settlements		-
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized)		
Included in earnings		-
Included in other comprehensive income		169
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3		-
Balance, March 31, 2014	\$	2,238

The Level 3 securities consist of seven collateralized debt obligation securities, PreTSL securities, which are backed by trust preferred securities issued by banks, thrifts, and insurance companies. As discussed in Note 7, despite the fact that there were some trades during December, the market for these securities at March 31, 2014 was not active and markets for similar securities also are not active. The inactivity was evidenced first by a significant widening of the bid-ask spread in the brokered markets in which PreTSLs trade and then by a significant decrease in the volume of trades relative to historical levels. The new issue market is also inactive and there are currently very few market participants who are willing and or able to transact for these securities.

Given conditions in the debt markets today and the absence of observable transactions in the secondary and new issue markets, we determined:

The few observable transactions and market quotations that are available are not reliable for purposes of determining fair value at March 31, 2014;

An income valuation approach technique (present value technique) that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs will be equally or more representative of fair value than the market approach valuation technique used at prior measurement dates; and PreTSLs will be classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because significant adjustments are required to determine fair value at the measurement date.

The Bank is aware of several factors indicating that recent transactions of PreTSL securities are not orderly including an increased spread between bid/ask prices, lower sales transaction volumes for these types of securities, and a lack of new issuances. As a result, the Bank engaged an independent third party to value the securities using a discounted cash flow analysis. The estimated cash flows are based on specific assumptions about defaults, deferrals and prepayments of the trust preferred securities underlying each PreTSL. The resulting collateral cash flows are allocated to the bond waterfall using the INTEXcalc valuation model.

The estimates for the conditional default rates (“CDR”) are based on the payment characteristics of the trust preferred securities themselves (e.g. current, deferred, or defaulted) as well as the financial condition of the trust preferred issuers in the pool. A near-term CDR for each issuer in the pool is estimated based on their financial condition using key financial ratios relating to the financial institution’s capitalization, asset quality, profitability and liquidity. In addition to the specific bank default assumptions, overall deal default rates are modeled. In 2015 and beyond, the CDR rate is calculated based upon a comparison of key financial ratios of active individual issuers without a short-term probability of default compared to all FDIC insured banks. To derive this long-term default rate, a comparison of certain key financial ratios of the active issuers in the security to all FDIC insured banks is reviewed. The active issuers are summarized by creating a weighted average based on issue size, then divided into categories based upon their status of deferral and whether or not a specific default assumption has been assigned to the issuer. To ensure an accurate comparison, the standard deviation across the issuers for each ratio is calculated and any issuer that falls more than three standard deviations above or below the average for that ratio is removed.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

The base loss severity assumption and long-term loss severity assumptions are modeled at 95%. The severity factor for near-term CDRs is vectored to reflect the relative expected performance of the institutions modeled to default, with lower forecasted severities used for the higher quality institutions.

Prepayments are modeled to take into account the disruption in the asset-backed securities marketplace and the lack of new pooled trust preferred issuances. For purposes of the cash flow analysis, relatively modest rates of prepayment of 1% were forecasted. In addition to the base prepayment assumption, due to the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act additional prepayment analysis was performed. First, all fixed rate trust preferred securities issued by banks with more than \$15 billion in total assets at December 31, 2009 were identified. The current credit rating of these institutions was reviewed and it was assumed that any issuer with an investment grade credit rating would prepay their issuance as soon as possible, or July 1, 2015 for bank holding company subsidiaries of foreign banking organizations that have relied on Supervision and Regulation Letter SR-01-1. For those institutions rated below investment grade the holding companies' approximate cost of long-term funding given their rating and marketplace interest rate was estimated. The following assumption was made; any holding company that could refinance for a cost savings of more than 2% will refinance and will do so as soon as possible, or July 1, 2015. Finally, for issuers not impacted by the Tier 1 regulatory capital legislation enacted by the Dodd-Frank Act, the issuers that have shown a recent history of prepayment of both floating rate and fixed rate issues were identified and it was assumed these issuers will prepay as soon as possible.

The internal rate of return is the pre-tax yield used to discount the best estimate of future cash flows after credit losses. The cash flows have been discounted using estimated market discount rates of 3-month LIBOR plus spreads ranging from 3.96% to 9.28%. The determination of appropriate market discount rates involved the consideration of the following:

- the time value of money
- the price for bearing uncertainty in cash flows
- other factors that would be considered by market participants

The analysis of discount rates involved the review of corporate bond spreads for banks, U.S. Treasury yields, credit default swap rates for financial companies (utilized as a proxy for credit), the swap/LIBOR yield curve and the characteristics of the individual securities being valued.

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of each major classification of financial instrument and non-financial asset at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

Cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable and accrued interest payable (carried at cost): The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet approximate those assets' fair value.

Investment securities - trading (carried at fair value), available for sale (carried at fair value) and held-to-maturity (carried at amortized cost): The fair value of securities are determined by obtaining quoted market prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1), or matrix pricing (Level 2), which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted market prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted prices. Level 2 debt securities are valued by a third-party pricing service commonly used in the banking industry. Level 2 fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution date, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the security's terms and conditions, among other things. For certain securities which are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, and such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence (Level 3). In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used. Management's best estimate consists of both internal and external support on certain Level 3 investments. Cash flow models using a present value formula that includes assumptions market participants would use along with indicative exit pricing obtained from broker/dealers (where available) were used to support fair values of certain Level 3 investments.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Restricted investment in bank stocks (carried at cost): The fair value of stock in Atlantic Central Bankers Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank is the carrying amount, based on redemption provisions, and considers the limited marketability of such securities.

Loans Receivable (carried at cost): The fair values of loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using market rates at the balance sheet date that reflect the credit and interest rate-risk inherent in the loans. Projected future cash flows are calculated based upon contractual maturity or call dates, projected repayments and prepayments of principal. Generally, for variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values.

Impaired Loans (generally carried at fair value): Impaired loans are loans, in which the Company has measured impairment generally based on the fair value of the loan's collateral. Fair value is generally determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties, or discounted cash flows based upon the expected proceeds. These assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements.

Mortgage Servicing Rights (carried at lower of cost or fair value): The fair value of mortgage servicing rights is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated net servicing income. The mortgage servicing rights are stratified into tranches based on predominant characteristics, such as interest rate, loan type and investor type. The valuation incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income.

Foreclosed assets (other real estate owned and repossessed assets): Foreclosed assets are the only non-financial assets valued on a non-recurring basis which are held by the Company at fair value, less cost to sell. At foreclosure or repossession, if the fair value, less estimated costs to sell, of the collateral acquired (real estate, vehicles, equipment) is less than the Company's recorded investment in the related loan, a write-down is recognized through a charge to the allowance for loan losses. Additionally, valuations are periodically performed by management and any subsequent reduction in value is recognized by a charge to income. The fair value of foreclosed assets held-for-sale is estimated

using Level 3 inputs based on observable market data.

Deposit liabilities (carried at cost): The fair value of deposits with no stated maturity (e.g. demand deposits, interest-bearing demand accounts, money market accounts and savings accounts) are by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e. their carrying amounts). This approach to estimating fair value excludes the significant benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by such deposit liabilities, as compared to alternative sources of funding. Deposits with a stated maturity (time deposits) have been valued using the present value of cash flows discounted at rates approximating the current market for similar deposits.

Short-term borrowings (carried at cost): The carrying amount of short-term borrowings approximates their fair values.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited)****9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued)**

Long-term debt (carried at cost): The fair values of FHLB advances and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on quoted prices for new long-term debt with similar credit risk characteristics, terms and remaining maturity. These prices obtained from this active market represent a fair value that is deemed to represent the transfer price if the liability were assumed by a third party.

Off-balance-sheet instruments (disclosed at cost): The fair values for the Bank's off-balance sheet instruments (lending commitments and letters of credit) are based on fees currently charged in the market to enter into similar agreements, taking into account, the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing.

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of the Company's financial instruments; however, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could have realized in a sales transaction on the dates indicated. The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of the respective period ends and have not been re-evaluated or updated for purposes of these financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each period end.

The estimated fair values and carrying amounts of the Company's financial and off-balance sheet instruments are summarized as follows:

March 31, 2014	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value measurements Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
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(Level 1)**Financial assets**

Cash and cash equivalents	\$22,341	\$22,341	\$22,341	-	-
Investment securities:					
Trading	4,485	4,485	-	\$ 4,485	-
Available-for-sale	359,452	359,452	6,743	350,471	\$ 2,238
Held-to-maturity	146	161	-	161	-
Restricted investment in bank stocks	1,764	1,764	1,764	-	-
Net loans	513,037	513,395	-	-	513,395
Mortgage servicing rights	509	630	-	-	630
Accrued interest receivable	2,602	2,602	-	2,602	-

Financial liabilities

Deposits with no stated maturities	\$575,163	\$575,163	\$575,163	-	\$ -
Deposits with stated maturities	239,071	241,015	-	\$ 241,015	-
Short-term borrowings	32,935	32,935	32,935	-	-
Long-term debt	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
Accrued interest payable	374	374	-	374	-

Off-balance sheet instruments

Commitments to extend credit	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ -	\$ -
Standby letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

December 31, 2013	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value measurements Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$16,286	\$16,286	\$16,286	-	-
Investment securities available-for-sale	388,670	388,670	6,625	\$ 379,976	\$ 2,069
Investment securities held-to-maturity	146	162	-	162	-
Restricted investment in bank stocks	1,764	1,764	1,764	-	-
Net loans	492,791	491,635	-	-	491,635
Mortgage servicing rights	519	643	-	-	643
Accrued interest receivable	2,579	2,579	-	2,579	-
Financial liabilities					
Deposits with no stated maturities	\$574,987	\$574,987	\$574,987	-	\$ -
Deposits with stated maturities	239,545	241,959	-	\$ 241,959	-
Short-term borrowings	35,156	35,156	35,156	-	-
Long-term debt	5,000	5,056	-	5,056	-
Accrued interest payable	392	392	-	392	-
Off-balance sheet instruments					
Commitments to extend credit	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ -	\$ -
Standby letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-

10. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND GUARANTEES

In the normal course of business there are various legal proceedings, commitments, and contingent liabilities which are not reflected in the financial statements. Management does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these transactions and activities. They include, among other things, commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. The maximum exposure to credit loss, which represents the possibility of sustaining a loss due to the failure of the other parties to a financial instrument to perform according to the terms of the contract, is represented by the contractual amount of these instruments. QNB uses the same lending standards and policies in making credit commitments as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. The activity is controlled through credit approvals, control limits, and monitoring procedures.

A summary of the Bank's financial instrument commitments is as follows:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2014	2013
Commitments to extend credit and unused lines of credit	\$ 196,620	\$ 186,137
Standby letters of credit	6,387	5,311
Total financial instrument commitments	\$ 203,007	\$ 191,448

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

10. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND GUARANTEES (continued)

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. QNB evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the financial or performance obligation of a customer to a third party. QNB's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. These standby letters of credit expire within three years. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending other loan commitments. The Bank requires collateral and personal guarantees supporting these letters of credit as deemed necessary. Management believes that the proceeds obtained through a liquidation of such collateral and the enforcement of personal guarantees would be sufficient to cover the maximum potential amount of future payments required under the corresponding guarantees. The amount of the liability as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 for guarantees under standby letters of credit issued is not material.

The amount of collateral obtained for letters of credit and commitments to extend credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral varies, but may include real estate, accounts receivable, marketable securities, pledged deposits, inventory or equipment.

11. REGULATORY RESTRICTIONS

Dividends payable by the Company and the Bank are subject to various limitations imposed by statutes, regulations and policies adopted by bank regulatory agencies. Under Pennsylvania banking law, the Bank is subject to certain

restrictions on the amount of dividends that it may declare without prior regulatory approval. Under Federal Reserve regulations, the Bank is limited as to the amount it may lend affiliates, including QNB Corp., unless such loans are collateralized by specific obligations.

Both the Company and the Bank are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by Federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate actions by regulators that could have an effect on the financial statements. Under the framework for prompt corrective action, both the Company and the Bank must meet capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators. Management believes, as of March 31, 2014, that the Company and the Bank met capital adequacy requirements to which they were subject.

As of the most recent notification, the primary regulator of the Bank considered it to be “well capitalized” under the regulatory framework. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the classification. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Company and the Bank must maintain minimum ratios as set forth in the following table.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

11. REGULATORY RESTRICTIONS (continued)

	Capital levels					
	Actual		Adequately capitalized		Well capitalized	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of March 31, 2014						
Total risk-based capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
Consolidated	\$88,847	14.14%	\$50,254	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	82,297	13.23	49,751	8.00	\$62,188	10.00%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
Consolidated	80,656	12.84	25,127	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	74,511	11.98	24,875	4.00	37,313	6.00
Tier I capital (to average assets):						
Consolidated	80,656	8.69	37,133	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	74,511	8.08	36,889	4.00	46,112	5.00
	Capital levels					
	Actual		Adequately capitalized		Well capitalized	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2013						
Total risk-based capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
Consolidated	\$87,330	14.01%	\$49,871	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	81,076	13.13	49,402	8.00	\$61,753	10.00%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
Consolidated	79,037	12.68	24,936	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	73,342	11.88	24,701	4.00	37,052	6.00
Tier I capital (to average assets):						
Consolidated	79,037	8.45	37,419	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	73,342	7.88	37,215	4.00	46,518	5.00

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

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

QNB Corp. (herein referred to as QNB or the Company) is a bank holding company headquartered in Quakertown, Pennsylvania. The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, QNB Bank (the Bank), has been serving the residents and businesses of upper Bucks, northern Montgomery and southern Lehigh counties in Pennsylvania since 1877. The Bank is a locally managed community bank that provides a full range of commercial and retail banking and retail brokerage services.

Tabular information presented throughout management's discussion and analysis, other than share and per share data, is presented in thousands of dollars.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this document contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words or phrases such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "project" and variations of such words and similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as "will," "would," "should," "could," "may" or similar expressions. The U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides safe harbor in regard to the inclusion of forward-looking statements in this document and documents incorporated by reference.

Shareholders should note that many factors, some of which are discussed elsewhere in this document and in the documents that are incorporated by reference, and including the risk factors identified in Item 1A of QNB's 2013 Form 10-K, could affect the future financial results of the Company and its subsidiary and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this document. These factors include, but are not limited, to the following:

• Volatility in interest rates and shape of the yield curve;

• Credit risk;

• Liquidity risk;

• Operating, legal and regulatory risks;

• Economic, political and competitive forces affecting QNB's business;

The risk that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) could levy additional insurance assessments on all insured institutions in order to replenish the Deposit Insurance Fund based on the level of bank failures in the future; and

• The risk that the analysis of these risks and forces could be incorrect, and/or that the strategies developed to address them could be unsuccessful.

QNB cautions that these forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, all of which change over time, and QNB assumes no duty to update forward-looking statements. Management cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. These statements speak only as of the date of this report on Form 10-Q, even if subsequently made available by QNB on its website or otherwise, and they advise readers that various factors, including those described above, could affect QNB's financial performance and could cause actual results or circumstances for future periods to differ materially from those anticipated or projected. Except as required by law, QNB does not undertake, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to publicly release any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations are based on the consolidated financial statements of QNB, which are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and predominant practices within the banking industry. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires QNB to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. QNB evaluates estimates on an on-going basis, including those related to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the determination of the valuation of other real estate owned and foreclosed assets, other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities, the valuation of deferred tax assets, stock-based compensation and income taxes. QNB bases its estimates on historical experience and various other factors and assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Other-Than-Temporary Investment Security Impairment

Securities are evaluated periodically to determine whether a decline in their value is other-than-temporary. Management utilizes criteria such as the magnitude and duration of the decline, in addition to the reasons underlying the decline, to determine whether the loss in value is other-than-temporary. The term “other-than-temporary” is not intended to indicate that the decline is permanent, but indicates that the prospect for a near-term recovery of value is not necessarily favorable, or that there is a lack of evidence to support a realizable value equal to or greater than the carrying value of the investment. For equity securities, once a decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary, the value of the equity security is reduced and a corresponding charge to earnings is recognized.

The Company follows accounting guidance related to the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairment that specifies (a) if a company does not have the intent to sell a debt security prior to recovery and (b) it is more likely than not that it will not have to sell the debt security prior to recovery, the security would not be considered other-than-temporarily impaired unless there is a credit loss. When an entity does not intend to sell the security, and it is more likely than not, the entity will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis, it

will recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the remaining portion in other comprehensive income. For held-to-maturity debt securities, the amount of an other-than-temporary impairment recorded in other comprehensive income for the noncredit portion of a previous other-than-temporary impairment is amortized prospectively over the remaining life of the security on the basis of the timing of future estimated cash flows of the security.

There were no credit-related other-than-temporary impairment charges in the first quarter of 2014 or 2013.

Allowance for Loan Losses

QNB considers that the determination of the allowance for loan losses involves a higher degree of judgment and complexity than its other significant accounting policies. The allowance for loan losses is calculated with the objective of maintaining a level believed by management to be sufficient to absorb probable known and inherent losses in the outstanding loan portfolio. The allowance is reduced by actual credit losses and is increased by the provision for loan losses and recoveries of previous losses. The provisions for loan losses are charged to earnings to bring the total allowance for loan losses to a level considered necessary by management.

The allowance for loan losses is based on management's continual review and evaluation of the loan portfolio. The level of the allowance is determined by assigning specific reserves to individually identified problem credits and general reserves to all other loans. The portion of the allowance that is allocated to impaired loans is determined by estimating the inherent loss on each credit after giving consideration to the value of underlying collateral. The general reserves are based on the composition and risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, including the nature of the loan portfolio, credit concentration trends, delinquency and loss experience, as well as other qualitative factors such as current economic trends.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Management emphasizes loan quality and close monitoring of potential problem credits. Credit risk identification and review processes are utilized in order to assess and monitor the degree of risk in the loan portfolio. QNB's lending and credit administration staff are charged with reviewing the loan portfolio and identifying changes in the economy or in a borrower's circumstances which may affect the ability to repay debt or the value of pledged collateral. A loan classification and review system exists that identifies those loans with a higher than normal risk of uncollectibility. Each commercial loan is assigned a grade based upon an assessment of the borrower's financial capacity to service the debt and the presence and value of collateral for the loan. An independent loan review group tests risk assessments and evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Management meets monthly to review the credit quality of the loan portfolio and quarterly to review the allowance for loan losses.

In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review QNB's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require QNB to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Management believes that it uses the best information available to make determinations about the adequacy of the allowance and that it has established its existing allowance for loan losses in accordance with GAAP. If circumstances differ substantially from the assumptions used in making determinations, future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary and results of operations could be affected. Because future events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, increases to the allowance may be necessary should the quality of any loans deteriorate as a result of the factors discussed above.

Foreclosed Assets

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held-for-sale and are initially recorded at fair value less cost to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Revenue and expenses and changes in the valuation allowance are included in net expenses from foreclosed assets.

Stock-Based Compensation

QNB sponsors stock-based compensation plans, administered by a board committee, under which both qualified and non-qualified stock options may be granted periodically to certain employees. QNB accounts for all awards granted under stock-based compensation plans in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation*. Compensation cost has been measured using the fair value of an award on the grant date and is recognized over the service period, which is usually the vesting period. The fair value of each option is amortized into compensation expense on a straight-line basis between the grant date for the option and each vesting date. QNB estimates the fair value of stock options on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The model requires the use of numerous assumptions, many of which are highly subjective in nature.

Income Taxes

QNB accounts for income taxes under the asset/liability method in accordance with income tax accounting guidance, ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, as well as operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is established against deferred tax assets when, in the judgment of management, it is more likely than not that such deferred tax assets will not become available. Because the judgment about the level of future taxable income is dependent to a great extent on matters that may, at least in part, be beyond QNB's control, it is at least reasonably possible that management's judgment about the need for a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets could change in the near term.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - OVERVIEW

QNB reported net income for the first quarter of 2014 of \$2,296,000, or \$0.70 per share on a diluted basis, compared to net income of \$2,408,000, or \$0.74 per share on a diluted basis, for the same period in 2013.

Net income expressed as an annualized rate of return on average assets and average shareholders' equity was 1.00% and 11.59%, respectively, for the quarter ended March 31, 2014 compared with 1.08% and 13.10%, respectively, for the quarter ended March 31, 2013.

Total assets as of March 31, 2014 were \$934,092,000, compared with \$932,883,000 at December 31, 2013. The growth in loans which began late in 2013 continued during the first quarter of 2014. Total loans at March 31, 2014 were \$521,856,000, compared with \$501,716,000 at December 31, 2013, an increase of \$20,140,000, or 4.0%. The growth in total loans was funded by a reduction in investment securities. Total deposits of \$814,234,000 at March 31, 2014 were level with deposits of \$814,532,000 at December 31, 2013.

Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin

Net interest income for the quarter ended March 31, 2014 totaled \$6,393,000, an increase of \$60,000 over the same period in 2013. Average earning assets for the first quarter of 2014 were \$894,981,000, an increase of \$21,741,000, or 2.5%, from the first quarter of 2013, with average loans increasing \$35,972,000, or 7.6%, and average investment securities decreasing \$11,819,000, or 3.0%, over the same period. On the funding side, average deposits increased \$12,150,000, or 1.5%, to \$806,930,000 for the first quarter of 2014 with growth occurring in non-interest and interest-bearing checking accounts, municipal deposits and savings accounts. During this same time period, average borrowed funds increased \$5,013,000 to \$38,072,000 with commercial repurchase agreements accounting for the increase.

The prolonged low interest rate environment has continued to exert pressure on asset yields and the net interest margin as longer term assets reprice to lower interest rate levels while funding costs are near their implied floors. However, a change in the mix of earning assets with loans representing a larger proportion of earning assets has positively impacted the average yield on earning assets and the net interest margin. The net interest margin for the first quarter of 2014 was 3.12% compared to 3.17% for the first quarter of 2013 and 3.04% for the fourth quarter of 2013. The average rate earned on earning assets declined 17 basis points from 3.80% for the first quarter of 2013 to 3.63% for the first quarter of 2014. When comparing the change in the yield on earning assets between the two first quarter periods, loan and investment security yields declined from 4.91% and 2.51%, respectively, for the first quarter of 2013 to 4.53% and 2.44%, respectively, for the first quarter of 2014, a decline of 38 basis points and 7 basis points, respectively. In comparison, the cost of interest-bearing liabilities declined 13 basis points from 0.72% to 0.59% over the same time periods.

Asset Quality, Provision for Loan Loss and Allowance for Loan Loss

QNB closely monitors the quality of its loan portfolio and considers many factors when performing a quarterly analysis of the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses and calculating the required provision for loan losses. This analysis considers a number of relevant factors including: specific impairment reserves, historical loan loss experience, general economic conditions, levels of and trends in delinquent and non-performing loans, levels of classified loans, trends in the growth rate of loans and concentrations of credit.

Based on the analysis, QNB recorded no provision for loan losses in the first quarters of 2014 and 2013 and \$150,000 in the fourth quarter of 2013. QNB's allowance for loan losses of \$8,819,000 represents 1.69% of total loans at March 31, 2014 compared to an allowance for loan losses of \$8,925,000, or 1.78% of total loans at December 31, 2013 and \$9,351,000, or 1.96% of total loans at March 31, 2013. Net loan charge-offs were \$106,000, or 0.08% annualized of total average loans, for the first quarter of 2014, compared with \$421,000, or 0.36% annualized of total average loans, for the first quarter of 2013 and \$220,000, or 0.17% annualized of total average loans, for the fourth quarter of 2013.

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Asset quality has continued the trend of steady improvement over the past year with total non-performing assets of \$19,823,000 at March 31, 2014 compared with \$20,308,000 as of December 31, 2013 and \$25,265,000 as of March 31, 2013. Included in this classification are non-performing loans, other real estate owned (OREO) and repossessed assets, and non-performing pooled trust preferred securities. Total non-performing loans, which represent loans on non-accrual status, loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest, and restructured loans were \$14,760,000, or 2.83% of total loans, at March 31, 2014 compared with \$15,414,000, or 3.07% of total loans, at December 31, 2013 and \$22,113,000, or 4.63% of total loans, at March 31, 2013. Most of the reduction in non-accrual loans when comparing the balances as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 can be attributed to the improved financial performance of several borrowers which enabled these loans to be placed back on accrual status. The decrease in restructured loans when comparing the same timeframes is due to a loan that was transferred to OREO, which is currently under an agreement of sale. In cases where there is a collateral shortfall on non-accrual loans, specific impairment reserves have been established based on updated collateral values even if the borrower continues to pay in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Of the total amount of non-accrual loans at March 31, 2014, there were \$8,831,000, or 68.9%, that were current or past due less than 30 days at the end of the quarter. In addition to the marked improvement in total non-performing loans, loans classified as substandard or doubtful, which includes non-performing loans, continue to improve. At March 31, 2014 substandard or doubtful loans totaled \$37,271,000, a reduction of \$6,495,000, or 14.8%, from the \$43,766,000 reported as of March 31, 2013.

QNB had OREO and other repossessed assets of \$2,825,000 as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and \$1,153,000 at March 31, 2013. As noted above one property with a fair value of \$2,325,000 is under an agreement of sale and is anticipated to close during the third quarter of 2014. Non-performing pooled trust preferred securities are carried at fair value which was \$2,238,000, \$2,069,000, and \$1,999,000 at March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, respectively. The increase in the balance of non-performing pooled trust preferred securities compared to year end reflects an improvement in the fair value of these securities and not the purchase of additional securities.

Non-Interest Income

Total non-interest income was \$1,812,000 for the first quarter of 2014, an increase of \$64,000, or 3.7%, compared with the same period in 2013. Net gains on the sale of investment securities contributed \$199,000 to the total increase in non-interest income. QNB recorded \$622,000 of net gains on the sale of investment securities during the first quarter of 2014 compared to net gains of \$423,000 in the first quarter of 2013. Included in the first quarter 2014

securities gains were \$590,000 recorded on the sale of equity securities and \$32,000 on sales of bonds. Similar to the first quarter of 2013, QNB elected to sell some equity holdings in the first quarter of 2014 and recognize gains that had accumulated as a result of the strong performance of the U.S. equity markets over the past two years. In comparison, QNB recorded gains of \$262,000 on the sale of equity securities and \$161,000 on sale of bonds during the first quarter of 2013.

The increase in gains recorded from the sale of investment securities were offset by a significant reduction in gains recognized on the sale of residential mortgages. An increase in mid-term and long-term treasury rates beginning in mid-2013 were a key contributor to the slowdown in residential mortgage loan activity and in particular mortgage refinancing activity. During the first quarter of 2014, net gains on the sale of residential mortgages declined \$218,000 to \$7,000, when compared to the same quarter in 2013. The first quarter of 2013 benefited from much lower mortgage rates which contributed to significantly higher levels of refinancing activity as well as the amount of gains recorded on the sale of these mortgages.

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Growth in QNB Financial Services, which provides retail brokerage and advisory services, resulted in an additional \$72,000 in income when comparing the two quarters. In addition, fees for services to customers, primarily net overdraft charges were \$33,000 more than the \$366,000 reported for the same 2013 quarter.

Non-Interest Expense

Total non-interest expense was \$5,212,000 for the first quarter of 2014, an increase of \$272,000, or 5.5%, as compared to \$4,940,000 for the first quarter of 2013. Salaries and benefits expense increased \$236,000, or 9.2%, with higher salary expense comprising \$160,000 of the increase. The increase is mainly attributable to merit raises coupled with four additional full-time equivalent employees. In addition to salary expense, benefit costs increased \$76,000 when comparing the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2013. This was a result of higher medical premiums, retirement plan expense and tuition reimbursement. Also, when comparing the two quarters other non-interest expense increased by \$31,000, primarily due to higher costs related to check card charge-offs and consultant expense offset partially by lower Directors fees and Pennsylvania bank shares tax expense.

These items noted in the foregoing overview, as well as others, will be discussed and analyzed more thoroughly in the next sections.

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	Three Months Ended			March 31, 2013		
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Interest	Average Balance	Average Rate	Interest
Assets						
Trading securities	\$3,177	4.31	% \$ 34	\$-	-	\$-
Investment securities (AFS & HTM):						
U.S. Government agencies	67,888	1.42	% 241	98,135	1.17	% 287
State and municipal	83,223	4.38	% 912	84,365	5.02	% 1,060
Mortgage-backed and CMOs	210,748	2.05	% 1,082	199,988	2.13	% 1,065
Pooled trust preferred securities	3,519	0.17	% 2	3,519	0.18	% 2
Corporate debt securities	6,010	1.12	% 17	2,372	3.95	% 23
Equities	5,469	3.29	% 44	3,474	2.62	% 22
Total investment securities	376,857	2.44	% 2,298	391,853	2.51	% 2,459
Loans:						
Commercial real estate	257,172	4.61	% 2,923	247,728	5.03	% 3,075
Residential real estate	30,315	4.33	% 328	28,511	4.67	% 333
Home equity loans	54,523	3.92	% 527	50,702	4.26	% 533
Commercial and industrial	112,287	4.26	% 1,180	99,664	4.43	% 1,088
Indirect lease financing	8,512	9.87	% 210	9,987	9.51	% 237
Consumer loans	3,271	5.94	% 48	2,199	6.57	% 36
Tax-exempt loans	41,359	4.40	% 449	32,676	5.06	% 408
Total loans, net of unearned income*	507,439	4.53	% 5,665	471,467	4.91	% 5,710
Other earning assets	7,508	0.88	% 16	9,920	0.32	% 8
Total earning assets	894,981	3.63	% 8,013	873,240	3.80	% 8,177
Cash and due from banks	10,218			11,182		
Allowance for loan losses	(8,879)			(9,650)		
Other assets	32,008			30,616		
Total assets	\$928,328			\$905,388		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Interest-bearing demand	\$ 114,538	0.23	% 66	\$ 107,743	0.24	% 62
Municipals	116,695	0.32	% 94	79,504	0.43	% 84

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Money market	56,731	0.19	%	27	74,308	0.21	%	38
Savings	208,049	0.37	%	189	197,942	0.46	%	224
Time	152,435	1.08	%	406	171,507	1.23	%	521
Time of \$100,000 or more	86,199	1.24	%	263	95,067	1.39	%	325
Total interest-bearing deposits	734,647	0.58	%	1,045	726,071	0.70	%	1,254
Short-term borrowings	33,072	0.36	%	29	27,772	0.38	%	26
Long-term debt	5,000	4.77	%	60	5,287	4.75	%	63
Total interest-bearing liabilities	772,719	0.59	%	1,134	759,130	0.72	%	1,343
Non-interest-bearing deposits	72,283				68,709			
Other liabilities	2,971				3,022			
Shareholders' equity	80,355				74,527			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$928,328				\$905,388			
Net interest rate spread		3.04	%			3.08	%	
Margin/net interest income		3.12	%	\$ 6,879		3.17	%	\$ 6,834

Tax-exempt securities and loans were adjusted to a tax-equivalent basis and are based on the marginal Federal corporate tax rate of 34 percent. Non-accrual loans and investment securities are included in earning assets.
 * Includes loans held-for-sale

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Rate/Volume Analysis. The following table shows the fully taxable equivalent effect of changes in volumes and rates on interest income and interest expense. Changes in net interest income that could not be specifically identified as either a rate or volume change were allocated to changes in volume.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 compared to March 31, 2013		
	Total Change	Due to change in: Volume	Rate
Interest income:			
Trading securities	\$34	\$34	-
Investment securities (AFS & HTM):			
U.S. Government agencies	(46)	(88)	\$42
State and municipal	(148)	(15)	(133)
Mortgage-backed and CMOs	17	57	(40)
Pooled trust preferred securities	-	-	-
Corporate debt securities	(6)	37	(43)
Equities	22	13	9
Loans:			
Commercial real estate	(152)	117	(269)
Residential real estate	(5)	21	(26)
Home equity loans	(6)	40	(46)
Commercial and industrial	92	137	(45)
Indirect lease financing	(27)	(35)	8
Consumer loans	12	17	(5)
Tax-exempt loans	41	109	(68)
Other earning assets	8	(2)	10
Total interest income	(164)	442	(606)
Interest expense:			
Interest-bearing demand	4	4	-
Municipals	10	39	(29)
Money market	(11)	(9)	(2)

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Savings	(35)	12	(47)
Time	(115)	(58)	(57)
Time of \$100,000 or more	(62)	(30)	(32)
Short-term borrowings	3	5	(2)
Long-term debt	(3)	(3)	-
Total interest expense	(209)	(40)	(169)
Net interest income	\$45	\$482	\$(437)

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CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****NET INTEREST INCOME**

The following table presents the adjustment to convert net interest income to net interest income on a fully taxable-equivalent basis for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Three months ended March 31,	2014	2013
Total interest income	\$7,527	\$7,676
Total interest expense	1,134	1,343
Net interest income	6,393	6,333
Tax-equivalent adjustment	486	501
Net interest income (fully taxable-equivalent)	\$6,879	\$6,834

Net interest income is the primary source of operating income for QNB. Net interest income is interest income, dividends, and fees on earning assets, less interest expense incurred for funding sources. Earning assets primarily include loans, investment securities, interest bearing balances at the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) and Federal funds sold. Sources used to fund these assets include deposits and borrowed funds. Net interest income is affected by changes in interest rates, the volume and mix of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and the amount of earning assets funded by non-interest bearing deposits.

For purposes of this discussion, interest income and the average yield earned on loans and investment securities are adjusted to a tax-equivalent basis as detailed in the tables that appear above. This adjustment to interest income is made for analysis purposes only. Interest income is increased by the amount of savings of Federal income taxes, which QNB realizes by investing in certain tax-exempt state and municipal securities and by making loans to certain tax-exempt organizations. In this way, the ultimate economic impact of earnings from various assets can be more easily compared.

The net interest rate spread is the difference between average rates received on earning assets and average rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities, while the net interest rate margin, which includes interest-free sources of funds, is net interest income expressed as a percentage of average interest-earning assets. The Asset/Liability and Investment

Management Committee works to manage and maximize the net interest margin for the Company.

Net interest income increased \$60,000, or 0.9%, to \$6,393,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2014 as compared to \$6,333,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2013. On a tax-equivalent basis, net interest income increased \$45,000, or 0.7%, from \$6,834,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 to \$6,879,000 for the same period ended March 31, 2014. The net interest margin for the first quarter of 2014 was 3.12% compared to 3.17% for the first quarter of 2013. While the net interest margin represents a decline when comparing the two first quarter periods it does represent an increase from the 3.04% reported for the fourth quarter of 2013.

Net interest income and net interest margin continue to be negatively impacted by declining yields on earning assets resulting from the prolonged low interest rate environment that banks have been operating in since 2008, the beginning of the financial crisis. Growth in the loan portfolio during the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014 has softened the impact of the low interest rate environment on net interest income and the net interest margin as loans generally earn a higher yield than investment securities. Average earning assets increased by \$21,741,000, or 2.5%, to \$894,981,000 when comparing the first quarter of 2014 to the same period in 2013, with average loans increasing \$35,972,000, or 7.6%, partially offset by average investment securities decreasing \$11,819,000, or 3.0%. On the funding side, average deposits increased \$12,150,000, or 1.5%, to \$806,930,000 with growth occurring in non-interest and interest-bearing checking accounts, municipal deposits and savings accounts. When comparing the same time periods, average borrowed funds increased \$5,013,000 to \$38,072,000 with commercial repurchase agreements accounting for the increase.

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The Rate-Volume Analysis tables, as presented on a tax-equivalent basis, highlight the impact of changing rates and volumes on interest income and interest expense. Total interest income on a tax-equivalent basis decreased \$164,000, or 2.0%, to \$8,013,000 for the first quarter of 2014, while total interest expense decreased \$209,000, or 15.6%, to \$1,134,000. Volume growth in earning assets, primarily loans, contributed an additional \$442,000 of interest income but was offset by a decline in interest income of \$606,000 resulting from lower interest rates. With regard to interest expense, lower funding costs (interest rates paid) resulted in a decline in interest expense of \$169,000.

The yield on earning assets on a tax-equivalent basis decreased 17 basis points from 3.80% for the first quarter of 2013 to 3.63% for the first quarter of 2014, but increased by seven basis points from the 3.56% reported for the fourth quarter of 2013. In comparison, the rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 13 basis points from 0.72% for the first quarter of 2013 to 0.59% for the first quarter of 2014 and decreased one basis point when compared to 0.60% reported in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Interest income on investment securities available-for-sale and held-to-maturity decreased \$161,000 when comparing the two quarters primarily as a result of a slight decline in average yield. The average yield on the investment portfolio was 2.44% for the first quarter of 2014 compared with 2.51% for the first quarter of 2013. The yield on the investment portfolio seems to have stabilized as the increase in Treasury rates since the end of the second quarter of 2013 has slowed down the amount of calls and prepayments in the portfolio and has also provided an opportunity to invest in bonds with slightly better yields than previously available. During the first quarter of 2014 QNB sold securities to fund loan growth and seasonal deposit withdrawals by municipalities as well as to fund the municipal trading account.

Income on Government agency securities decreased \$46,000, as the \$30,247,000, or 30.8% decline in average balances reduced interest income by \$88,000. This was partially offset by a 25 basis point increase in the yield from 1.17% for the first quarter of 2013 to 1.42% for the same period in 2014. The increase in the yield contributed \$42,000 in additional interest income and is a result of selling some lower yielding bonds at the end of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014 as well as the investment of cash into bonds with yields higher than the portfolio yield.

Interest income on tax-exempt municipal securities decreased \$148,000 with the decline in yield contributing \$133,000 of the total decrease. The yield on the municipal portfolio was 4.38% for 2014 compared to 5.02% for 2013. QNB had purchased many municipal securities when rates were significantly higher. Many of these bonds have either

reached maturity or their call dates and are being replaced with municipal bonds with lower yields. Typically QNB purchased municipal bonds with 10-15 year maturities; however, given the current rate environment has shortened the maturity range to between 5-7 years with call dates between 2-4 years. The yield on this portfolio is expected to continue to decline as additional higher yielding municipal bonds are expected to be called or mature during the last nine months of 2014. The current yield on replacement bonds is well below the yield of the bonds being called or maturing .

Interest income on mortgage-backed securities and CMOs increased \$17,000 with an increase in average balances offsetting the impact of lower rates. Average balances increased \$10,760,000, or 5.4%, to \$210,748,000 when comparing the two periods and contributed \$57,000 in additional income. The yield on the mortgage-backed and CMO portfolio decreased eight basis points from 2.13% for the first quarter of 2013 to 2.05% for the first quarter of 2014, resulting in a \$40,000 reduction in interest income. This portfolio was expanded because it provides higher yields relative to agency bonds and also provides monthly cash flow which can be used for liquidity purposes or can be reinvested when interest rates eventually increase. With the historically low interest rate environment mortgage refinancing activity over the past three years was significant resulting in an increase in prepayments on these securities. Since most of these securities were purchased at a premium, prepayments result in a shorter amortization period of this premium and therefore a reduction in income. With the increase in interest rates in the middle of 2013 mortgage refinancing activity has slowed dramatically and as a result mortgage prepayments have slowed and yields have increased slightly.

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Income on loans decreased \$45,000 to \$5,665,000 when comparing the first quarters of 2014 and 2013 as the decline in the portfolio yield offset the growth in the portfolio. The yield on the loan portfolio decreased 38 basis points to 4.53% when comparing the same periods, resulting in a reduction in interest income of \$451,000. When comparing the two quarters average balances increased 7.6% resulting in an increase of \$406,000 in interest income. As a result of the interest rate environment and competitive pressures new loans are being originated at significantly lower rates, variable rate loans are repricing lower and many customers with fixed rates are requesting that their rates be modified lower.

The largest category of the loan portfolio is commercial real estate loans. This category of loans includes commercial purpose loans secured by either commercial properties such as office buildings, factories, warehouses, medical facilities and retail establishments, or residential real estate, usually the residence of the business owner. The category also includes construction and land development loans. Income on commercial real estate loans decreased \$152,000 and was impacted positively by the increase in average balances and negatively by the decline in yield. Average balances increased \$9,444,000, or 3.8%, to \$257,172,000, for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared with the same quarter in 2013. The yield on commercial real estate loans was 4.61% for the first quarter of 2014, a decrease of 42 basis points from the 5.03% reported for the first quarter of 2013.

Income on commercial and industrial loans, the second largest category, increased \$92,000 as average commercial and industrial loan balances increased \$12,623,000, or 12.7%, to \$112,287,000 for the first quarter of 2014 resulting in an additional \$137,000 in income. The average yield on these loans decreased 17 basis points to 4.26% resulting in a decrease in income of \$45,000. Many of the loans in this category are indexed to the prime interest rate and have floors.

Tax-exempt loan income was \$449,000 for the first quarter of 2014, an increase of \$41,000 from the same period in 2013. With the decline in market interest rates many municipalities have refinanced existing debt or taken on new debt. QNB has been successful in winning some of these bids and as a result average balances have increased \$8,683,000 or 26.6% to \$41,359,000 for the first quarter of 2014, contributing \$109,000 in income. However, the renegotiation or bidding on these loans has resulted in \$68,000 decline in interest income and a decline in the average yield on the tax-exempt loan portfolio from 5.06% for the first quarter of 2013 to 4.40% for the first quarter of 2014.

QNB desires to become the “local consumer lender of choice” and to affect this QNB has refocused its retail lending efforts by strengthening the management of the area, adding new product offerings and by increasing marketing and promotion. The positive impact of this renewed focus has been year-over-year growth in balances in all three categories of retail lending: residential mortgage, home equity and consumer loans. Average residential mortgage loans secured by first lien 1-4 family residential mortgages increased by \$1,804,000, or 6.3%, to \$30,315,000 for the first quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013. Over this same timeframe, the average yield on the portfolio declined by 34 basis points to 4.33% for the first quarter of 2014. The net result was a slight decrease in interest income of \$5,000. Average home equity loans increased \$3,821,000, or 7.5% to \$54,523,000 while the average yield declined 34 basis points to 3.92% resulting in a decline in income of \$6,000. Average consumer loans increased \$1,072,000, or 48.7% to \$3,271,000 while the yield on the portfolio decreased 63 basis points to 5.94% for the first quarter of 2014 resulting in a \$12,000 increase in interest income. During 2013 QNB began offering student loans through a third party which contributed \$478,000 of the increase in average consumer loans.

For the most part, earning assets are funded by deposits, which increased on average by \$12,150,000, or 1.5%, to \$806,930,000, when comparing the first quarters of 2014 and 2013. This represents the slowest rate of annual deposit growth in many years. Total interest expense for the first quarter of 2014 was \$1,134,000 compared to \$1,343,000 for the first quarter of 2013, a decline of \$209,000. Interest expense on total deposits also decreased \$209,000 when comparing the two quarter as interest expense on borrowed funds remained level. The rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 13 basis points from 0.72% for the first quarter of 2013 to 0.59% for the first quarter of 2014. During this same period, the rate paid on interest-bearing deposits decreased 12 basis points from 0.70% to 0.58%. These yields will most likely not decline much further as deposit rates are close to reaching an inherent floor and may actually begin to increase as short-term interest rates begin to increase and the competition for deposits increases.

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The growth in deposits continues to be centered in accounts with greater liquidity, such as non-interest and interest-bearing demand, interest-bearing municipal accounts, and savings deposits. Average non-interest-bearing demand accounts increased \$3,574,000, or 5.2%, to \$72,283,000 for the first quarter of 2014. QNB has been very successful in increasing business checking accounts as average balances in these accounts have increased by \$5,231,000, or 10.2%, when comparing the quarter. Average interest-bearing demand accounts increased \$6,795,000, or 6.3%, to \$114,538,000 for the first quarter of 2014 and interest expense on interest-bearing demand accounts increased \$4,000 to \$66,000 for the same period as the average rate paid declined by one basis point from 0.24% for the first quarter of 2013 to 0.23% for the first quarter of 2014. Included in this category is QNB-Rewards checking, a higher-rate checking account product that pays 1.00% on balances up to \$25,000 and 0.25% for balances over \$25,000. In order to receive the high rate a customer must receive an electronic statement, have one direct deposit or other ACH transaction and have at least 12 check card purchase transactions post and clear per statement cycle. For the first quarter of 2014, the average balance in this product was \$35,836,000 and the related interest expense was \$55,000 for an average yield of 0.62%. In comparison, the average balance of the QNB-Rewards accounts for the first quarter of 2013 was \$29,878,000 with a related interest expense of \$52,000 and an average rate paid of 0.70%. This product also generates fee income through the use of the check card. The average balance of other interest-bearing demand accounts included in this category increased from \$77,865,000 for the first quarter of 2013 to \$78,702,000 for the first quarter of 2014. The average rate paid on these balances was 0.06% for both periods.

Interest expense on municipal interest-bearing demand accounts increased \$10,000 to \$94,000 for the first quarter of 2014. The average balance of municipal interest-bearing demand accounts increased \$37,191,000, or 46.8%, to \$116,695,000, while the average interest rate paid on these accounts decreased from 0.43% for the first quarter of 2013 to 0.32% for the first quarter of 2014. Most of these accounts are indexed to the Federal funds rate with most having negotiated rate floors between 0.25% and 0.50%. QNB was successful in increasing its relationships with several of these customers as well as adding several new municipalities and school districts over the past year, accounting for the increase in balances. Many of these deposits are seasonal in nature and are received during the third quarter as tax receipts are collected and are withdrawn over the course of the next year. It is anticipated that these balances will decline significantly during the second quarter of 2014 before building during the third quarter.

Average money market accounts decreased \$17,577,000, or 23.7%, to \$56,731,000 for the first quarter of 2014 compared with the same period in 2013. Much of the decline in money market balances is a result of a shift in these balances to either municipal interest-bearing demand accounts or eSavings accounts. Interest expense on money market accounts decreased \$11,000 to \$27,000 and the average interest rate paid on money market accounts declined slightly from 0.21% for the first quarter of 2013 to 0.19% for the first quarter of 2014. The majority of balances in this category are in the Select money market account, a product that pays a tiered rate based on account balances.

Interest expense on savings accounts decreased \$35,000, or 15.6%, when comparing the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2013, while the average rate paid decreased nine basis points from 0.46% for the first quarter of 2013 to 0.37% for the same period in 2014. When comparing these same periods average savings accounts increased \$10,107,000, or 5.1%, to \$208,049,000 for the first quarter of 2014 with the QNB online eSavings product accounting for most of the growth in savings balances. The product was introduced at a yield of 1.85% in the second quarter of 2009 and has been extremely successful with balances growing to \$158,081,000 at March 31, 2014. As market rates declined, the eSavings interest rate paid was also reduced and declined to 0.50% at March 31, 2013 and to 0.45% at March 31, 2014. The average yield paid on these accounts was 0.46% for the first quarter of 2014 compared with a yield of 0.56% for the first quarter of 2013. The average balance of this product was \$156,579,000 for the first quarter of 2014 compared to \$150,011,000 for the first quarter of 2013. Traditional statement savings accounts, passbook savings and club accounts are also included in the savings category and average balances in these types of savings accounts increased \$3,539,000, or 7.4%, when comparing the first quarter 2014 average to the same 2013 quarter.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

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The repricing of time deposits at lower rates combined with the decline in average time deposit balances continues to have the greatest impact on total interest expense. Total interest expense on time deposits decreased \$177,000, or 20.9%, to \$669,000 for the first quarter of 2014. Average total time deposits decreased by \$27,940,000, or 10.5%, to \$238,634,000 for the first quarter of 2014. Similar to fixed-rate loans and investment securities, time deposits reprice over time and, therefore, have less of an immediate impact on costs in either a rising or falling rate environment. Unlike loans and investment securities, however, the maturity and repricing characteristics of time deposits tend to be shorter. The average rate paid on time deposits decreased from 1.29% to 1.14% when comparing the first quarter of 2013 to the same period in 2014.

Approximately \$103,626,000, or 43.3%, of time deposits at March 31, 2014 will reprice or mature over the next 12 months. The average rate paid on these time deposits is approximately 0.69%. QNB has been trying to lengthen the maturity of the time deposit portfolio by offering a 42 month time deposit that permits one bump in rate over the term at an annual percentage yield of 1.01% and a 59 month time deposit at an annual percentage rate of 1.60%. Both have seen moderate success. The yield on the time deposit portfolio may decline slightly in the next quarter as short-term time deposits reprice. However, given the short-term nature of these deposits interest expense could increase if short-term time deposit rates were to increase suddenly or if customers select higher paying longer term time deposits.

Short-term borrowings are primarily comprised of sweep accounts structured as repurchase agreements with our commercial customers. Interest expense on short-term borrowings increased minimally from \$26,000 for the first quarter of 2013 to \$29,000 for the first quarter of 2014. When comparing these same periods average balances increased from \$27,772,000 to \$33,072,000 while the average rate paid declined slightly from 0.38% to 0.36%.

QNB had \$5,000,000 of average long-term debt at an average rate of 4.77% for the first quarter of 2014 and \$5,287,000 at an average rate of 4.75% for the first quarter of 2013. The remaining \$5,000,000 in debt matured on April 17, 2014.

PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The provision for loan losses represents management's determination of the amount necessary to be charged to operations to bring the allowance for loan losses to a level that represents management's best estimate of the known and inherent losses in the existing loan portfolio. Management believes that it uses the best information available to make determinations about the adequacy of the allowance and that it has established its existing allowance for loan losses in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The determination of an appropriate level for the allowance for loan losses is based upon an analysis of the risks inherent in QNB's loan portfolio. Management, in determining the allowance for loan losses, makes significant estimates and assumptions. Since the allowance for loan losses is dependent, to a great extent, on conditions that may be beyond QNB's control, it is at least reasonably possible that management's estimates of the allowance for loan losses and actual results could differ. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review QNB's allowance for losses on loans. Such agencies may require QNB to recognize changes to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Actual loan losses, net of recoveries, serve to reduce the allowance.

Management closely monitors the quality of its loan portfolio and performs a quarterly analysis of the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses. This analysis considers a number of relevant factors including: specific impairment reserves, historical loan loss experience, general economic conditions, levels of and trends in delinquent and non-performing loans, levels of classified loans, trends in the growth rate of loans and concentrations of credit.

Based on the analysis, QNB recorded no provision for loan losses in the first quarters of 2014 and 2013 and \$150,000 in the fourth quarter of 2013. Net loan charge-offs were \$106,000, or 0.08% annualized of total average loans, for the first quarter of 2014, compared with \$421,000, or 0.36% annualized of total average loans, for the first quarter of 2013 and \$220,000, or 0.17% annualized of total average loans, for the fourth quarter of 2013. A home equity loan for \$74,000 that was charged off in the first quarter of 2014 was subsequently collected in full during the second quarter of 2014. QNB's allowance for loan losses of \$8,819,000 represents 1.69% of total loans at March 31, 2014 compared to an allowance for loan losses of \$8,925,000, or 1.78% of total loans at December 31, 2013 and \$9,351,000, or 1.96% of total loans at March 31, 2014. The allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2013 is at a level that QNB management believes is adequate as of that date based on its analysis of known and inherent losses in the portfolio.

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Asset quality has continued the trend of steady improvement over the past year with total non-performing assets of \$19,823,000 at March 31, 2014 compared with \$20,308,000 as of December 31, 2013 and \$25,265,000 as of March 31, 2013. Included in this classification are non-performing loans, other real estate owned (OREO) and repossessed assets, and non-performing pooled trust preferred securities. Total non-performing loans, which represent loans on non-accrual status, loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest, and restructured loans were \$14,760,000, or 2.83% of total loans, at March 31, 2014 compared with \$15,414,000, or 3.07% of total loans, at December 31, 2013 and \$22,113,000, or 4.63% of total loans, at March 31, 2013. Loans on non-accrual status were \$12,824,000 at March 31, 2013 compared with \$13,453,000 at December 31, 2013 and \$17,465,000 at March 31, 2013. Loans are placed on non-accrual status immediately if, in the opinion of management, collection is doubtful, or when principal or interest is past due 90 days or more and collateral is insufficient to cover principal and interest. In cases where there is a collateral shortfall on non-accrual loans, specific impairment reserves have been established based on the updated collateral values even if the borrower continues to pay in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Most of the reduction in non-accrual loans when comparing the balances as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 can be attributed to the improved financial performance of several borrowers which enabled these loans to be placed back on accrual status. Of the total amount of non-accrual loans at March 31, 2014, there were \$8,831,000, or 68.9%, that were current or past due less than 30 days at the end of the quarter. In addition to the marked improvement in total non-performing loans, loans classified as substandard or doubtful, which includes non-performing loans, continue to improve. At March 31, 2014 substandard or doubtful loans totaled \$37,285,000, a reduction of \$6,481,000, or 14.8%, from the \$43,766,000 reported as of March 31, 2013.

QNB had no loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing at March 31, 2014, \$1,000 at December 31, 2013 and \$302,000 at March 31, 2013. Total loans 30 days or more past due represented 1.15% of total loans at March 31, 2014 compared with 1.07% at December 31, 2013 and 2.52% at March 31, 2013.

Troubled debt restructured loans, not classified as non-accrual loans or loans past due 90 days or more, were \$1,936,000 at March 31, 2014 compared with \$1,960,000 at December 31, 2013 and \$4,346,000 at March 31, 2013. The decrease in restructured loans when comparing the March timeframes is due to a loan that was transferred to OREO, which is currently under an agreement of sale. QNB had OREO and other repossessed assets of \$2,825,000 as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and \$1,153,000 at March 31, 2013. As noted above one property with a fair value of \$2,325,000 is under an agreement of sale and is anticipated to close during the third quarter of 2014. Non-performing pooled trust preferred securities are carried at fair value which was \$2,238,000, \$2,069,000, and \$1,999,000 at March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, respectively. The increase in the balance of non-performing pooled trust preferred securities compared to year end reflects an improvement in the fair value of these securities and not the purchase of additional securities.

A loan is considered impaired, based on current information and events, if it is probable that QNB will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for commercial loans and indirect lease financing loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the recorded investment in loans for which impairment has been identified totaled \$26,506,000 and \$27,617,000 of which \$21,979,000 and \$22,515,000, respectively, required no specific allowance for loan loss. The recorded investment in impaired loans requiring an allowance for loan losses was \$4,527,000 and \$5,102,000 at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the related allowance for loan losses associated with these loans was \$1,999,000 and \$2,022,000, respectively. Most of the loans that have been identified as impaired are collateral-dependent. See Note 8 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional detail of impaired loans.

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The following table shows detailed information and ratios pertaining to the Company's loan and asset quality:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013		
Non-accrual loans	\$12,824	\$13,453	\$17,465		
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest	-	1	302		
Troubled debt restructured loans (not already included above)	1,936	1,960	4,346		
Total non-performing loans	14,760	15,414	22,113		
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	2,825	2,825	1,153		
Non-accrual investment securities	2,238	2,069	1,999		
Total non-performing assets	\$19,823	\$20,308	\$25,265		
Total loans (excluding loans held-for-sale):					
Average total loans (YTD)	\$507,412	\$482,112	\$470,203		
Total loans	521,856	501,716	477,402		
Allowance for loan losses	8,819	8,925	9,351		
Allowance for loan losses to:					
Non-performing loans	59.75	%	57.90	%	42.29
Total loans (excluding held-for-sale)	1.69	%	1.78	%	1.96
Average total loans	1.74	%	1.85	%	1.99
Non-performing loans / total loans (excluding held-for-sale)	2.83	%	3.07	%	4.63
Non-performing assets / total assets	2.12	%	2.18	%	2.75

An analysis of loan charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to 2013 is as follows:

Three months ended March 31,	2014	2013
Net charge-offs	\$106	\$421

Net charge-offs (annualized) to:

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Total loans (excluding held-for-sale)	0.08 %	0.36 %
Average total loans (excluding held-for-sale)	0.08	0.36
Allowance for loan losses	4.88	18.26

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QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****NON-INTEREST INCOME****Non-Interest Income Comparison**

Three months ended March 31,	2014	2013	Change from prior year		
			Amount	Percent	
Net gain on investment securities	\$622	\$423	\$199	47.0	%
Net gain from trading activity	22	-	22	-	
Fees for services to customers	399	366	33	9.0	%
ATM and debit card	348	352	(4)	-1.1	%
Retail brokerage and advisory income	166	94	72	76.6	%
Bank-owned life insurance	72	74	(2)	-2.7	%
Merchant income	72	81	(9)	-11.1	%
Net gain on sale of loans	7	225	(218)	-96.9	%
Other	104	133	(29)	-21.8	%
Total	\$1,812	\$1,748	\$64	3.7	%

QNB, through its core banking business, generates various fees and service charges. Total non-interest income includes service charges on deposit accounts, ATM and debit card income, retail brokerage and advisory income, income on bank-owned life insurance, merchant income, trading revenue and gains and losses on the sale of investment securities and residential mortgage loans. Total non-interest income for the first quarter of 2014 was \$1,812,000, an increase of \$64,000, or 3.7% compared to \$1,748,000 for the first quarter of 2013.

Net gains on the sale of investment securities contributed \$199,000 to the total increase in non-interest income. QNB recorded \$622,000 of net gains on the sale of investment securities during the first quarter of 2014 compared to net gains of \$423,000 in the first quarter of 2013. Included in the first quarter 2014 securities gains were \$590,000 recorded on the sale of equity securities and \$32,000 on sales of bonds. Similar to the first quarter of 2013, QNB elected to sell some equity holdings in the first quarter of 2014 and recognize gains that had accumulated as a result of the strong performance of the U.S. equity markets over the past two years. The sale of bonds during the first quarter of 2014 was primarily for liquidity purposes to fund the growth in loans as well as to fund the municipal security trading account. In comparison, QNB recorded gains of \$262,000 on the sale of equity securities and \$161,000 on sale of bonds during the first quarter of 2013. There were no credit-related OTTI charges during the first quarter of 2014 or 2013.

Trading revenue represents realized and unrealized gains and losses, net of expenses, on the municipal trading account portfolio invested in during the first quarter of 2014. This portfolio is marked to market at the end of every month. Interest earned on these securities during the holding period are included in net interest income.

Fees for services to customers are primarily comprised of service charges on deposit accounts. These fees were \$399,000 for the first quarter of 2014, a \$33,000, or 9.0%, increase from the same period in 2013. Overdraft income, which represented approximately 71% of total fees for services to customers during the first quarter of 2014, increased by \$38,000. The increase in overdraft income primarily reflects growth in the number of checking accounts as well as the positive impact of the introduction of an overdraft protection program.

Retail brokerage and advisory income was \$166,000 for the first quarter of 2014 compared to \$94,000 for the first quarter of 2013. QNB provides securities and advisory services under the name of QNB Financial Services through Investment Professionals, Inc., a registered Broker/Dealer and Registered Investment Advisor. This business continues to grow successfully and as of March 31, 2014 had over \$35,000,000 in assets under management.

The net gain on residential mortgage sales is directly related to the volume of mortgages sold and the timing of the sales relative to the interest rate environment. Residential mortgage loans to be sold are identified at origination. During the first quarter of 2014, net gains on the sale of residential mortgages declined \$218,000 to \$7,000, when compared to the same quarter in 2013. An increase in mid-term and long-term treasury rates beginning in mid-2013 were a key contributor to the slowdown in residential mortgage loan activity and in particular mortgage refinancing activity. The first quarter of 2013 benefited from much lower mortgage rates which contributed to significantly higher levels of refinancing activity as well as the amount of gains recorded on the sale of these mortgages. Proceeds from the sale of residential mortgages were \$131,000 and \$6,575,000 for the first quarters of 2014 and 2013, respectively.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL****CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

There was a \$29,000 decrease in other non-interest income when comparing the two quarters most of which also relates to the slowdown in mortgage activity. QNB is a member of a title company whose profitability was impacted by the slowdown in residential mortgage origination which resulted in a \$22,000 reduction in the dividend received.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE**Non-Interest Expense Comparison**

Three months ended March 31,	2014	2013	Change from prior year		
			Amount	Percent	
Salaries and employee benefits	\$2,795	\$2,559	\$236	9.2	%
Net occupancy	446	436	10	2.3	%
Furniture and equipment	408	413	(5)	-1.2	%
Marketing	218	239	(21)	-8.8	%
Third-party services	401	374	27	7.2	%
Telephone, postage and supplies	183	181	2	1.1	%
State taxes	151	172	(21)	-12.2	%
FDIC insurance premiums	177	170	7	4.1	%
Other	433	396	37	9.3	%
Total	\$5,212	\$4,940	\$272	5.5	%

Non-interest expense is comprised of costs related to salaries and employee benefits, net occupancy, furniture and equipment, marketing, third party services, FDIC insurance premiums, regulatory assessments and taxes and various other operating expenses. Total non-interest expense was \$5,212,000 for the first quarter of 2014, an increase of \$272,000, or 5.5%, compared to the first quarter of 2013.

Salaries and benefits is the largest component of non-interest expense. QNB monitors, through the use of various surveys, the competitive salary and benefit information in its markets and makes adjustments when appropriate. Salaries and benefits expense for the first quarter of 2014 were \$2,795,000, an increase of \$236,000, or 9.2%, from the \$2,559,000 reported in the first quarter of 2013, with higher salary expense comprising \$160,000 of the increase. The increase is mainly attributable to merit raises coupled with four additional full-time equivalent employees. In addition

to salary expense, benefit costs increased \$76,000 when comparing the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2013. This was a result of medical costs that were \$53,000 higher than the first quarter of 2013 and additional retirement plan expense and tuition reimbursement.

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Marketing expense decreased \$21,000, or 8.8%, to \$218,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The decrease was largely due to prior year expenses related to advertising, public relations, and sales promotions associated with the opening of two new locations in the first quarter of 2013.

Third party services are comprised of professional services, including legal, accounting, auditing and consulting services, as well as fees paid to outside vendors for support services of day-to-day operations. These support services include correspondent banking services, statement printing and mailing, investment security safekeeping and supply management services. Third party services expense increased \$27,000, or 7.2%, to \$401,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013.

State tax expense represents the accrual of the Pennsylvania shares tax, which is based on the equity of the Bank, Pennsylvania sales and use tax and the Pennsylvania capital stock tax. State tax expense was \$151,000 for the first quarter of 2014, a decrease of \$21,000 compared to the same period in 2013. The decrease was all attributable to a decline in the Bank's Pennsylvania Shares Tax as a result of a change in the state mandated formula for 2014 which resulted in lower tax expense despite the increase in the Bank's equity.

Other non-interest expense increased \$37,000, or 9.3%, to \$433,000 for the first quarter of 2014. The majority of the increase relates to expenses associated with check card charge-offs primarily related to merchant card compromises.

INCOME TAXES

QNB utilizes an asset and liability approach for financial accounting and reporting of income taxes. As of March 31, 2014, QNB's net deferred tax asset was \$4,561,000. The primary components of deferred taxes are deferred tax assets of \$2,998,000 relating to the allowance for loan losses, \$848,000 resulting from unrealized losses on available for sale securities, \$527,000 related to non-accrual interest income, \$114,000 generated by OTTI charges on equity securities and \$432,000 related to OTTI charges on trust preferred securities. As of December 31, 2013, QNB's net deferred tax asset was \$5,518,000. The primary components of deferred taxes as of December 31, 2013 are deferred tax assets of \$3,035,000 relating to the allowance for loan losses, \$1,758,000 resulting from unrealized losses on available for sale

securities, \$569,000 related to non-accrual interest income, \$114,000 generated by OTTI charges on equity securities and \$432,000 related to OTTI charges on trust preferred securities.

The realizability of deferred tax assets is dependent upon a variety of factors, including the generation of future taxable income, the existence of taxes paid and recoverable, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities and tax planning strategies. Based upon these and other factors, management believes it is more likely than not that QNB will realize the benefits of these remaining deferred tax assets. The net deferred tax asset is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

Applicable income tax expense was \$697,000 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 compared to \$733,000 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2014 was unchanged from the same period in 2013 at 23.3%.

FINANCIAL CONDITION ANALYSIS

The following balance sheet analysis compares average balance sheet data for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, as well as the period ended balances as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

Financial service organizations are challenged to demonstrate they can generate sustainable and consistent earnings growth in a dynamic operating environment. This challenge was evident over the past few years as financial institutions, including QNB, had to operate in an unprecedented economic environment which included a global recession, the freeze up in credit markets, the bursting of the housing bubble, significant volatility in the equity markets, asset quality issues and historically low interest rates. While the economy continues to show signs of improvement and loan activity has begun to show life, the low level of interest rates and the extreme rate competition for quality loans is anticipated to continue through 2014. It is also anticipated that the rate competition for attracting and retaining deposits will increase in 2014 and 2015 as short-term interest rates are expected to begin to increase which could result in a lower net interest margin and a decline in net interest income.

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Average earning assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 increased \$21,741,000, or 2.5%, to \$894,981,000 from \$873,240,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Average loans increased \$35,972,000, or 7.6%, while average investment securities including trading securities decreased \$11,819,000, or 3.0%. With the growth in loans and the decline in investment securities the mix of earning assets has changed slightly when comparing the two periods. Average loans represented 56.7% of earning assets for the first three months of 2014, while average investment securities represented 42.5% of earning assets for the same period. This compares to 54.0% and 44.9%, respectively, for the first three months of 2013.

QNB's primary business is accepting deposits and making loans to meet the credit needs of the communities it serves. Loans are the most significant component of earning assets and growth in loans to small businesses and residents of these communities has been a primary focus of QNB. Inherent within the lending function is the evaluation and acceptance of credit risk and interest rate risk. QNB manages credit risk associated with its lending activities through portfolio diversification, underwriting policies and procedures and loan monitoring practices. QNB is committed to make credit available to its customers.

Average total commercial loans increased \$29,275,000 when comparing the first three months of 2014 to the first three months of 2013. Commercial and industrial loans increased \$12,623,000, or 12.7%, to \$112,287,000. Commercial and industrial loans represent commercial purpose loans that are either secured by collateral other than real estate or unsecured. Many of these loans are for operating lines of credit. Average loans secured by real estate, either commercial or residential properties increased \$9,444,000, or 3.8%, when comparing the average balances for the three month periods while average tax-exempt loans to state and municipal organizations increased \$8,683,000, or 26.6%, over the same time period.

Average home equity loans increased from \$50,702,000 for the first quarter of 2013 to \$54,523,000 for the first three months of 2014. The Bank had several successful home equity loan promotions over the past year and has initially received a strong response to the product offering.

Total investment securities, including trading securities, available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities were \$364,083,000 at March 31, 2014 and \$388,816,000 at December 31, 2013. Despite the addition of the trading portfolio and overall decline in investment security balances since year end, the composition of the portfolio is little

changed since December 31, 2013.

QNB does own CDOs in the form of pooled trust preferred securities. These securities are comprised mainly of securities issued by banks or bank holding companies, and to a lesser degree, insurance companies. In most cases QNB owns the mezzanine tranches of these securities, with the exception of two that now represent the senior-most obligation of the trust. These securities are structured so that the senior and mezzanine tranches are protected from defaults by over-collateralization and cash flow default protection provided by subordinated tranches. QNB holds seven of these securities with an amortized cost of \$3,519,000 and a fair value of \$2,238,000 at March 31, 2014. There was no credit-related other-than-temporary impairment charge in the first quarter of 2014 or 2013. It is possible that future calculations could require recording additional other-than-temporary impairment charges through earnings. For additional detail on these securities see Note 7 Investment Securities and Note 9 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

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For the most part, earning assets are funded by deposits. Total average deposits increased \$12,150,000, or 1.5%, to \$806,930,000 for the first three months of 2014 compared to the first three months of 2013. Although positive, this represents the slowest growth rate in many years.

Average interest-bearing demand and municipal accounts increased \$6,795,000, or 6.3%, and \$37,191,000, or 46.8%, respectively, when comparing the first three months of 2014 and 2013. Personal accounts, Rewards Checking and Select 50 products are the primary factor behind the growth of the interest-bearing demand accounts while the growth in relationships with a couple of school districts contributed to the increase in municipal balances. Savings accounts increased \$10,107,000, or 5.1%, to \$208,049,000 for the first quarter of 2014 due to the continued success of QNB's Online eSavings with traditional statement savings accounts also contributing to the growth. Average non-interest bearing demand accounts increased \$3,574,000 or 5.2%, when comparing the three month periods. In contrast, money market accounts declined \$17,577,000, or 23.7%. Total average time deposits decreased \$27,940,000, or 10.5%, when comparing the two quarters as customers continue to look for the liquidity of transaction accounts and are hesitant to lock in longer term deposits at low rates.

Total assets at March 31, 2014 were \$934,092,000 compared with \$932,883,000 at December 31, 2013, virtually unchanged between the periods. Cash and cash equivalents increased \$6,055,000 when comparing December 31, 2013 to March 31, 2014. Proceeds from the decline in total investment securities of \$24,733,000 were used to fund growth in total loans of \$20,140,000 when compared to December 31, 2013. Total loans were \$521,856,000 at March 31, 2014. As discussed previously the demand for loans by businesses and consumers was stronger during the first quarter.

On the liability side, total deposits decreased marginally to \$814,234,000 at March 31, 2014 compared to the December 31, 2013 balances. Interest-bearing demand deposits declined \$9,557,000, or 4.0%, when comparing March 31, 2014 to year-end 2013. The majority of this decline related to municipal deposits. Offsetting this decline were increases in non-interest bearing demand, money market accounts and savings accounts that increased \$9,733,000 in total when comparing December 31, 2013 to March 31, 2014. These deposits can be volatile depending on the timing of deposits and withdrawals. Time deposits were little changed, but decreased \$474,000 from \$239,545,000 at December 31, 2013 to \$239,071,000 at March 31, 2014 as customers continue to look for liquidity in anticipation of rising interest rates.

Short-term borrowings declined \$2,221,000 from \$35,156,000 at December 31, 2013 to \$32,935,000 at March 31, 2014. The majority of these balances are commercial sweep accounts which are also volatile based on businesses receipt and disbursement of funds.

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity represents an institution's ability to generate cash or otherwise obtain funds at reasonable rates to satisfy demand for loans and deposit withdrawals. QNB attempts to manage its mix of cash and interest-bearing balances, Federal funds sold and investment securities in an attempt to match the volatility, seasonality, interest sensitivity and growth trends of its loans and deposits. The Company manages its liquidity risk by measuring and monitoring its liquidity sources and estimated funding needs. Liquidity is provided from asset sources through repayments and maturities of loans and investment securities. The portfolio of investment securities classified as available for sale and QNB's policy of selling certain residential mortgage originations in the secondary market also provide sources of liquidity. Core deposits and cash management repurchase agreements have historically been the most significant funding source for QNB. These deposits and repurchase agreements are generated from a base of consumers, businesses and public funds primarily located in the Company's market area.

Additional sources of liquidity are provided by the Bank's membership in the FHLB. At March 31, 2014, the Bank had a maximum borrowing capacity with the FHLB of approximately \$216,920,000. The maximum borrowing capacity changes as a function of qualifying collateral assets. QNB has no outstanding borrowings with the FHLB at March 31, 2014. In addition, the Bank maintains two unsecured Federal funds lines with two correspondent banks totaling \$26,000,000. At March 31, 2014, there were no outstanding borrowings under these lines. During the first quarter of 2014, QNB did borrow from both the FHLB and its correspondent banks to fund short-term liquidity needs to fund loan growth. Future availability under these lines is subject to the policies of the granting banks and may be withdrawn.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL

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Total cash and cash equivalents, trading and available-for-sale investment securities and loans held-for-sale totaled \$386,278,000 and \$404,956,000 at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The decrease in liquid sources since December 31, 2013 is primarily the result of the \$24,733,000 decrease in the securities portfolio most of which went to fund loan growth. These liquid sources should be adequate to meet normal fluctuations in loan demand or deposit withdrawals. Despite the higher level of interest rates, particularly in the 5 to 10 year part of the yield curve, it is still anticipated that the investment portfolio will continue to provide sufficient liquidity as municipal bonds and agency securities are called and as cash flow on mortgage-backed and CMO securities continues to be steady. In the event that interest rates would continue to increase the cash flow available from the investment portfolio could decrease.

Approximately \$192,485,000 and \$207,868,000 of available-for-sale securities at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, were pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements and deposits of public funds. The decrease in the amount of pledged securities corresponds with the decrease in municipal deposits from December 31, 2013 to March 31, 2014.

As an additional source of liquidity, QNB is a member of the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Services (CDARS) program offered by the Promontory Interfinancial Network, LLC. CDARS is a funding and liquidity management tool used by banks to access funds and manage their balance sheet. It enables financial institutions to provide customers with full FDIC insurance on time deposits over \$250,000 that are placed in the program. QNB also has available Insured Cash Sweep (ICS), another program through Promontory Interfinancial Network, LLC, which is a product similar to CDARS, but one that provides liquidity like a money market or savings account.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

A strong capital position is fundamental to support continued growth and profitability and to serve the needs of depositors. QNB's shareholders' equity at March 31, 2014 was \$79,010,000, or 8.46% of total assets, compared to shareholders' equity of \$75,625,000, or 8.11% of total assets, at December 31, 2013. Shareholders' equity at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 included a negative adjustment of \$1,646,000 and \$3,412,000, respectively, related to unrealized holding losses, net of taxes, on investment securities available-for-sale. Without these adjustments, shareholders' equity to total assets would have been 8.62% and 8.44% at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013,

respectively.

Average shareholders' equity and average total assets were \$80,355,000 and \$928,328,000 for the first three months of 2014, an increase of 9.5% and 0.6%, respectively, from the averages for the year ended December 31, 2013. The ratio of average total equity to average total assets was 8.66% for the first three months of 2014 compared to 8.30% for all of 2013.

QNB is subject to various regulatory capital requirements as issued by Federal regulatory authorities. Regulatory capital is defined in terms of Tier 1 capital (shareholders' equity excluding unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities and disallowed intangible assets), Tier 2 capital which includes the allowable portion of the allowance for loan losses which is limited to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and a portion of the unrealized gains on equity securities, and total capital (Tier 1 plus Tier 2). Risk-based capital ratios are expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets. Risk-weighted assets are determined by assigning various weights to all assets and off-balance sheet arrangements, such as letters of credit and loan commitments, based on associated risk. Regulators have also adopted minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio standards, which measure the ratio of Tier 1 capital to total quarterly average assets.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
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The following table sets forth consolidated information for QNB Corp.:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013		
Capital Analysis				
Tier I				
Shareholders' equity	\$79,010	\$75,625		
Net unrealized securities losses, net of tax	1,646	3,412		
Total Tier I risk-based capital	80,656	79,037		
Tier II				
Allowable portion: Allowance for loan losses	7,864	7,806		
Unrealized gains on equity securities, net of tax	327	487		
Total risk-based capital	\$88,847	\$87,330		
Risk-weighted assets	\$628,172	\$623,389		
Average assets	\$928,328	\$935,477		
Capital Ratios				
	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
Tier I capital/risk-weighted assets	12.84	%	12.68	%
Total risk-based capital/risk-weighted assets	14.14	%	14.01	%
Tier I capital/average assets (leverage ratio)	8.69	%	8.45	%

The minimum regulatory capital ratios are 4.00% for Tier 1 capital, 8.00% for total risk-based capital and 4.00% for leverage. Under the requirements, at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, QNB has a Tier 1 capital ratio of 12.84% and 12.68%, a total risk-based ratio of 14.14% and 14.01%, and a leverage ratio of 8.69% and 8.45%, respectively. All regulatory capital ratios have improved from December 31, 2013 as the growth rate of Tier I and total risk based capital has exceeded the growth rate of risk-weighted and quarterly average assets.

Continuing to impact risk-weighted assets is the \$26,905,000 of risk-weighted assets due to mezzanine tranches of pooled trust preferred securities that were downgraded below investment grade during the first quarter of 2009. Although the amortized cost of these securities was only \$3,276,000 at March 31, 2014, regulatory guidance required

an additional \$23,629,000 to be included in risk-weighted assets. The Bank utilized the method as outlined in the Call Report Instructions for an available-for-sale bond that has not triggered the Low Level Exposure (LLE) rule. The mezzanine tranches of CDOs that utilized this method of risk-weighting are five out of seven pooled trust preferred securities (PreTSLs) held by the Bank as of March 31, 2014. The other two pooled trust preferred securities have only one tranche remaining so the treatment noted above does not apply.

QNB offers a Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (the “Plan”) to provide participants a convenient and economical method for investing cash dividends paid on the Company’s common stock in additional shares at a discount. The Plan also allows participants to make additional cash purchases of stock at a discount. Stock purchases under the Plan contributed \$187,000 and \$250,000 to capital during the first quarter of 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 100,000 shares of its common stock in open market or privately negotiated transactions. The repurchase authorization does not bear a termination date. As of March 31, 2014, 57,883 shares were repurchased under this authorization at an average price of \$16.97 and a total cost of \$982,000. There has been no additional shares repurchased under the plan since the first quarter of 2009.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 established five capital level designations ranging from “well capitalized” to “critically undercapitalized.” At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, management believes that the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject and have met the “well-capitalized” criterion which requires minimum Tier I and total risk-based capital ratios of 6.00% and 10.00%, respectively, and a leverage ratio of 5.00%.

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In July 2013, the Federal bank regulatory agencies adopted final rules that revise the agencies' capital adequacy guidelines and prompt corrective action rules. These final rules were designed to enhance such requirements and implement the revised standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, commonly referred to as Basel III.

The final rules generally implement higher minimum capital requirements, add a new common equity tier 1 capital requirement, and establish criteria that instruments must meet to be considered common equity Tier 1 capital, additional Tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital. The new minimum capital to risk-adjusted assets requirements are a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5% (6.5% to be considered "well capitalized") and a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0%, increased from 4.0% (and increased from 6.0% to 8.0% to be considered "well capitalized"); the total capital ratio remains at 8.0% under the new rules (10.0% to be considered "well capitalized"). Under the new rules, in order to avoid limitations on capital distributions (including dividend payments and certain discretionary bonus payments to executive officers), a banking organization must hold a capital conservation buffer comprised of common equity Tier 1 capital above its minimum risk-based capital requirements in an amount greater than 2.5% of total risk-weighted assets. The new minimum capital requirements are effective on January 1, 2015. The capital contribution buffer requirements phase in over a three-year period beginning January 1, 2016.

QNB will continue to analyze these new rules and their effects on the business, operations and capital levels of the Company and the Bank.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The information required in response to this item is set forth in Item 2, above.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain a system of controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of the consolidated financial statements and other disclosures included in this report, as well as to safeguard assets from unauthorized use or disposition. We evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. No changes were made to our internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

QNB CORP. AND SUBSIDIARY**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****MARCH 31, 2014****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

None.

**Item
1A. Risk Factors**

There were no material changes to the Risk Factors described in Item 1A in QNB's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2013.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan	Maximum Number of Shares that may yet be Purchased Under the Plan
January 1, 2014 through January 31, 2014	-	-	-	42,117
February 1, 2014 through February 28, 2014	-	-	-	42,117
March 1, 2014 through March 31, 2014	-	-	-	42,117
Total	-	-	-	42,117

(1) Transactions are reported as of settlement dates.

(2) QNB's current stock repurchase plan was approved by its Board of Directors and announced on January 24, 2008 and subsequently increased on

February 9, 2009.

(3) The total number of shares approved for repurchase under QNB's current stock repurchase plan is 100,000.

(4) QNB's current stock repurchase plan has no expiration date.

(5) QNB has no stock repurchase plan that it has determined to terminate or under which it does not intend to make further purchases.

Item 3. Default Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit 3(i) Articles of Incorporation of Registrant, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) of Registrants Form DEF 14-A filed with the Commission on April 15, 2005).

Exhibit 3(ii) Bylaws of Registrant, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) of Registrants Form 8-K filed with the Commission on January 23, 2006).

Exhibit 11 Statement Re: Computation of Earnings Per Share. (Included in Part I, Item I, hereof.)

Exhibit 31.1 Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2 Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1 Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32.2 Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

The following Exhibits are being furnished* as part of this report:

No.	Description
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.*
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.*
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.*
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.*
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definitions Linkbase Document.*

These interactive data files are being furnished as part of this Quarterly Report, and, in accordance with Rule 402 of Regulation S-T, shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability under those sections.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

QNB Corp.

Date: May 15, 2014

By: /s/ David W. Freeman
David W. Freeman
Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 15, 2014

By: /s/ Bret H. Krevolin
Bret H. Krevolin
Chief Financial Officer