

MALVERN FEDERAL BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
August 13, 2012

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
(Mark One)

- Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2012
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: 001-34051

MALVERN FEDERAL BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

United States
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

38-3783478
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

42 E. Lancaster Avenue, Paoli, Pennsylvania
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

19301
(Zip Code)

(610) 644-9400
(Registrant's
Telephone
Number,
Including Area
Code)

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 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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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Large accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's class of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: As of August 10, 2012, 6,102,500 shares of the Registrant's common stock were issued and outstanding.

MALVERN FEDERAL BANCORP, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
<u>Item 1.</u>	
	<u>Financial Statements</u>
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 (Unaudited)</u>
	2
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three and Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 (Unaudited)</u>
	3
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Three and Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 (Unaudited)</u>
	4
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 (Unaudited)</u>
	5
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 (Unaudited)</u>
	6
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>
	7
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>
	46
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>
	63
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>
	63
<u>PART II—OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>
	63
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>
	63
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>
	63
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>
	64
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Mine Safety Disclosure</u>
	64
<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>
	64
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>
	64

SIGNATURES

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition (Unaudited)

	June 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Assets		
Cash and due from depository institutions	\$1,368	\$ 1,447
Interest bearing deposits in depository institutions	58,868	32,049
Cash and Cash Equivalents	60,236	33,496
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value	84,795	74,389
Investment securities held to maturity (fair value of \$731 and \$4,024 respectively)	679	3,797
Restricted stock, at cost	4,586	5,349
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses of \$7,983 and \$10,101, respectively	465,618	506,019
Other real estate owned	4,216	8,321
Accrued interest receivable	1,548	1,897
Property and equipment, net	7,765	8,165
Deferred income taxes, net	6,814	7,465
Bank-owned life insurance	15,160	14,760
Other assets	2,634	2,910
Total Assets	\$654,051	\$ 666,568
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Deposits-noninterest-bearing	\$21,767	\$ 19,833
Deposits-interest-bearing	516,478	534,622
Total Deposits	538,245	554,455
FHLB advances	48,340	49,098
Advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance	3,101	651
Accrued interest payable	244	233
Other liabilities	1,917	1,847
Total Liabilities	591,847	606,284
Commitments and Contingencies	-	-
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	-	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding: 6,102,500	62	62
Additional paid-in capital	25,852	25,889
Retained earnings	38,379	36,637
Treasury stock—at cost, 50,000 shares	(477)	(477)

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Unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) shares	(2,069)	(2,178)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	457	351
Total Shareholders' Equity	62,204	60,284
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$654,051	\$ 666,568

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

2

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)			
Interest and Dividend Income				
Loans, including fees	\$5,894	\$7,034	\$ 18,352	\$ 21,398
Investment securities, taxable	387	384	1,246	1,104
Investment securities, tax-exempt	23	6	33	21
Dividends, restricted stock	1	-	2	-
Interest-bearing cash accounts	16	6	34	25
Total Interest and Dividend Income	6,321	7,430	19,667	22,548
Interest Expense				
Deposits	1,589	1,997	5,131	6,529
Long-term borrowings	427	431	1,289	1,310
Total Interest Expense	2,016	2,428	6,420	7,839
Net Interest Income	4,305	5,002	13,247	14,709
Provision for Loan Losses	335	600	360	10,642
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	3,970	4,402	12,887	4,067
Other Income				
Service charges and other fees	218	229	686	700
Rental income – other real estate owned	104	-	503	-
Rental income – other	59	66	192	196
Gain on sale of investments, net	40	-	663	-
(Loss) gain on sale of other real estate owned, net	(49) 3	(70) (4
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	134	136	400	413
Total Other Income	506	434	2,374	1,305
Other Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,689	1,633	5,001	4,790
Occupancy expense	520	538	1,568	1,647
Federal deposit insurance premium	204	313	657	1,016
Advertising	159	160	581	585
Data processing	319	279	939	841
Professional fees	279	433	1,193	1,277

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Other real estate owned expense	550	656	1,563	1,889
Other operating expenses	452	464	1,397	1,389
Total Other Expenses	4,172	4,476	12,899	13,434
Income (Loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	304	360	2,362	(8,062)
Income tax expense (benefit)	32	(4)	620	(2,983)
Net Income (Loss)	\$272	\$364	\$ 1,742	\$ (5,079)
Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$ 0.29	\$ (0.86)
Dividends Declared Per Share	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.03

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	June 30, 2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Net Income (Loss)	\$272	\$364	\$ 1,742	\$ (5,079)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):				
Changes in net unrealized gains (loss) on securities available for sale	43	900	823	(347)
Gains realized in net income	(40)	-	(663)	-
	3	900	160	(347)
Deferred income tax effect	(1)	(311)	(54)	113
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	2	589	106	(234)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$274	\$953	\$ 1,848	\$ (5,313)

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unearned ESOP Shares	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)							
Balance, October 1, 2010	\$62	\$25,912	\$42,830	\$(477)	\$(2,299)	\$ 179	\$ 66,207
Net Loss	-	-	(5,079)	-	-	-	(5,079)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(234)	(234)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.03 per share)	-	-	(81)	-	-	-	(81)
Committed to be released ESOP shares (10,053 shares)	-	(10)	-	-	85	-	75
Balance, June 30, 2011	\$62	\$25,902	\$37,670	\$(477)	\$(2,214)	\$ (55)	\$ 60,888
Balance, October 1, 2011	\$62	\$25,889	\$36,637	\$(477)	\$(2,178)	\$ 351	\$ 60,284
Net Income	-	-	1,742	-	-	-	1,742
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	106	106
Committed to be released ESOP shares (10,053 shares)	-	(37)	-	-	109	-	72
Balance, June 30, 2012	\$62	\$25,852	\$38,379	\$(477)	\$(2,069)	\$ 457	\$ 62,204

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,742	\$ (5,079)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	547	635
Provision for loan losses	360	10,642
Deferred income taxes expense (benefit)	596	(2,475)
ESOP expense	72	75
(Accretion) of premiums and discounts on investment securities, net	(162)	(61)
Amortization (accretion) of mortgage servicing rights	61	(18)
Net gain on sale of investment securities available for sale	(663)	-
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	70	4
Write down of other real estate owned	812	1,448
Amortization of loan origination fees and costs	(848)	(719)
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	349	45
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	11	(34)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	70	677
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(400)	(413)
(Decrease) increase in other assets	(357)	863
Decrease in prepaid FDIC assessment	626	973
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,886	6,563
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from maturities and principal collections:		
Investment securities held to maturity	3,124	888
Investment securities available for sale	23,054	18,692
Proceeds from sales of investment securities available for sale	22,854	-
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(44,664)	(55,060)
Loan purchases	(23,061)	(23,942)
Loan originations and principal collections, net	52,128	36,686
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	4,374	4,631
Additions to mortgage servicing rights	(53)	-
Net decrease in restricted stock	763	937
Purchases of property and equipment	(147)	(218)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	38,372	(17,386)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net decrease in deposits	(16,210)	(38,209)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(758)	(5,985)
Increase in advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance	2,450	2,302
Cash dividends paid	-	(81)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(14,518)	(41,973)

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Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	26,740	(52,796)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	33,496	81,395
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	\$ 60,236	\$ 28,599
Supplementary Cash Flows Information		
Interest paid	\$ 6,409	\$ 7,874
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ 7
Non-cash transfer of loans to other real estate owned	\$ 1,151	\$ 6,906
Non-cash transfer of loans to investment securities available for sale	\$ 10,671	\$ -

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 – Organizational Structure and Nature of Operations

On May 19, 2008, Malvern Federal Savings Bank (“Malvern Federal Savings” or the “Bank”) completed its reorganization to the mutual holding company form of organization and formed Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”) to serve as the stock holding company for the Bank. In connection with the reorganization, the Company sold 2,645,575 shares of its common stock to certain members of the Bank and the public at a purchase price of \$10.00 per share. In addition, the Company issued 3,383,875 shares, or 55% of the outstanding shares, of its common stock to Malvern Federal Mutual Holding Company, a federally chartered mutual holding company (the “Mutual Holding Company”), and contributed 123,050 shares (with a value of approximately \$1.2 million), or 2.0% of the outstanding shares, to the Malvern Federal Charitable Foundation, a newly created Delaware charitable foundation. Due to purchases of treasury stock, at June 30, 2012, the Mutual Holding Company owns 55.5% of the outstanding common stock of Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and the minority public shareholders own the remaining 44.5%. The Mutual Holding Company is a federally chartered mutual holding company.

Until recently, the Bank, the Company and the Mutual Holding Company were regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision (the “OTS”). As a result of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the OTS was eliminated and, as of July 21, 2011, the regulatory oversight functions and authority of the OTS related to the Bank were transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the “OCC”) and the regulatory oversight functions and authority of the OTS related to the Holding Company and Mutual Holding Company, which are savings and loan holding companies, were transferred to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve Board” or the “FRB”).

On January 17, 2012, the Company, the Bank and the Mutual Holding Company announced that they had adopted a Plan of Conversion and Reorganization pursuant to which the Bank will reorganize from the two-tier mutual holding company structure to the stock holding company structure.

Malvern Federal Mutual Holding Company, which owns approximately 55.5% of the outstanding common stock of the Company, will merge with and into the Company as part of the reorganization and its shares in the Company will be extinguished. The Company will then merge with and into the new Pennsylvania corporation. The new holding company will offer and sell shares of common stock in an amount representing the percentage ownership interest currently held by the Mutual Holding Company, based on an independent appraisal. The new holding company will offer shares of its common stock for sale to the Bank’s eligible depositors and certain borrowers and to members of the public in a subscription and community offering in the manner and subject to the priorities set forth in the Plan. In addition, in connection with the conversion of the Mutual Holding Company, shares of the Company’s common stock held by shareholders other than the Mutual Holding Company will be exchanged for shares of common stock of the new Pennsylvania corporation pursuant to an “exchange ratio” designed to preserve their aggregate percentage ownership interest. The exchange ratio will be determined based upon the independent appraisal of the new holding company and the results of the offering.

The Plan is subject to approval of the Company’s shareholders, the Mutual Holding Company’s members and regulatory agencies.

The costs associated with the stock offering will be deferred and will be deducted from the proceeds upon sale of the stock. To date, no stock offering expenses have been expensed. At June 30, 2012, \$422,000 of costs have been incurred and deferred. Total costs at the midpoint are estimated at \$2.2 million. If the stock offering is unsuccessful, these costs will be expensed.

The Company is a federally chartered corporation which owns all of the issued and outstanding shares of the Bank's common stock, the only shares of equity securities which the Bank has issued. Malvern Federal Bancorp does not own or lease any property, but instead uses the premises, equipment and furniture of the Bank. At the present time, the Company employs only persons who are officers of Malvern Federal Savings to serve as officers of the Company. The Company also uses the Bank's support staff from time to time. These persons are not separately compensated by Malvern Federal Bancorp.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 – Organizational Structure and Nature of Operations (Continued)

Malvern Federal Savings Bank is a federally chartered stock savings bank which was originally organized in 1887 and is operating out of its headquarters in Paoli, Pennsylvania and eight full service financial center offices in Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania. The Bank is primarily engaged in attracting deposits from the general public and using those funds to invest in loans and investment securities. The Bank's principal sources of funds are deposits, repayments of loans and investment securities, maturities of investments and interest-bearing deposits, other funds provided from operations and wholesale funds borrowed from outside sources such as the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (the "FHLB"). These funds are primarily used for the origination of various loan types including single-family residential mortgage loans, commercial real estate mortgage loans, construction and development loans, home equity loans and lines of credit and other consumer loans. The Bank derives its income principally from interest earned on loans, investment securities and, to a lesser extent, from fees received in connection with the origination of loans and for other services. Malvern Federal Savings' primary expenses are interest expense on deposits and borrowings and general operating expenses. Funds for activities are provided primarily by deposits, amortization of loans, loan prepayments and the maturity of loans, securities and other investments and other funds from operations.

The Company and its subsidiaries, Malvern Federal Holdings, Inc., a Delaware company, and the Bank and the Bank's subsidiaries, Strategic Asset Management Group, Inc. ("SAMG") and Malvern Federal Investments, Inc., a Delaware company, provide various banking services, primarily the accepting of deposits and the origination of residential and commercial mortgage loans and consumer loans and other loans. SAMG owns 50% of Malvern Insurance Associates, LLC. Malvern Insurance Associates, LLC offers a full line of business and personal lines of insurance products. As of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, SAMG's total assets were \$42,000 and \$42,000, respectively. There was no income reported for SAMG for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2011 the net income for SAMG was \$1,200 and \$7,700, respectively. The Company is subject to competition from various other financial institutions and financial services companies. The Company is also subject to the regulations of certain federal and state agencies and, therefore, undergoes periodic examinations by those regulatory agencies.

In accordance with the subsequent events topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification (the "Codification" or the "ASC"), the Company evaluates events and transactions that occur after the statement of financial condition date for potential recognition and disclosure in the consolidated financial statements. The effect of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date are recognized in the unaudited consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2012.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 and for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 include the accounts of Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q, and therefore, do not include all the information or footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of financial condition, operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. However, all normal recurring adjustments that, in the

opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements have been included. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and the accompanying notes thereto for the year ended September 30, 2011, which are included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2011. The results for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, or any other period.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of deferred tax assets, the evaluation of other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities, fair value measurements, and other real estate owned.

Significant Group Concentrations of Credit Risk

Most of the Company's activities are with customers located within Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania. Note 5 discusses the types of investment securities that the Company invests in. Note 6 discusses the types of lending that the Company engages in. The Company does not have any significant concentrations to any one industry or customer. Although the Company has a diversified portfolio, the ability of its debtor's to honor their contracts is influenced by, among other factors, the region's economy.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from depository institutions and interest bearing deposits.

The Company maintains cash deposits in other depository institutions that occasionally exceed the amount of deposit insurance available. Management periodically assesses the financial condition of these institutions and believes that the risk of any possible credit loss is minimal.

Investment Securities

Debt securities held to maturity are securities that the Company has the positive intent and the ability to hold to maturity; these securities are reported at amortized cost and adjusted for unamortized premiums and discounts. Securities held for trading are securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; these securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported in current earnings. At June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, the Company had no investment securities classified as trading. Debt securities that will be held for indefinite periods of time and equity securities, including securities that may be sold in response to changes in market interest or prepayment rates, needs for liquidity and changes in the availability of and the yield of alternative investments, are classified as available for sale. Realized gains and losses are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method. Securities held as available for sale are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"). Management determines the appropriate classification of investment securities at the time of purchase.

Securities are evaluated on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when market conditions warrant such an evaluation, to determine whether declines in their value are other-than-temporary. To determine whether a loss in value is

other-than-temporary, management utilizes criteria such as the reasons underlying the decline, the magnitude and duration of the decline and whether or not management intends to sell or expects that it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security prior to an anticipated recovery of the fair value. The term “other-than-temporary” is not intended to indicate that the decline is permanent, but indicates that the prospects 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. Once a decline in value for a debt security is determined to be other-than-temporary, the other-than-temporary impairment is separated into (a) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to a decrease in cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security (the credit loss) and (b) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Loans Receivable

The Company, through the Bank, grants mortgage, commercial and consumer loans to customers. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by residential and commercial mortgage loans secured by properties located throughout Chester County, Pennsylvania and surrounding areas. The ability of the Company's debtors to honor their contracts is dependent upon, among other factors, real estate values and general economic conditions in this area.

Loans receivable that management has the intent and ability to hold until maturity or payoff are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances, net of an allowance for loan losses and any deferred fees and costs. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees and costs are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the yield (interest income) of the related loans using the interest method. The Company is amortizing these amounts over the contractual lives of the loans.

The loans receivable portfolio is segmented into residential loans, construction and development loans, commercial loans and consumer loans. The residential loan segment has one class, one- to four-family first lien residential mortgage loans. The construction and development loan segment consists of the following classes: residential and commercial and land loans. Residential construction loans are made for the acquisition of and/or construction on a lot or lots on which a residential dwelling is to be built. Commercial construction loans are made for the purpose of acquiring, developing and constructing a commercial structure. The commercial loan segment consists of the following classes: commercial real estate loans, multi-family real estate loans, and other commercial loans, which are also generally known as commercial and industrial loans or commercial business loans. The consumer loan segment consists of the following classes: home equity lines of credit, second mortgage loans and other consumer loans, primarily unsecured consumer lines of credit.

For all classes of loans receivable, the accrual of interest is discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collection of principal or interest, even though the loan is currently performing. A loan may remain on accrual status if it is in the process of collection and is either guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is reversed and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Interest received on nonaccrual loans, including impaired loans, generally is either applied against principal or reported as interest income, according to management's judgment as to the collectability of principal. Generally, loans are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current, has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time (generally six months) and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt. The past due status of all classes of loans receivable is determined based on contractual due dates for loan payments.

In addition to originating loans, the Company purchases consumer and mortgage loans from brokers in our market area. Such purchases are reviewed for compliance with our underwriting criteria before they are purchased, and are generally purchased without recourse to the seller. Premiums and discounts on purchased loans are amortized as adjustments to interest income using the effective yield method.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for credit losses consists of the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the consolidated statement of financial condition date and is recorded as a reduction to loans. Reserves for unfunded lending commitments represents management's estimate of losses inherent in its unfunded loan commitments and is recorded in other liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The allowance for loan losses ("ALLL") is increased by the provision for loan losses and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses, and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. All, or part, of the principal balance of loans receivable are charged off to the allowance as soon as it is determined that the repayment of all, or part, of the principal balance is highly unlikely. Non-residential consumer loans are generally charged off no later than when they become 120 days past due on a contractual basis or earlier in the event of the borrower's bankruptcy or if there is an amount deemed uncollectible. Because all identified losses are immediately charged off, no portion of the allowance for loan losses is restricted to any individual loan or groups of loans, and the entire allowance is available to absorb any and all loan losses.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The allowance for credit losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for losses that can be reasonably estimated. Management performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The allowance is based on the Company's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, the composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers pools of loans by loan class that are not considered impaired. These pools of loans are evaluated for loss exposure based upon historical loss rates for each of these classes of loans, as 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. 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.
3. The nature and volume of the loan portfolio and terms of loans.
4. The experience, ability, and depth of lending management and staff.
5. The volume and severity of past due, classified and nonaccrual loans as well as and other loan modifications.
6. The quality of the Company's loan review system, and the degree of oversight by the Company's Board of Directors.
7. The existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations.
8. The effect of external factors, such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements.

The qualitative factors are applied to the historical loss rates for each class of loan. In addition, while not reported as a separate factor, changes in the value of underlying collateral (for regional property values) for collateral dependent loans is considered and addressed within the economic trends factor. A quarterly calculation is made adjusting the reserve allocation for each factor within a risk weighted range as it relates to each particular loan type, collateral type and risk rating within each segment. Data is gathered and evaluated through internal, regulatory, and government sources quarterly for each factor.

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.

In addition, the allowance calculation methodology includes further segregation of loan classes into risk rating categories. The borrower's overall financial condition, repayment sources, guarantors and value of collateral, if appropriate, are evaluated annually for commercial loans or when credit deficiencies arise, such as delinquent loan payments, for commercial and consumer loans. Credit quality risk ratings include categories of "pass," "special mention,"

“substandard” and “doubtful.” Assets which do not currently expose the insured institution to sufficient risk to warrant classification as substandard or doubtful but possess certain identified weaknesses are required to be designated “special mention.” If uncorrected, the potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects. An asset is considered “substandard” if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. “Substandard” assets include those characterized by the “distinct possibility” that the insured institution will sustain “some loss” if the deficiencies are not corrected. Assets classified as “doubtful” have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified “substandard” with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make “collection or liquidation in full,” on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, “highly questionable and improbable.”

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Residential Lending. Residential mortgage originations are secured primarily by properties located in the Company's primary market area and surrounding areas. We currently originate fixed-rate, fully amortizing mortgage loans with maturities of 10 to 30 years. We also offer adjustable rate mortgage ("ARM") loans where the interest rate either adjusts on an annual basis or is fixed for the initial one, three or five years and then adjusts annually. However, due to market conditions, we have not originated a significant amount of ARM loans in recent years.

We underwrite one- to four-family residential mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios of up to 95%, provided that the borrower obtains private mortgage insurance on loans that exceed 80% of the appraised value or sales price, whichever is less, of the secured property. We also require that title insurance, hazard insurance and, if appropriate, flood insurance be maintained on all properties securing real estate loans. We require that a licensed appraiser from our list of approved appraisers perform and submit to us an appraisal on all properties secured by a first mortgage on one- to four-family first mortgage loans.

In underwriting one- to four-family residential mortgage loans, the Company evaluates both the borrower's ability to make monthly payments and the value of the property securing the loan. Most properties securing real estate loans made by the Company are appraised by independent fee appraisers approved by the Board of Directors. The Company generally requires borrowers to obtain an attorney's title opinion or title insurance, and fire and property insurance (including flood insurance, if necessary) in an amount not less than the amount of the loan. Real estate loans originated by the Company generally contain a "due on sale" clause allowing the Company to declare the unpaid principal balance due and payable upon the sale of the security property. The Company has not engaged in sub-prime residential mortgage loan originations. Our single-family residential mortgage loans generally are underwritten on terms and documentation conforming to guidelines issued by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae.

Construction and Development Loans. During fiscal 2010, the Company generally ceased originating any new construction and development loans. Previously, we originated construction loans for residential and, to a lesser extent, commercial uses within our market area. We generally limited construction loans to builders and developers with whom we had an established relationship, or who were otherwise known to officers of the Bank. Our construction and development loans currently in the portfolio typically have variable rates of interest tied to the prime rate which improves the interest rate sensitivity of our loan portfolio.

Construction and development loans generally are considered to involve a higher level of risk than one-to four-family residential lending, due to the concentration of principal in a limited number of loans and borrowers and the effect of economic conditions on developers, builders and projects. Additional risk is also associated with construction lending because of the inherent difficulty in estimating both a property's value at completion and the estimated cost (including interest) to complete a project. The nature of these loans is such that they are more difficult to evaluate and monitor. In addition, speculative construction loans to a builder are not pre-sold and thus pose a greater potential risk than construction loans to individuals on their personal residences. In order to mitigate some of the risks inherent to construction lending, we inspect properties under construction, review construction progress prior to advancing funds, work with builders with whom we have established relationships, require annual updating of tax returns and other financial data of developers and obtain personal guarantees from the principals.

Commercial Lending. During fiscal 2010, the Company generally ceased originating new commercial or multi-family real estate mortgage loans and we are no longer purchasing whole loans or participation interests in commercial real estate or multi-family loans from other financial institutions. Commercial and multi-family real estate loans generally

present a higher level of risk than loans secured by one- to four-family residences. This greater risk is due to several factors, including the concentration of principal in a limited number of loans and borrowers, the effect of general economic conditions on income producing properties and the increased difficulty of evaluating and monitoring these types of loans. Furthermore, the repayment of loans secured by commercial and multi-family real estate is typically dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project. If the cash flow from the project is reduced (for example, if leases are not obtained or renewed, or a bankruptcy court modifies a lease term, or a major tenant is unable to fulfill its lease obligations), the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Most of the Company's commercial business loans have been extended to finance local and regional businesses and include short-term loans to finance machinery and equipment purchases, inventory and accounts receivable. The commercial business loans which we originated were either a revolving line of credit or for a fixed term of generally 10 years or less. Interest rates are adjustable, indexed to a published prime rate of interest, or fixed. Generally, equipment, machinery, real property or other corporate assets secure such loans. Personal guarantees from the business principals are generally obtained as additional collateral.

Consumer Lending Activities. The Company currently originates most of its consumer loans in its primary market area and surrounding areas. The Company originates consumer loans on both a direct and indirect basis. Consumer loans generally have higher interest rates and shorter terms than residential mortgage loans; however, they have additional credit risk due to the type of collateral securing the loan or in some case the absence of collateral. As a result of the declines in the market value of real estate and the deterioration in the overall economy, we are continuing to evaluate and monitor the credit conditions of our consumer loan borrowers and the real estate values of the properties securing our second mortgage loans as part of our on-going efforts to assess the overall credit quality of the portfolio in connection with our review of the allowance for loan losses.

Consumer loans may entail greater credit risk than do residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans which are unsecured or are secured by rapidly depreciable assets, such as automobiles or recreational equipment. In such cases, any repossessed collateral for a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance as a result of the greater likelihood of damage, loss or depreciation. In addition, consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount which can be recovered on such loans.

Once all factor adjustments are applied, general reserve allocations for each segment are calculated, summarized and reported on the ALLL summary. ALLL final schedules, calculations and the resulting evaluation process are reviewed quarterly by the Bank's Asset Classification Committee and the Bank's Board of Directors.

In addition, Federal bank regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses and may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination, which may include information which was not previously available to management. Based on management's comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, management believes the level of the allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2012 was appropriate under U.S. GAAP.

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.

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 substantially all 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 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.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

For commercial and industrial 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 aging 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.

Loan Servicing

Servicing assets are recognized as separate assets when rights are acquired through purchase or through sale of financial assets. For sales of mortgage loans, a portion of the cost of originating the loan is allocated to the servicing right based on relative fair value. Fair value is based on market prices for comparable mortgage servicing contracts, when available, or alternatively is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The valuation model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, such as the cost to service, the discount rate, the custodial earnings rate, an inflation rate, ancillary income, prepayment speeds and default rates and losses. Capitalized servicing rights are reported in other assets and are amortized into non-interest expense in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated future net servicing income of the underlying financial asset.

Servicing assets are evaluated for impairment based upon the fair value of the rights as compared to amortized cost. Impairment is determined by stratifying rights into tranches based on predominant risk characteristics, such as interest rate, loan type and investor type. Impairment is recognized through a valuation allowance for an individual tranche, to the extent that fair value is less than the capitalized amount for the tranche. If the Company later determines that all or a portion of the impairment no longer exists for a particular tranche, a reduction of the allowance may be recorded as an increase to income.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Loans whose terms are modified are classified as troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") if the Company grants such borrowers concessions and it is deemed that those borrowers are experiencing financial difficulty. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring typically consist of concessions such as extending the maturity date of the loan, reducing the interest rate on the loan to a rate which is below market, a combination of rate adjustments and maturity extensions, or by other means including covenant modifications, forbearances or other concessions. However, the Company generally only restructures loans by modifying the payment structure to require payments of interest only for a specified period of time or by reducing the actual interest rate. We do not accrue interest on loans that were non-accrual prior to the troubled debt restructuring until they have performed in accordance with their restructured terms for a period of at least six months. We continue to accrue interest on troubled debt restructurings which were performing in accordance with their terms prior to the restructure and continue to perform in accordance with their restructured terms. Management evaluates the ALLL with respect to TDRs under the same policy and guidelines as all other performing loans are evaluated with respect to the ALLL.

Other Real Estate Owned

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value 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 the previously established carrying amount or fair value less

cost to sell. Revenue and expenses from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in other expenses from other real estate owned.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Restricted Stock

Restricted stock represents required investments in the common stock of a correspondent bank and is carried at cost. As of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, restricted stock consists solely of the common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (“FHLB”).

Management’s evaluation and determination of whether this investment is impaired is based on their assessment of the ultimate recoverability of their cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. The determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of an investment’s cost is influenced by criteria such as (1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLB as compared to the capital stock amount for the FHLB and the length of time this situation has persisted, (2) commitments by the FHLB to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the FHLB, and (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, on the customer base of the FHLB.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line and accelerated methods over estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 39 years beginning when assets are placed in service. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in income for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to income as incurred.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Company invests in bank owned life insurance (“BOLI”) as a source of funding for employee benefit expenses. BOLI involves the purchasing of life insurance by the Bank on a chosen group of employees. The Bank is the owner and beneficiary of the policies. This life insurance investment is carried at the cash surrender value of the underlying policies. Earnings from the increase in cash surrender value of the policies are included in other income on the statement of income.

Advertising Costs

The Company follows the policy of charging the costs of advertising to expense as incurred.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. 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. These calculations are based on many complex factors including estimates of the timing of reversals of temporary differences, the interpretation of federal income tax laws and a determination of the differences between the tax and the financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ significantly from the estimates and interpretations used in determining the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A valuation allowance is required to be recognized if it is “more likely than not” that a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company’s policy is to evaluate the deferred tax asset on a quarterly basis and record a valuation allowance for our deferred tax asset if we do not have sufficient positive evidence indicating that it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset will be realized.

Commitments and Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into off-balance sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the statement of financial condition when they are funded.

Segment Information

The Company has one reportable segment, “Community Banking.” All of the Company’s activities are interrelated, and each activity is dependent and assessed based on how each of the activities of the Company supports the others. For example, lending is dependent upon the ability of the Company to fund itself with deposits and other borrowings and manage interest rate and credit risk. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Company as one segment or unit.

Comprehensive Income

Accounting principles generally require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Although certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available for sale investment securities, are reported as a separate component of the shareholders’ equity section of the statement of financial condition, such items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income. The Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2011-05, “Comprehensive Income (ASC Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income,” (“ASU 2011-05”) as of December 31, 2011. ASU No. 2011-05 amended prior comprehensive income guidance.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the previous periods financial statements to conform to the current periods presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the Company’s results of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, “Disclosures About Offsetting Assets and Liabilities.” This project began as an attempt to converge the offsetting requirements under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. However, as the Boards were not able to reach a converged solution with regards to offsetting requirements, the Boards developed convergent disclosure requirements to assist in reconciling differences in the offsetting requirements under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The new disclosure requirements mandate that entities disclose both gross and net information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position as well as instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. ASU No. 2011-11 also requires disclosure of collateral received and posted in connection with master netting arrangements or similar

arrangements. ASU No. 2011-11 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. As the provisions of ASU No. 2011-11 only impact the disclosure requirements related to the offsetting of assets and liabilities, the adoption will have no impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, “Presentation of Comprehensive Income.” The provisions of ASU No. 2011-05 allow an entity the option to present the total comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both options, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. Under either method, entities are required to present on the face of the financial statements reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement(s) where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. ASU No. 2011-05 also eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as a part of the statement of changes in shareholders’ equity but does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. ASU No. 2011-05 was effective for the Company’s interim reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2012, with retrospective application required. In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, “Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05.” The provisions of ASU No. 2011-12 defer indefinitely the requirement for entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement in which net income is presented and the statement in which other comprehensive income is presented. ASU No. 2011-12, which shares the same effective date as ASU No. 2011-05, does not defer the requirement for entities to present components of comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-05 and ASU No. 2011-12 which resulted in a new statement of comprehensive income (loss) for the interim periods. In addition, the Company has retroactively presented for all prior periods as required. The adoption of ASU No. 2011-05 and ASU No. 2011-12 had no impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2011 the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, “Fair Value Measurements (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in US GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).” ASU 2011-04 represents the converged guidance of the FASB and the IASB (the “Boards”) on fair value measurements. The collective efforts of the Boards and their staffs, reflected in ASU 2011-04, have resulted in common requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements, including a consistent meaning of the term “fair value.” The Boards have concluded the common requirements will result in greater comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP and IFRS. The amendments in this ASU are required to be applied prospectively, and are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-04 effective January 1, 2012. The fair value measurement provisions of ASU No. 2011-4 had no impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding reduced by unearned ESOP shares. Diluted earnings per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding and common stock equivalents (“CSEs”) that would arise from the exercise of dilutive securities reduced by unearned ESOP shares. As of June 30, 2012 and for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company had not issued and did not have any outstanding CSEs and, at the present time, the Company’s capital

structure has no potential dilutive securities.

17

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth the composition of the weighted average shares (denominator) used in the earnings per share computations.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net Income (Loss)	\$272	\$364	\$1,742	\$(5,079)
Average common shares outstanding	6,102,500	6,102,500	6,102,500	6,102,500
Average unearned ESOP shares	(188,105)	(201,510)	(191,476)	(204,876)
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	5,914,395	5,900,990	5,911,024	5,897,624
Earnings (Loss) per share – basic	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.29	\$(0.86)

Note 4 – Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Company established an employee stock ownership plan (“ESOP”) in 2008 for substantially all of its full-time employees. Certain senior officers of the Bank have been designated as Trustees of the ESOP. Shares of the Company’s common stock purchased by the ESOP are held until released for allocation to participants. Shares released are allocated to each eligible participant based on the ratio of each such participant’s base compensation to the total base compensation of all eligible plan participants. As the unearned shares are committed to be released and allocated among participants, the Company recognizes compensation expense equal to the fair value of the ESOP shares during the periods in which they become committed to be released. To the extent that the fair value of the ESOP shares released differs from the cost of such shares, the difference is charged or credited to additional paid-in capital. During the period from May 20, 2008 to September 30, 2008, the ESOP purchased 241,178 shares of the Company’s common stock for approximately \$2.6 million, an average price of \$10.86 per share, which was funded by a loan from Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. The ESOP loan is being repaid principally from the Bank’s contributions to the ESOP. The loan, which bears an interest rate of 5%, is being repaid in quarterly installments through 2026. Shares are released to participants proportionately as the loan is repaid. During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, there were 3,351 and 10,053 shares committed to be released, respectively. During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2011, there were 3,351 and 10,053 shares committed to be released, respectively. At June 30, 2012, there were 186,447 unallocated shares held by the ESOP which had an aggregate fair value of approximately \$1.6 million.

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 5 - Investment Securities

At June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, all of the Company's mortgage-backed securities consisted of securities backed by residential mortgage loans. The Company held no mortgage-backed securities backed by commercial mortgage loans at these dates.

Investment securities available for sale at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 consisted of the following:

	Amortized Cost	June 30, 2012		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
		(Dollars in thousands)		
U.S. government obligations	\$4,999	\$4	\$-	\$5,003
U.S. government agencies	20,677	201	(5)	20,873
FHLB notes	1,694	5	-	1,699
State and municipal obligations	7,198	53	(39)	7,212
Single issuer trust preferred security	1,000	-	(239)	761
Corporate debt securities	2,006	37	-	2,043
	37,574	300	(283)	37,591
Mortgage-backed securities:				
FNMA:				
Adjustable-rate	1,326	71	-	1,397
Fixed-rate	607	44	-	651
FHLMC:				
Adjustable-rate	509	21	-	530
GNMA, adjustable-rate	138	3	-	141
CMO, fixed-rate	43,949	545	(9)	44,485
	46,529	684	(9)	47,204
	\$84,103	\$984	\$(292)	\$84,795

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 5 - Investment Securities (Continued)

	Amortized Cost	September 30, 2011		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
		(Dollars in thousands)		
U.S. government obligations	\$4,998	\$12	\$-	\$5,010
U.S. government agencies	23,874	98	(26)	23,946
FHLB notes	4,498	5	(7)	4,496
State and municipal obligations	952	31	(20)	963
Single issuer trust preferred security	1,000	-	(210)	790
Corporate debt securities	2,185	29	-	2,214
	37,507	175	(263)	37,419
Mortgage-backed securities:				
FNMA:				
Adjustable-rate	2,500	135	-	2,635
Fixed-rate	897	57	-	954
FHLMC:				
Adjustable-rate	643	21	-	664
Fixed-rate	325	27	-	352
GNMA, adjustable-rate	147	4	-	151
CMO, fixed-rate	31,838	425	(49)	32,214
	36,350	669	(49)	36,970
	\$73,857	\$844	\$(312)	\$74,389

Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale during the first nine months of fiscal 2012 were \$22.9 million. Gross gains of \$663,000 were realized on these sales. There were no sales of securities during fiscal 2011.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 5 - Investment Securities (Continued)

Investment securities held to maturity at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 consisted of the following:

	Amortized Cost	June 30, 2012		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Mortgage-backed securities:				
GNMA, Adjustable-rate	\$203	\$7	\$-	\$210
GNMA, Fixed-rate	1	-	-	1
FNMA, Fixed-rate	475	45	-	520
	\$679	\$52	\$-	\$731
		September 30, 2011		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Mortgage-backed securities:				
GNMA, Adjustable-rate	\$231	\$9	\$-	\$240
GNMA, Fixed-rate	1	-	-	1
FNMA, Fixed-rate	3,565	218	-	3,783
	\$3,797	\$227	\$-	\$4,024

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 5 - Investment Securities (Continued)

The following tables summarize the aggregate investments at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 that were in an unrealized loss position.

	Less than 12 Months		June 30, 2012 More than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Investment Securities Available for Sale:						
U.S. government obligations and agencies	\$494	\$(5)	\$-	\$-	\$494	\$(5)
State and municipal obligations	2,431	(39)	-	-	2,431	(39)
Single issuer trust preferred security	-	-	761	(239)	761	(239)
Mortgage-backed securities: CMO, fixed-rate	3,840	(9)	-	-	3,840	(9)
	\$6,765	\$(53)	\$761	\$(239)	\$7,526	\$(292)

	Less than 12 Months		September 30, 2011 More than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Investment Securities Available for Sale:						
U.S. government agencies	\$6,971	\$(26)	\$-	\$-	\$6,971	\$(26)
FHLB notes	994	(5)	997	(2)	1,991	(7)
State and municipal obligations	20	(20)	-	-	20	(20)
Single issuer trust preferred security	-	-	790	(210)	790	(210)
Mortgage-backed securities: CMO, fixed-rate	6,077	(49)	-	-	6,077	(49)
	\$14,062	\$(100)	\$1,787	\$(212)	\$15,849	\$(312)

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 5 - Investment Securities (Continued)

As of June 30, 2012, the estimated fair value of the securities disclosed above was primarily dependent upon the movement in market interest rates particularly given the negligible inherent credit risk associated with these securities. These investment securities are comprised of securities that are rated investment grade by at least one bond credit rating service. Although the fair value will fluctuate as market interest rates move, management believes that these fair values will recover as the underlying portfolios mature and are reinvested in market rate yielding investments. As of June 30, 2012, the Company's investment securities that were in an unrealized loss position, all of which securities were available for sale, consisted of one U.S. government agency security, eight tax-free municipal bonds, one single issuer trust preferred security and five mortgage-backed securities. The Company does not intend to sell and expects that it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell these securities until such time as the value recovers or the securities mature. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of June 30, 2012 represents other-than-temporary impairment.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2012, the gross unrealized loss of the single issuer trust preferred security increased by \$29,000 from an unrealized loss at September 30, 2011 of \$210,000 to an unrealized loss of \$239,000 as of June 30, 2012. The historic changes in the economy and interest rates have caused the pricing of agency securities, mortgage-backed securities, and trust preferred securities to widen dramatically over U.S. Treasury securities into the June 2012 quarter, but overall trends have stabilized within the market. On a quarterly basis, management reviews the credit rating and performance of the issuer, as well as the impact that the overall economy is expected to have on those measurements and the fair value of this security.

At June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 the Company had no securities pledged to secure public deposits.

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities by contractual maturity at June 30, 2012 follows:

	Available for Sale		Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
				(Dollars in thousands)
Within 1 year	\$19,231	\$19,055	\$-	\$-
Over 1 year through 5 years	10,445	10,652	-	-
After 5 years through 10 years	4,941	4,926	-	-
Over 10 years	2,957	2,958	-	-
	37,574	37,591	-	-
Mortgage-backed securities	46,529	47,204	679	731
	\$84,103	\$84,795	\$679	\$731

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans receivable consisted of the following for the periods indicated below:

	June 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Residential mortgage	\$225,213	\$ 229,330
Construction and Development:		
Residential and commercial	20,571	26,005
Land	632	2,722
Total Construction and Development	21,203	28,727
Commercial:		
Commercial real estate	119,687	131,225
Multi-family	5,374	5,507
Other	8,471	10,992
Total Commercial	133,532	147,724
Consumer:		
Home equity lines of credit	21,497	20,735
Second mortgages	68,914	85,881
Other	757	788
Total Consumer	91,168	107,404
 Total loans	 471,116	 513,185
Deferred loan costs, net	2,485	2,935
Allowance for loan losses	(7,983)	(10,101)
 Total loan receivable, net	 \$465,618	 \$ 506,019

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The following tables summarize the primary classes of the allowance for loan losses (“ALLL”), segregated into the amount required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amount required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011. Activity in the allowance is presented for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and the year ended September 30, 2011, respectively.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012											
	Construction and Development			Commercial			Consumer					
	Residential		Commercial Land	Commercial Real Estate		Multi-family	Other	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Second Mortgages	Other	Unallocated	Total
	Mortgages	and Commercial		Estate								
Allowance for loan losses:												
Beginning balance	\$1,310	\$819	\$11	\$3,809	\$ 37	\$218	\$177	\$ 1,569	\$17	\$ 109	\$8,076	
Charge-offs	(140)	(199)	-	-	-	-	(21)	(110)	-	-	(470)	
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	2	-	42	
Provision	341	7	-	18	-	(4)	8	(29)	(4)	(2)	335	
Ending Balance	\$1,511	\$627	\$11	\$3,827	\$ 37	\$214	\$165	\$ 1,469	\$15	\$ 107	\$7,983	

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012										Total	
	Construction and Development			Commercial			Consumer					
	Residential		Land	Commercial		Other	Home Equity		Second Mortgages	Other		Unallocated
	Mortgage	Commercial		Real Estate	Multi-family		Lines of Credit					
	(Dollars in thousands)											
Allowance for loan losses:												
Beginning balance	\$1,458	\$1,627	\$49	\$4,176	\$49	\$317	\$220	\$2,154	\$16	\$35	\$10,101	
Charge-offs	(1,115)	(611)	-	(855)	-	(88)	(72)	(975)	(22)	-	(3,738)	
Recoveries	-	1,139	-	-	-	2	1	114	4	-	1,260	
Provision	1,168	(1,528)	(38)	506	(12)	(17)	16	176	17	72	360	
Ending balance:	\$1,511	\$627	\$11	\$3,827	\$37	\$214	\$165	\$1,469	\$15	\$107	\$7,983	
Ending balance:												
individually evaluated for impairment	\$73	\$41	\$-	\$429	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$55	\$-	\$-	\$598	
Ending balance:												
collectively evaluated for impairment	\$1,438	\$586	\$11	\$3,398	\$37	\$214	\$165	\$1,414	\$15	\$107	\$7,385	
Loans receivable:												
Ending balance	\$225,213	\$20,571	\$632	\$119,687	\$5,374	\$8,471	\$21,497	\$68,914	\$757		\$471,116	
Ending balance:												
individually evaluated for impairment	\$4,553	\$3,777	\$-	\$6,237	\$-	\$176	\$23	\$813	\$-		\$15,579	
Ending balance:	\$220,660	\$16,794	\$632	\$113,450	\$5,374	\$8,295	\$21,474	\$68,101	\$757		\$455,537	
Ending balance:												
collectively evaluated for												

impairment

26

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011											
	Construction and Development			Commercial			Consumer					Total
	Residential		Commercial Land	Commercial Real Estate		Multi-family Other	Home Equity Lines of Credit			Second Mortgages Other	Unallocated	
	Residential Mortgages	Commercial		Residential and Commercial	Multi-family		Other	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Second Mortgages			
Allowance for loan losses: Beginning balance	\$1,187	\$1,630	\$64	\$4,730	\$ 36	\$356	\$241	\$ 1,653	\$17	\$ 452	\$10,366	
Charge-offs	(48)	-	-	(203)	-	(278)	(40)	(386)	(1)	-	(956)	
Recoveries	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	30	4	-	36	
Provision	267	473	(15)	(283)	(1)	255	(24)	265	(4)	(333)	600	
Ending Balance	\$1,407	\$2,103	\$49	\$4,244	\$ 35	\$334	\$177	\$ 1,562	\$16	\$ 119	\$10,046	

(Dollars in thousands)

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 – Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2011											
	Construction and Development			Commercial			Consumer					
	Residential Mortgage	Residential and Commercial	Land	Commercial Real Estate	Multi-family	Other	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Second Mortgages	Other	Unallocated	Total	
(Dollars in thousands)												
Allowance for loan losses:												
Beginning balance	\$1,555	\$689	\$63	\$2,741	\$191	\$303	\$284	\$2,264	\$22	\$45	\$8,157	
Charge-offs	(2,319)	(107)	-	(2,417)	(164)	(278)	(166)	(3,366)	(3)	-	(8,820)	
Recoveries	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	50	9	-	67	
Provision	2,170	1,521	(14)	3,919	7	307	56	2,614	(12)	74	10,642	
Ending Balance	\$1,407	\$2,103	\$49	\$4,244	\$35	\$334	\$177	\$1,562	\$16	\$119	\$10,046	
Ending balance:												
individually evaluated for impairment	\$233	\$-	\$-	\$672	\$-	\$-	\$11	\$143	\$-	\$-	\$1,059	
Ending balance:												
collectively evaluated for impairment	\$1,174	\$2,103	\$49	\$3,572	\$35	\$334	\$166	\$1,419	\$16	\$119	\$8,987	
Loans receivable:												
Ending balance	\$227,015	\$26,539	\$2,724	\$139,507	\$5,314	\$11,157	\$21,441	\$90,267	\$778		\$524,796	
Ending balance:	\$1,631	\$4,308	\$-	\$9,759	\$-	\$-	\$24	\$480	\$-		\$16,202	

individually evaluated for impairment Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$225,384	\$22,285	\$2,724	\$129,748	\$5,314	\$11,157	\$21,417	\$89,787	\$778	\$508,594
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Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 – Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

	Year Ended September 30, 2011										
	Construction and Development			Commercial			Consumer				
	Residential Mortgage	Residential and Commercial	Land	Commercial Real Estate	Multi-family	Other	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Second Mortgages	Other	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:	(Dollars in thousands)										
Beginning balance	\$1,555	\$689	\$63	\$2,741	\$191	\$303	\$284	\$2,264	\$22	\$45	\$8,157
Charge-offs	(2,478)	(1,307)	-	(2,460)	(164)	(278)	(166)	(3,691)	(6)	-	(10,550)
Recoveries	1	-	-	1	1	5	3	82	9	-	102
Provision	2,380	2,245	(14)	3,894	21	287	99	3,499	(9)	(10)	12,392
Ending Balance	\$1,458	\$1,627	\$49	\$4,176	\$49	\$317	\$220	\$2,154	\$16	\$35	\$10,101
Ending balance:											
individually evaluated for impairment	\$296	\$870	\$-	\$751	\$-	\$20	\$61	\$356	\$-	\$-	\$2,354
Ending balance:											
collectively evaluated for impairment	\$1,162	\$757	\$49	\$3,425	\$49	\$297	\$159	\$1,798	\$16	\$35	\$7,747
Loans receivable:											
Ending balance	\$229,330	\$26,005	\$2,722	\$131,225	\$5,507	\$10,992	\$20,735	\$85,881	\$788		\$513,185
Ending balance:	\$1,651	\$5,201	\$-	\$6,996	\$-	\$195	\$60	\$757	\$-		\$14,860

individually evaluated for impairment Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$227,679	\$20,804	\$2,722	\$124,229	\$5,507	\$10,797	\$20,675	\$85,124	\$788	\$498,325
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Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The following table presents impaired loans by class, segregated by those for which a specific allowance was required and those for which a specific allowance was not necessary as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011.

	Impaired Loans With Specific Allowance		Impaired Loans With No Specific Allowance	Total Impaired Loans	
	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance
(Dollars in thousands)					
June 30, 2012:					
Residential mortgage	\$557	\$73	\$3,996	\$4,553	\$6,559
Construction and Development:					
Residential and commercial	68	41	3,709	3,777	5,990
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	3,659	429	2,578	6,237	8,149
Other	-	-	176	176	176
Consumer:					
Home equity lines of credit	-	-	23	23	37
Second mortgages	68	55	745	813	1,091
Total impaired loans	\$4,352	\$598	\$11,227	\$15,579	\$22,002
September 30, 2011:					
Residential mortgage	\$1,627	\$296	\$24	\$1,651	\$2,813
Construction and Development:					
Residential and commercial	2,033	870	3,168	5,201	9,306
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	5,005	751	1,991	6,996	9,999
Other	20	20	175	195	195
Consumer:					
Home equity lines of credit	60	61	-	60	60
Second mortgages	440	356	317	757	757
Total impaired loans	\$9,185	\$2,354	\$5,675	\$14,860	\$23,130

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The following table presents the average recorded investment in impaired loans and related interest income recognized for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012			Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Cash Basis Collection on Impaired Loans (Dollars in thousands)	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Cash Basis Collection on Impaired Loans
Residential mortgage	\$4,087	\$22	\$46	\$2,530	\$82	\$143
Construction and Development:						
Residential and commercial	3,304	13	568	3,299	49	820
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	6,156	69	97	6,662	222	281
Other	176	2	2	181	5	5
Consumer:						
Home equity lines of credit	23	-	-	27	-	-
Second mortgages	767	1	3	637	10	16
Other	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total	\$14,513	\$107	\$716	\$13,338	\$368	\$1,265
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011			Nine Months Ended June 30, 2011		
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Cash Basis Collection on Impaired Loans (Dollars in thousands)	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Cash Basis Collection on Impaired Loans
Residential mortgage	\$1,578	\$3	\$7	\$2,095	\$3	\$123
Construction and Development:						
Residential and commercial	1,859	11	316	1,535	75	1,404
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	12,029	66	66	9,303	331	412
Multi-family	-	-	-	184	-	-
Other	95	-	-	32	-	-
Consumer:						
Home equity lines of credit	63	-	4	126	1	4

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Second mortgages	341	1	1	1,170	9	13
Total	\$15,965	\$81	\$394	\$14,445	\$419	\$1,956

31

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by loans considered to be rated as pass and the categories of special mention, substandard and doubtful within the Company's internal risk rating system as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011. We had no loans classified as loss at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012.

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
June 30, 2012:					
Residential mortgage	\$220,093	\$534	\$4,586	\$-	\$225,213
Construction and Development:					
Residential and commercial	6,668	8,583	5,320	-	20,571
Land	-	632	-	-	632
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	95,449	8,579	15,659	-	119,687
Multi-family	4,788	586	-	-	5,374
Other	6,803	900	768	-	8,471
Consumer:					
Home equity lines of credit	21,459	15	23	-	21,497
Second mortgages	67,631	131	1,152	-	68,914
Other	757	-	-	-	757
Total	\$423,648	\$19,960	\$27,508	\$-	\$471,116
September 30, 2011:					
Residential mortgage	\$225,498	\$197	\$3,635	\$-	\$229,330
Construction and Development:					
Residential and commercial	15,514	2,579	7,042	870	26,005
Land	662	900	1,160	-	2,722
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	108,267	6,645	16,088	225	131,225
Multi-family	4,910	-	597	-	5,507
Other	9,190	1,004	798	-	10,992
Consumer:					
Home equity lines of credit	20,621	16	98	-	20,735
Second mortgages	82,425	1,335	2,121	-	85,881
Other	779	9	-	-	788
Total	\$467,866	\$12,685	\$31,539	\$1,095	\$513,185

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The following table presents loans that are no longer accruing interest by portfolio class.

	June 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Non-accrual loans:		
Residential mortgage	\$4,118	\$ 2,866
Construction and Development:		
Residential and commercial	2,659	6,617
Commercial:		
Commercial real estate	2,814	1,765
Other	201	229
Consumer:		
Home equity lines of credit	23	61
Second mortgages	813	1,377
Total non-accrual loans	\$10,628	\$ 12,915

Under the Bank's loan policy, once a loan has been placed on non-accrual status, we do not resume interest accruals until the loan has been brought current and has maintained a current payment status for six consecutive months. Interest income that would have been recognized on nonaccrual loans had they been current in accordance with their original terms was \$163,000 and \$288,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and was \$437,000 and \$728,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. There were no loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest at June 30, 2012 or September 30, 2011.

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Management further monitors the performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio by analyzing the age of the portfolio as determined by whether a loan payment is “current,” that is, payments have been received from a borrower by the scheduled due date, or the length of time a scheduled payment is past due. The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aging categories as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011.

	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days Past Due (Dollars in thousands)	Total Past Due	Total Loans Receivable
June 30, 2012:						
Residential mortgage	\$219,870	\$1,225	\$-	\$4,118	\$5,343	\$225,213
Construction and Development:						
Residential and commercial	16,862	-	1,050	2,659	3,709	20,571
Land	632	-	-	-	-	632
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	116,873	-	-	2,814	2,814	119,687
Multi-family	4,787	-	587	-	587	5,374
Other	8,270	-	-	201	201	8,471
Consumer:						
Home equity lines of credit	21,459	-	15	23	38	21,497
Second mortgages	66,788	881	432	813	2,126	68,914
Other	757	-	-	-	-	757
Total	\$456,298	\$2,106	\$2,084	\$10,628	\$14,818	\$471,116
September 30, 2011:						
Residential mortgage	\$225,705	\$341	\$418	\$2,866	\$3,625	\$229,330
Construction and Development:						
Residential and commercial	19,388	-	-	6,617	6,617	26,005
Land	2,722	-	-	-	-	2,722
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	129,265	-	195	1,765	1,960	131,225
Multi-family	5,507	-	-	-	-	5,507
Other	10,741	22	-	229	251	10,992
Consumer:						
Home equity lines of credit	20,658	-	16	61	77	20,735
Second mortgages	82,803	1,074	627	1,377	3,078	85,881
Other	772	-	16	-	16	788
Total	\$497,561	\$1,437	\$1,272	\$12,915	\$15,624	\$513,185

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 6 - Loans Receivable and Related Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

As a result of adopting the amendments in ASU No. 2011-02 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, the Company reassessed all loans that were restructured on or after October 1, 2010 and for which the borrower was determined to be troubled, for identification as troubled debt restructurings (“TDRs”). Upon identifying those receivables as TDRs, the Company identified them as impaired under the guidance in Section 310-10-35 of the Accounting Standards Codification. The amendments in ASU No. 2011-02 require prospective application of the impairment measurement guidance in Section 450-20 for those receivables newly identified as impaired.

Restructured loans deemed to be TDRs typically are the result of extension of the loan maturity date or a reduction of the interest rate of the loan to a rate that is below market, a combination of rate and maturity extension, or by other means including covenant modifications, forbearance and other concessions. However, the Company generally only restructures loans by modifying the payment structure to require payments of interest only for a specified period or by reducing the actual interest rate. Once a loan becomes a TDR, it will continue to be reported as a TDR during the term of the restructure.

The Company had \$11.1 million and \$10.3 million of TDRs at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, respectively. Twelve loans deemed TDRs with an aggregate balance of \$8.2 million at June 30, 2012 were classified as impaired; however, they were performing prior to the restructure and continued to perform under their restructured terms through June 30, 2012, and, accordingly, were deemed to be performing loans at June 30, 2012 and we continued to accrue interest on such loans through such date. During the nine months ended June 30, 2012 we charged-off \$37,000 with respect to one home equity line of credit loan which was deemed a TDR. At June 30, 2012, three TDRs with an aggregate balance of \$2.9 million were deemed non-accruing TDRs. The \$2.9 million of TDRs deemed non-accruing TDRs, which were also deemed impaired at June 30, 2012, were comprised of two construction and development loans with an aggregate balance of \$1.6 million and one commercial real estate loan with a balance of \$1.3 million at June 30, 2012. All of such loans had been classified as TDRs prior to June 30, 2012 since we modified the payment terms and in some cases interest rate from the original agreements and allowed the borrowers, who were experiencing financial difficulty, to make interest only payments for a period of time in order to relieve some of their overall cash flow burden. Some loan modifications classified as TDRs may not ultimately result in the full collection of principal and interest, as modified, and result in potential incremental losses. These potential incremental losses have been factored into our overall estimate of the allowance for loan losses. The level of any defaults will likely be affected by future economic conditions. A default on a troubled debt restructured loan for purposes of this disclosure occurs when the borrower is 90 days past due or a foreclosure or repossession of the applicable collateral has occurred.

There was no TDR activity for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The following table shows the TDR activity for the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

	For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012	
	Restructured Current Period	
Number of Contracts	Pre-Modifications Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modifications Outstanding Recorded Investments
	(Dollars in thousands)	

Troubled Debt Restructurings:

Construction and Development:

Residential and commercial	2	\$ 1,810	\$ 1,810
Total troubled debt restructurings	2	\$ 1,810	\$ 1,810

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 7 - Regulatory Matters

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk-weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of tangible and core capital (as defined in the regulations) to total adjusted tangible assets (as defined) and of risk-based capital (as defined) to risk-weighted assets (as defined).

Management believes, as of June 30, 2012, that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it was subject.

As of June 30, 2012, the most recent notification from the regulators categorized the Bank as well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well-capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum tangible, core, and risk-based ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

In October 2010, the Bank and the Company and the Mutual Holding Company entered into Supervisory Agreements (the "Agreements") with the OTS (that was assumed by the OCC) that required compliance with certain items within specified timeframes as outlined in the Agreements. The Company and the Bank operated in compliance with the Supervisory Agreements in all material respects during the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 7 - Regulatory Matters (Continued)

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are also presented in the table:

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To be Well Capitalized under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of June 30, 2012:						
Tangible Capital (to tangible assets)	\$ 54,432	8.39%	\$ ≥ 9,736	≥1.50%	N/A	
Core Capital (to adjusted tangible assets)	54,432	8.39	≥25,963	≥4.00	\$ ≥32,453	≥ 5.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	54,432	12.87	≥16,917	≥4.00	≥25,375	≥ 6.00
Total risk-based Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	59,752	14.13	≥33,833	≥8.00	≥42,292	≥10.00
As of September 30, 2011:						
Tangible Capital (to tangible assets)	\$ 49,681	7.54%	\$ ≥ 9,878	≥1.50%	N/A	
Core Capital (to adjusted tangible assets)	49,681	7.54	≥26,342	≥4.00	\$ ≥32,928	≥ 5.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	49,681	10.76	≥18,476	≥4.00	≥27,714	≥ 6.00
Total risk-based Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	55,493	12.01	≥36,952	≥8.00	≥46,190	≥10.00

During the nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Company made a \$3.2 million capital infusion to the Bank.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 8 - Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows FASB ASC Topic 820 “Fair Value Measurements,” to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures for the Company’s financial instruments. Investment and mortgage-backed securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, the Company may be required to record at fair value other assets on a nonrecurring basis, such as impaired loans, real estate owned and certain other assets. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

The Company groups its assets at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. These levels are:

Level 1—Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2—Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3—Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect the Company’s own estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset.

The Company bases its fair values on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is our policy to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value measurements for assets where there exists limited or no observable market data and, therefore, are based primarily upon the Company’s or other third-party’s estimates, are often calculated based on the characteristics of the asset, the economic and competitive environment and other factors. Therefore, the results cannot be determined with precision and may not be realized in an actual sale or immediate settlement of the asset. Additionally, there may be inherent weaknesses in any calculation technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows, could significantly affect the results of current or future valuations.

FASB ASC Topic 825 “Financial Instruments” provides an option to elect fair value as an alternative measurement for selected financial assets and financial liabilities not previously recorded at fair value. The fair value of a financial instrument is the current amount that would be exchanged between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation.

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 8 - Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets on a recurring basis that were accounted for at fair value as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 by level within the fair value hierarchy. As required by ASC 820, financial assets are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements.

	Total	June 30, 2012		Level 3
		Level 1	Level 2	
(Dollars in thousands)				
Investment securities available for sale:				
Debt securities:				
U.S. government obligations	\$5,003	\$5,003	\$-	\$-
U.S. government agencies	20,873	-	20,873	-
FHLB notes	1,699	-	1,699	-
State and municipal obligations	7,212	-	7,212	-
Single issuer trust preferred security	761	-	761	-
Corporate debt securities	2,043	-	2,043	-
Total investment securities available for sale	37,591	5,003	32,588	-
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale:				
FNMA:				
Adjustable-rate	1,397	-	1,397	-
Fixed-rate	651	-	651	-
FHLMC:				
Adjustable-rate	530	-	530	-
GNMA, adjustable-rate	141	-	141	-
CMO, fixed-rate	44,485	-	44,485	-
Total mortgage-backed securities available for sale	47,204	-	47,204	-
Total	\$84,795	\$5,003	\$79,792	\$-
	Total	September 30, 2011		Level 3
		Level 1	Level 2	
(Dollars in thousands)				
Investment securities available for sale:				
Debt securities:				
U.S. government obligations	\$5,010	\$5,010	\$-	\$-
U.S. government agencies	23,946	-	23,946	-
FHLB notes	4,496	-	4,496	-
State and municipal obligations	963	-	963	-
Single issuer trust preferred security	790	-	790	-
Corporate debt securities	2,214	-	2,214	-
Total investment securities available for sale	37,419	5,010	32,409	-

Mortgage-backed securities available for sale:

FNMA:				
Adjustable-rate	2,635	-	2,635	-
Fixed-rate	954	-	954	-
FHLMC:				
Adjustable-rate	664	-	664	-
Fixed-rate	352	-	352	-
GNMA, adjustable-rate	151	-	151	-
CMO, fixed-rate	32,214	-	32,214	-
Total mortgage-backed securities available for sale	36,970	-	36,970	-
Total	\$74,389	\$5,010	\$69,379	\$-

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 8 - Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

For assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis that were still held at the end of the period, the following table provides the level of valuation assumptions used to determine each adjustment and the carrying value of the related individual assets or portfolios at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011:

	Total	June 30, 2012		Level 3
		Level 1	Level 2	
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Other real estate owned	\$3,066	\$-	\$-	\$3,066
Impaired loans	3,754	-	-	3,754
Total	\$6,820	\$-	\$-	\$6,820

	Fair Value at June 30, 2012	June 30, 2012		Range
		Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Other real estate owned	\$ 3,066	Discounted appraisals	Collateral discounts	4-40 %
Impaired loans	3,754	Discounted appraisals	Collateral discounts	16-60 %
Total	\$ 6,820			

	Total	September 30, 2011		Level 3
		Level 1	Level 2	
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Other real estate owned	\$3,382	\$-	\$-	\$3,382
Impaired loans	6,831	-	-	6,831
Total	\$10,213	\$-	\$-	\$10,213

	Fair Value at September 30, 2011	September 30, 2011		Range
		Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Other real estate owned	\$ 3,382	Discounted appraisals	Collateral discounts	5-50 %
Impaired loans	6,831	Discounted appraisals	Collateral discounts	10-60 %

Total \$ 10,213

The following disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments is made in accordance with the requirements of FASB ASC 825. The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methods. However, considerable judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company would realize in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. FASB ASC 825 excludes certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented may not necessarily represent the underlying fair value of the Company.

40

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 8 - Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The fair value estimates presented herein are based on pertinent information available to management as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011. Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for purposes of these financial statements since June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 and, therefore, current estimates of fair value may differ significantly from the amounts presented herein.

The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents—These assets are carried at historical cost. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value because of the relatively short time between the origination of the instrument and its expected realization.

Investment Securities—Investment and mortgage-backed securities available for sale (carried at fair value) and held to maturity (carried at amortized cost) are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurements for these securities are typically obtained from independent pricing services that we have engaged for this purpose. When available, we, or our independent pricing service, use quoted market prices to measure fair value. If market prices are not available, fair value measurement is based upon models that incorporate available trade, bid and other market information and for structured securities, cash flow and, when available, loan performance data. Because many fixed income securities do not trade on a daily basis, our independent pricing service's applications apply available information through processes such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings and matrix pricing to prepare evaluations. For each asset class, pricing applications and models are based on information from market sources and integrate relevant credit information. All of our securities available for sale are valued using either of the foregoing methodologies to determine fair value adjustments recorded to our financial statements. The Company had no Level 3 securities as of June 30, 2012 or September 30, 2011.

Loans Receivable—We do not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. As such, valuation techniques discussed herein for loans are primarily for estimating fair value for FASB ASC 825 disclosure purposes. However, from time to time, we record nonrecurring fair value adjustments to loans to reflect partial write-downs for impairment or the full charge-off of the loan carrying value. The valuation of impaired loans is discussed below. The fair value estimate for FASB ASC 825 purposes differentiates loans based on their financial characteristics, such as product classification, loan category, pricing features and remaining maturity. Prepayment and credit loss estimates are evaluated by loan type and rate. The fair value of loans is estimated by discounting contractual cash flows using discount rates based on current industry pricing, adjusted for prepayment and credit loss estimates.

Impaired Loans—Impaired loans are valued utilizing independent appraisals that rely upon quoted market prices for similar assets in active markets. These appraisals include adjustments to comparable assets based on the appraisers' market knowledge and experience. The appraisals are adjusted downward by management, as necessary, for changes in relevant valuation factors subsequent to the appraisal date and are considered level 3 inputs.

Accrued Interest Receivable—This asset is carried at historical cost. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value because of the relatively short time between the origination of the instrument and its expected realization.

Restricted Stock—Although restricted stock is an equity interest in the FHLB, it is carried at cost because it does not have a readily determinable fair value as its ownership is restricted and it lacks a market. The estimated fair value approximates the carrying amount.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 8 - Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Other Real Estate Owned—Assets acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure are recorded at estimated fair value less estimated selling costs when acquired, thus establishing a new cost basis. Fair value is generally based on independent appraisals. These appraisals include adjustments to comparable assets based on the appraisers' market knowledge and experience, and are considered level 3 inputs. When an asset is acquired, the excess of the loan balance over fair value, less estimated selling costs, is charged to the allowance for loan losses. If the estimated fair value of the asset declines, a write-down is recorded through expense. The valuation of foreclosed assets is subjective in nature and may be adjusted in the future because of, among other factors, changes in the economic conditions.

Deposits—Deposit liabilities are carried at cost. As such, valuation techniques discussed herein for deposits are primarily for estimating fair value for FASB ASC 825 disclosure purposes. The fair value of deposits is discounted based on rates available for borrowings of similar maturities. A decay rate is estimated for non-time deposits. The discount rate for non-time deposits is adjusted for servicing costs based on industry estimates.

Long-Term Borrowings—Advances from the FHLB are carried at amortized cost. However, we are required to estimate the fair value of long-term debt under FASB ASC 825. The fair value is based on the contractual cash flows discounted using rates currently offered for new notes with similar remaining maturities.

Accrued Interest Payable—This liability is carried at historical cost. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value because of the relatively short time between the origination of the instrument and its expected realization.

Commitments to Extend Credit and Letters of Credit—The majority of the Company's commitments to extend credit and letters of credit carry current market interest rates if converted to loans. Because commitments to extend credit and letters of credit are generally unassignable by either the Bank or the borrower, they only have value to the Company and the borrower. The estimated fair value approximates the recorded deferred fee amounts, which are not significant.

Mortgage Servicing Rights—The fair value of mortgage servicing rights is based on observable market prices when available or the present value of expected future cash flows when not available. Assumptions, such as loan default rates, costs to service, and prepayment speeds significantly affect the estimate of future cash flows. Mortgage servicing rights are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.

Table of Contents

Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 8 - Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The carrying amount and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 are presented below:

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	June 30, 2012		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$60,236	\$60,236	\$-	\$60,236	\$-
Investment securities available for sale	84,795	84,795	5,003	79,792	-
Investment securities held to maturity	679	731	-	731	-
Loans receivable, net	465,618	479,576	-		479,576
Accrued interest receivable	1,548	1,548	-	1,548	-
Restricted stock	4,586	4,586	4,586	-	-
Mortgage servicing rights	119	119	-	119	-
Financial liabilities:					
Savings accounts	48,323	48,323	-	48,323	-
Checking and NOW accounts	115,416	115,416	-	115,416	-
Money market accounts	74,943	74,943	-	74,943	-
Certificates of deposit	299,563	307,833	-	307,833	-
FHLB advances	48,340	54,696	-	54,696	-
Accrued interest payable	244	244	-	244	-

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

	Carrying Amount	September 30, 2011			
		Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$33,496	\$33,496	\$-	\$33,496	\$-
Investment securities available for sale	74,389	74,389	5,010	69,379	-
Investment securities held to maturity	3,797	4,024	-	4,024	-
Loans receivable, net	506,019	527,628	-		527,628
Accrued interest receivable	1,897	1,897	-	1,897	-
Restricted stock	5,349	5,349	5,349		-
Mortgage servicing rights	128	128	-	128	-
Financial liabilities:					
Savings accounts	45,067	45,067	-	45,067	-
Checking and NOW accounts	108,555	108,555	-	108,555	-
Money market accounts	86,315	86,315	-	86,315	-
Certificates of deposit	314,518	323,634	-	323,634	-
FHLB advances	49,098	53,643	-	53,643	-
Accrued interest payable	233	233	-	233	-

Note 9 – Income Taxes

The following is reconciliation between the statutory federal income tax rate of 34% and the actual income tax expense (benefit) recorded on income (loss) before income taxes for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
At federal statutory rate	\$803	\$(2,741)
Adjustments resulting from:		
State tax, net of federal benefit	-	(4)
Tax-exempt interest	(11)	(7)
Low-income housing credit	(33)	(31)
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(136)	(141)
Other	(3)	(59)
	\$620	\$(2,983)

The Company's effective tax rate was 26.24% and (36.97%) for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Table of ContentsMalvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Deferred income taxes at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 were as follows:

	June 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$2,714	\$ 3,434
Nonaccrual interest	354	431
Write-down of real estate owned	598	298
Depreciation	61	-
AMT credit carryover	100	84
Low-income housing tax credit carryover	235	191
Supplement Employer Retirement Plan	376	352
Charitable contributions	247	247
State net operating loss	296	296
Net operating loss	2,416	2,702
Other	161	137
Total Deferred Tax Assets	7,558	8,172
Valuation allowance for state net operating loss	(296)	(296)
Total Deferred Tax Assets, Net of Valuation Allowance	\$7,262	\$ 7,876
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Unrealized gain on investments available for sale	(235)	(180)
Depreciation	-	(28)
Mortgage servicing rights	(40)	(43)
Other	(173)	(160)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(448)	(411)
Deferred Tax Assets, Net	\$6,814	\$ 7,465

Table of Contents

Item 2 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward looking statements (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the regulations thereunder). Forward looking statements are not historical facts but instead represent only the beliefs, expectations or opinions of Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and its management regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain. Forward looking statements may be identified by the use of such words as: “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, or words of similar meaning, or forward looking statements may be identified by the use of conditional terms such as “will”, “would”, “should”, “could”, “may”, “likely”, “probably”, or “possibly.” Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, financial projections and estimates and their underlying assumptions; statements regarding plans, objectives and expectations with respect to future operations, products and services; and statements regarding future performance. Such statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are difficult to predict and generally are beyond the control of Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. and its management, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, forward looking statements. The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the forward looking statements: (1) economic and competitive conditions which could affect the volume of loan originations, deposit flows and real estate values; (2) the levels of non-interest income and expense and the amount of loan losses; (3) competitive pressure among depository institutions increasing significantly; (4) changes in the interest rate environment causing reduced interest margins; (5) general economic conditions, either nationally or in the markets in which Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. is or will be doing business, being less favorable than expected; (6) political and social unrest, including acts of war or terrorism; or (7) legislation or changes in regulatory requirements adversely affecting the business in which Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. is engaged. Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc. undertakes no obligation to update these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date on which such statements were made.

As used in this report, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms “we,” “our,” “us,” or the “Company” refer to Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc., a Federal corporation, and the term the “Bank” refers to Malvern Federal Savings Bank, a federally chartered savings bank and wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. In addition, unless the context otherwise requires, references to the operations of the Company include the operations of the Bank.

General

On January 17, 2012, the Company, the Bank and Malvern Federal Mutual Holding Company announced that they had adopted a Plan of Conversion and Reorganization pursuant to which the Bank will reorganize from the two-tier mutual holding company structure to the stock holding company structure. As part of the Plan of Conversion the pro forma value of the 55.5% of the Company owned by Malvern Federal Mutual Holding Company will be offered for sale in a subscription and community offering and, if necessary, a syndicated community offering. The Plan of Conversion is subject to regulatory approval as well as the approval of Malvern Federal Mutual Holding Company’s members and the Company’s stockholders.

Critical Accounting Policies

In reviewing and understanding financial information for Malvern Federal Bancorp, Inc., you are encouraged to read and understand the significant accounting policies used in preparing our consolidated financial statements. These policies are described in Note 2 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere. The accounting and financial reporting policies of Malvern Federal Bancorp conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and to general practices within the banking industry. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements require certain estimates, judgments, and assumptions, which are

believed to be reasonable, based upon the information available. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the periods presented. The following accounting policies comprise those that management believes are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results. These policies require numerous estimates or economic assumptions that may prove inaccurate or may be subject to variations which may affect our reported results and financial condition for the period or in future periods.

Table of Contents

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for credit losses consists of the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the statement of financial condition date and is recorded as a reduction to loans. Reserves for unfunded lending commitments represents management's estimate of losses inherent in its unfunded loan commitments and is recorded in other liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The allowance for loan losses ("ALLL") is increased by the provision for loan losses, and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses, and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. All, or part, of the principal balance of loans receivable are charged off to the allowance as soon as it is determined that the repayment of all, or part, of the principal balance is highly unlikely. Non-residential consumer loans are generally charged off no later than when they become 120 days past due on a contractual basis or earlier in the event of the borrower's bankruptcy, or if there is an amount deemed uncollectible. Because all identified losses are immediately charged off, no portion of the allowance for loan losses is restricted to any individual loan or groups of loans, and the entire allowance is available to absorb any and all loan losses.

The allowance for credit losses is maintained at a level considered appropriate under U.S. GAAP to provide for losses that can be reasonably anticipated. Management performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The allowance is based on the Company's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, the composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. 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 for each of these categories of loans, as adjusted for qualitative factors.

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. Once all factor adjustments are applied, general reserve allocations for each segment are calculated, summarized and reported on the ALLL summary. ALLL final schedules, calculations and the resulting evaluation process are reviewed quarterly by the Asset Classification Committee and the Board of Directors.

In addition, Federal bank regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses and may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination, which may not previously have been available to management. Based on management's comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, management believes the level of the allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2012 was appropriate under U.S. GAAP.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines

the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for commercial and industrial loans, commercial real estate loans and commercial construction 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.

Table of Contents

The allowance is adjusted for other significant factors that affect the collectibility of the loan portfolio as of the evaluation date including changes in lending policy and procedures, loan volume and concentrations, seasoning of the portfolio, loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio, and bank regulatory examination results. Other factors include changes in economic and business conditions affecting our primary lending areas and credit quality trends. Loss factors are reevaluated each reporting period to ensure their relevance in the current economic environment. We review key ratios such as the allowance for loan losses to total loans receivable and as a percentage of non-performing loans; however, we do not try to maintain any specific target range for these ratios.

While management uses the best information available to make loan loss allowance evaluations, adjustments to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in economic and other conditions or changes in accounting guidance. Historically, our estimates of the allowance for loan losses have not required significant adjustments from management's initial estimates. In addition, the OCC (and, previously, the OTS), as an integral part of its examination processes, periodically reviews our allowance for loan losses. The OCC may require the recognition of adjustments to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgment of information available to them at the time of their examinations. To the extent that actual outcomes differ from management's estimates, additional provisions to the allowance for loan losses may be required that would adversely impact earnings in future periods.

Fair Value Measurements. The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets to determine fair value disclosures. Investment and mortgage-backed securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, the Company may be required to record at fair value other assets on a nonrecurring basis, such as impaired loans, real estate owned and certain other assets. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

Under FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements, the Company groups its assets at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. These levels are:

Level 1 – Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2 – Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3 – Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect the Company's own estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset.

Under FASB ASC Topic 820, the Company bases its fair values on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is our policy to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy in FASB ASC Topic 820.

Fair value measurements for assets where there exists limited or no observable market data and, therefore, are based primarily upon the Company's or other third-party's estimates, are often calculated based on the characteristics of the asset, the economic and competitive environment and other such factors. Therefore, the results cannot be determined with precision and may not be realized in an actual sale or immediate settlement of the asset. Additionally, there may be inherent weaknesses in any calculation technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows, that could significantly affect the results of current or future

valuations. At June 30, 2012, the Company had \$6.8 million of assets that were measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis using Level 3 measurements.

Table of Contents

Income Taxes. We make estimates and judgments to calculate some of our tax liabilities and determine the recoverability of some of our deferred tax assets, which arise from temporary differences between the tax and financial statement recognition of revenues and expenses. We also estimate a reserve for deferred tax assets if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the recorded deferred tax assets will not be realized in future periods. These estimates and judgments are inherently subjective. Historically, our estimates and judgments to calculate our deferred tax accounts have not required significant revision to our initial estimates.

In evaluating our ability to recover deferred tax assets, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including our past operating results and our forecast of future taxable income. In determining future taxable income, we make assumptions for the amount of taxable income, the reversal of temporary differences and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require us to make judgments about our future taxable income and are consistent with the plans and estimates we use to manage our business. Any reduction in estimated future taxable income may require us to record a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. An increase in the valuation allowance would result in additional income tax expense in the period and could have a significant impact on our future earnings.

Realization of a deferred tax asset requires us to exercise significant judgment and is inherently uncertain because it requires the prediction of future occurrences. Our net deferred tax asset amounted to \$6.8 million at June 30, 2012. We do not have a valuation allowance for federal net operating losses, however there was a \$296,000 valuation allowance for state net operating loss as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance, we must estimate our taxable income in future years. Our deferred tax asset may be reduced in the future if estimates of future income or our tax planning strategies do not support the amount of the deferred tax asset. If it is determined that a valuation allowance with respect to our deferred tax asset is necessary, we may incur a charge to earnings and a reduction to regulatory capital for the amount included therein.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment of Securities – Securities are evaluated on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when market conditions warrant such an evaluation, to determine whether declines in their value are other-than-temporary. To determine whether a loss in value is other-than-temporary, management utilizes criteria such as the reasons underlying the decline, the magnitude and duration of the decline and whether or not management intends to sell or expects that it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security prior to an anticipated recovery of the fair value. The term “other-than-temporary” is not intended to indicate that the decline is permanent, but indicates that the prospects 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. Once a decline in value for a debt security is determined to be other-than-temporary, the other-than-temporary impairment is separated into (a) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to a decrease in cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security (the credit loss) and (b) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Comparison of Financial Condition at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011

The Company’s total assets amounted to \$654.1 million at June 30, 2012 compared to \$666.6 million at September 30, 2011. The primary reasons for the \$12.5 million decrease in assets during the first nine months of fiscal 2012 were a decrease of \$40.4 million in net loans receivable and a \$4.1 million reduction in other real estate owned (“REO”). These decreases were partially offset by an aggregate \$26.7 million increase in cash and cash equivalents and a \$7.3 million increase in investment securities. The decrease in loans receivable during the first nine months of fiscal 2012 was due to a \$10.7 million loan sale securitization, as well as decreased demand from consumers, the internal lending restrictions we adopted early in fiscal 2010, and the restrictions imposed by the Supervisory Agreement that the Bank

entered into with the OTS in October 2010. The \$4.1 million reduction in REO at June 30, 2012 compared to September 30, 2011, was due to \$4.4 million of net sales in REO properties, at a net loss of \$70,000, and \$812,000 in reductions to REO fair values, which is included in other real estate owned expense during the first nine months of fiscal 2012. The Company's total REO amounted to \$4.2 million at June 30, 2012 compared to \$8.3 million at September 30, 2011.

Table of Contents

Our total liabilities at June 30, 2012, amounted to \$591.8 million compared to \$606.3 million at September 30, 2011. The \$14.5 million, or 2.4% decrease in total liabilities was due primarily to a decrease in total deposits of \$16.2 million, which was partially offset by \$2.5 million increase in total escrow advances for taxes and insurance in the first nine months of fiscal 2011. Our total deposits amounted to \$538.2 million at June 30, 2012 compared to \$554.5 million at September 30, 2011. There was a \$758,000 reduction in our FHLB advances during the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

Total shareholders' equity increased by \$1.9 million to \$62.2 million at June 30, 2012 compared to \$60.3 million at September 30, 2011 primarily due to an increase in retained earnings and the effect of an increase in our accumulated other comprehensive income at June 30, 2012. Retained earnings increased by \$1.7 million to \$38.4 million at June 30, 2012 primarily as a result of the \$1.7 million of net income during the first nine months of fiscal 2012. Our ratio of equity to assets was 9.51% at June 30, 2012.

Asset Quality

The table below sets forth the amounts and categories of loans delinquent more than 30 days but less than 90 days at the dates indicated.

	June 30, 2012	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Loans 31-89 days delinquent:			
Residential mortgage	\$ 1,225	\$ 984	\$ 759
Construction and Development:			
Residential and commercial	1,050	-	-
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	-	436	195
Multi-family	587	-	-
Other	-	-	22
Consumer:			
Home equity lines of credit	15	-	16
Second mortgages	1,313	1,471	1,701
Other	-	-	16
Total	\$4,190	\$ 2,891	\$ 2,709

The Bank's loans delinquent 31-89 days at June 30, 2012 included two loans to one borrower with an aggregate balance of \$1.1 million at such date for the acquisition and construction of a retail commercial use building in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The Bank has a second lien position on the collateral property, which had an appraised value of \$1.7 million as of May 2012, behind a \$350,000 first mortgage held by another institution. Subsequent to June 30, 2012, these loans became more than 90 days past due and were placed on non-accrual status.

The table below sets forth information on our classified assets and assets designated special mention at the dates indicated.

June 30, 2012	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2011
(Dollars in thousands)		

Classified assets:			
Substandard(1)	\$31,724	\$ 33,200	\$ 39,860
Doubtful	-	443	1,095
Loss	-	-	-
Total classified assets	31,724	33,643	40,955
Special mention assets	19,960	11,267	12,685
Total classified and special mention assets	\$51,684	\$ 44,910	\$ 53,640

(1) Includes other real estate owned.

Table of Contents

Our total classified assets were \$31.7 million at June 30, 2012, a \$1.9 million decrease in total classified assets from March 31, 2012 and a \$9.2 million decrease compared to total classified assets at September 30, 2011. During the quarter ended June 30, 2012, our total classified assets and assets designated special mention increased by \$6.8 million to \$51.7 million at June 30, 2012 compared to \$44.9 million at March 31, 2012. The reason for the increase in total classified and special mention assets during the third quarter of fiscal 2012 was due to a \$6.8 million increase in assets designated special mention (assets designated special mention are assets which do not currently expose the institution to risk sufficient to warrant classification as substandard, doubtful or loss but which are deemed to have certain weaknesses). During the quarter ended June 30, 2012, four construction and development loans to one borrower with an aggregate balance of \$8.4 million at such date, were designated as special mention. These four loans are for site development for a 190 unit residential townhouse community in Downingtown, Pennsylvania, and for the demolition and redevelopment for mixed use commercial and residential purposes of six duplex multi-family homes and nine parcels of vacant land on approximately 7 acres in Downingtown, Pennsylvania. These loans, which were originated in October 2007 through August 2009, have never been delinquent. However, in June 2012, we received an updated appraisal on the commercial/mixed use parcel which reflected that the value of a portion of the collateral securing this loan had declined since the previous appraisal. As a result, we are discussing with the borrower the potential for additional collateral to secure these loans, and we designated these projects as special mention in June 2012.

Table of Contents

The table below sets forth our non-performing assets and performing troubled debt restructurings which were in accruing status at the dates indicated. Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when they are 90 days or more past due as to principal or interest or when the collection of principal and/or interest becomes doubtful. There were no loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest at any of the dates of the table below.

	June 30, 2012	March 31, 2012	September 30, 2011
		(Dollars in thousands)	
Non-accruing loans:			
Residential mortgage	\$ 4,118	\$ 4,425	\$ 2,866
Construction or development:			
Residential and commercial(1)	2,659	3,210	6,617
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate(2)	2,814	2,822	1,765
Other	201	201	229
Consumer:			
Home equity lines of credit	23	43	61
Second mortgages	813	1,029	1,377
Other	-	-	-
Total non-accruing loans	10,628	11,730	12,915
Other real estate owned and other foreclosed assets:			
Residential mortgage	1,341	1,374	3,872
Construction or development:			
Residential and commercial	-	-	-
Land	99	164	-
Commercial:			