

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, 2025

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 001-31830

CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

95-4274680

(State of other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

777 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California

90012

(Address of principal executive offices)

Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (213) 625-4700

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock	CATY	Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

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

Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 69,093,418 shares outstanding as of July 31, 2025.

CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
2ND QUARTER 2025 REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION	2
Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)	2
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)	7
Item 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	30
Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK	47
Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES	48
PART II – OTHER INFORMATION	48
Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	48
Item 1A. RISK FACTORS	48
Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS	48
Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES	49
Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES	49
Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION	49
Item 6. EXHIBITS	49
SIGNATURES	50

Forward-Looking Statements

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the term “Bancorp” refers to Cathay General Bancorp and the term “Bank” refers to Cathay Bank. The terms “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Bancorp and the Bank collectively.

The statements in this report include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the applicable provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 regarding management’s beliefs, projections, and assumptions concerning future results and events. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provision for forward-looking statements in these provisions. All statements other than statements of historical fact are “forward-looking statements” for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including statements about anticipated future operating and financial performance, financial position and liquidity, growth opportunities and growth rates, growth plans, acquisition and divestiture opportunities, business prospects, strategic alternatives, business strategies, financial expectations, regulatory and competitive outlook, loan and deposit growth, investment and expenditure plans, financing needs and availability, level of nonperforming assets, and other similar forecasts and statements of expectation and statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Words such as “aims,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “can,” “continue,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “hopes,” “intends,” “may,” “optimistic,” “plans,” “potential,” “possible,” “predicts,” “projects,” “seeks,” “shall,” “should,” “will,” and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements by us are based on estimates, beliefs, projections, and assumptions of management and are not guarantees of future performance. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our historical experience and our present expectations or projections. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to:

- local, regional, national and international economic and market conditions and events and the impact they may have on us, our clients and our operations, assets and liabilities;
- possible additional provisions for loan losses and charge-offs;
- credit risks of lending activities and deterioration in asset or credit quality;
- extensive laws and regulations and supervision that we are subject to, including potential supervisory action by bank supervisory authorities;
- increased costs of compliance and other risks associated with changes in regulation;
- higher capital requirements from the implementation of the Basel III capital standards;
- compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act and other money laundering statutes and regulations;
- potential goodwill impairment;
- liquidity risk;
- fluctuations in interest rates;
- risks associated with acquisitions and the expansion of our business into new markets;
- inflation and deflation;
- real estate market conditions and the value of real estate collateral;
- environmental liabilities;
- our ability to generate anticipated returns from our investments and/or financings in certain tax advantaged-projects;
- our ability to compete with larger competitors;
- our ability to retain key personnel;
- successful management of reputational risk;
- natural disasters, public health crises (including the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness) and geopolitical events;
- potential for new or increased tariffs or trade restrictions;
- failures, interruptions, or security breaches of our information systems;
- our ability to adapt our systems to the expanding use of technology in banking;
- risk management processes and strategies;
- adverse results in legal proceedings;
- the impact of regulatory enforcement actions, if any;
- certain provisions in our charter and bylaws that may affect acquisition of the Company;
- changes in accounting standards or tax laws and regulations;
- market disruption and volatility;
- fluctuations in the Bancorp’s stock price;
- restrictions on dividends and other distributions by laws and regulations and by our regulators and our capital structure;
- issuances of preferred stock;
- capital level requirements and successfully raising additional capital, if needed, and the resulting dilution of interests of holders of Bancorp common stock; and
- the soundness of other financial institutions.

These and other factors are further described in Bancorp’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 (Item 1A in particular), other reports and registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and other filings Bancorp makes with the SEC from time to time. Actual results in any future period may also vary from the past results discussed in this report. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We have no intention and undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or to announce publicly any revision of any forward-looking statement to reflect developments, events, occurrences or circumstances after the date of such statement, except as required by law.

Bancorp’s filings with the SEC are available at the website maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>, or by request directed to Cathay General Bancorp, 9650 Flair Drive, El Monte, California 91731, Attention: Investor Relations (626) 279-3296.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(In thousands, except share data)	
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 190,011	\$ 157,167
Short-term investments and interest-bearing deposits	1,056,964	882,353
Securities available-for-sale (amortized cost of \$1,746,703 at June 30, 2025, and \$1,668,661 at December 31, 2024)	1,648,433	1,547,128
Loans held for sale	13,338	—
Loans held for investment	19,784,702	19,375,955
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(173,531)	(161,765)
Unamortized deferred loan fees, net	(13,834)	(10,541)
Loans held for investment, net	19,597,337	19,203,649
Equity securities	28,849	34,429
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,250	17,250
Other real estate owned, net	18,990	23,071
Affordable housing investments and alternative energy partnerships, net	289,550	289,611
Premises and equipment, net	89,556	88,676
Customers' liability on acceptances	9,622	14,061
Accrued interest receivable	96,646	97,779
Goodwill	375,696	375,696
Other intangible assets, net	2,888	3,335
Right-of-use assets - operating leases	32,291	28,645
Other assets	256,426	291,831
Total assets	\$ 23,723,847	\$ 23,054,681
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Non-interest-bearing	\$ 3,381,407	\$ 3,284,342
Interest-bearing:		
NOW deposits	2,174,108	2,205,695
Money market deposits	3,431,060	3,372,773
Savings deposits	1,317,104	1,252,788
Time deposits	9,702,651	9,570,601
Total deposits	20,006,330	19,686,199
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	412,000	60,000
Other borrowings of affordable housing investments	17,652	17,740
Long-term debt	119,136	119,136
Acceptances outstanding	9,622	14,061
Lease liabilities - operating leases	34,304	30,851
Other liabilities	238,508	280,990
Total liabilities	20,837,552	20,208,977
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 91,776,614 issued and 69,343,395 outstanding at June 30, 2025, and 91,615,458 issued and 70,863,324 outstanding at December 31, 2024	918	916
Additional paid-in-capital	996,249	993,962
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(69,222)	(85,607)
Retained earnings	2,787,608	2,688,353
Treasury stock, at cost (22,433,219 shares at June 30, 2025, and 20,752,134 shares at December 31, 2024)	(829,258)	(751,920)
Total stockholders' equity	2,886,295	2,845,704
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 23,723,847	\$ 23,054,681

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(In thousands, except share and per share data)				
Interest and Dividend Income				
Loans receivable	\$ 296,857	\$ 303,336	\$ 590,841	\$ 605,864
Investment securities	13,666	15,644	25,769	30,595
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	373	499	752	930
Deposits with banks	12,022	13,381	24,951	28,113
Total interest and dividend income	<u>322,918</u>	<u>332,860</u>	<u>642,313</u>	<u>665,502</u>
Interest Expense				
Time deposits	94,364	118,076	190,430	227,622
Other deposits	44,370	44,512	86,804	87,300
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	742	2,316	2,646	11,632
Long-term debt	2,029	1,863	4,049	3,584
Short-term debt	192	777	524	1,476
Total interest expense	<u>141,697</u>	<u>167,544</u>	<u>284,453</u>	<u>331,614</u>
Net interest income before provision for credit losses	181,221	165,316	357,860	333,888
Provision for credit losses	11,200	6,600	26,700	8,500
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	<u>170,021</u>	<u>158,716</u>	<u>331,160</u>	<u>325,388</u>
Non-Interest Income				
Net losses from equity securities	(1,390)	(1,430)	(5,581)	(10,457)
Net gains from securities available for sale	—	—	—	1,107
Letters of credit commissions	2,120	1,888	4,211	3,605
Depository service fees	1,925	1,778	3,677	3,328
Wealth management fees	4,936	5,678	11,105	11,316
Other operating income	7,800	5,301	13,183	10,927
Total non-interest income	<u>15,391</u>	<u>13,215</u>	<u>26,595</u>	<u>19,826</u>
Non-Interest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	43,123	40,439	85,550	83,991
Occupancy expense	5,950	5,652	11,687	11,619
Computer and equipment expense	5,160	5,391	11,214	10,459
Professional services expense	8,888	8,212	16,336	15,204
Data processing service expense	4,631	3,877	9,037	7,806
FDIC and regulatory assessments	3,177	3,742	6,576	9,831
Marketing expense	1,113	1,474	2,991	3,388
Other real estate owned (income)/expense	(377)	1,482	(133)	1,735
Amortization of investments in low-income housing and alternative energy partnerships	11,179	23,396	20,233	37,828
Amortization of core deposit intangibles	250	259	500	598
Other operating expense	6,040	5,428	10,799	10,132
Total non-interest expense	<u>89,134</u>	<u>99,352</u>	<u>174,790</u>	<u>192,591</u>
Income before income tax expense	<u>96,278</u>	<u>72,579</u>	<u>182,965</u>	<u>152,623</u>
Income tax expense	18,828	5,750	36,009	14,359
Net income	<u>\$ 77,450</u>	<u>\$ 66,829</u>	<u>\$ 146,956</u>	<u>\$ 138,264</u>
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss), net of tax				
Net holding gains/(losses) on securities available-for-sale	2,525	(448)	16,385	(6,870)
Net holding losses on cash flow hedge derivatives	—	(333)	—	(774)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	<u>2,525</u>	<u>(781)</u>	<u>16,385</u>	<u>(7,644)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 79,975</u>	<u>\$ 66,048</u>	<u>\$ 163,341</u>	<u>\$ 130,620</u>
Net Income Per Common Share:				
Basic	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.92	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.90
Diluted	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.92	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.90
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.68
Average Common Shares Outstanding:				
Basic	69,989,825	72,658,810	70,183,752	72,666,392
Diluted	70,188,902	72,825,356	70,432,916	72,898,256

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

Three Months Ended	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)/Income		Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount		(In thousands, except share and per share data)				
Balance at March 31, 2025	70,034,708	\$ 916	\$ 995,371	\$ (71,747)	\$ 2,734,004	\$ (793,385)	\$ 2,865,159	
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	14,302	1	640	—	—	—	641	
Restricted stock units vested	75,608	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Stock issued to directors	22,956	—	1,020	—	—	—	1,020	
Shares withheld related to net share settlement of RSUs	—	—	(1,964)	—	—	—	(1,964)	
Purchases of treasury stock	(804,179)	—	—	—	—	(35,873)	(35,873)	
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,182	—	—	—	1,182	
Cash dividends of \$0.34 per share	—	—	—	—	(23,846)	—	(23,846)	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	2,525	—	—	2,525	
Net income	—	—	—	—	77,450	—	77,450	
Balance at June 30, 2025	69,343,395	\$ 918	\$ 996,249	\$ (69,222)	\$ 2,787,608	\$ (829,258)	\$ 2,886,295	

Three Months Ended	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount						
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)							
Balance at March 31, 2024	72,688,191	\$ 914	\$ 989,578	\$ (92,279)	\$ 2,547,068	\$ (667,209)	\$ 2,778,072	
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	20,774	—	744	—	—	—	744	
Restricted stock units vested	126,818	2	—	—	—	—	2	
Stock issued to directors	24,120	—	850	—	—	—	850	
Shares withheld related to net share settlement of RSUs	—	—	(3,684)	—	—	—	(3,684)	
Purchases of treasury stock	(689,470)	—	—	—	—	(25,309)	(25,309)	
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,284	—	—	—	1,284	
Cash dividends of \$0.34 per share	—	—	—	—	(24,765)	—	(24,765)	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(781)	—	—	(781)	
Net income	—	—	—	—	66,829	—	66,829	
Balance at June 30, 2024	72,170,433	\$ 916	\$ 988,772	\$ (93,060)	\$ 2,589,132	\$ (692,518)	\$ 2,793,242	

Six Months Ended	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated			Total Stockholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount		Other Comprehensive (Loss)/Income	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	
Balance at December 31, 2024	70,863,324	\$ 916	\$ 993,962	\$ (85,607)	\$ 2,688,353	\$ (751,920)	\$ 2,845,704
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	30,154	1	1,335	—	—	—	1,336
Restricted stock units vested	108,046	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stock issued to directors	22,956	—	1,020	—	—	—	1,020
Shares withheld related to net share settlement of RSUs	—	—	(2,755)	—	—	—	(2,755)
Purchases of treasury stock	(1,681,085)	—	—	—	—	(77,338)	(77,338)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,687	—	—	—	2,687
Cash dividends of \$0.68 per share	—	—	—	—	(47,701)	—	(47,701)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	16,385	—	—	16,385
Net income	—	—	—	—	146,956	—	146,956
Balance at June 30, 2025	69,343,395	\$ 918	\$ 996,249	\$ (69,222)	\$ 2,787,608	\$ (829,258)	\$ 2,886,295

Six Months Ended	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount		Other Comprehensive Loss			
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)						
Balance at December 31, 2023	72,668,927	\$ 914	\$ 987,953	\$ (85,416)	\$ 2,500,341	\$ (667,217)	\$ 2,736,575
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	39,242	—	1,488	—	—	—	1,488
Restricted stock units vested	127,614	2	—	—	—	—	2
Stock issued to directors	24,120	—	850	—	—	—	850
Shares withheld related to net share settlement of RSUs	—	—	(3,708)	—	—	—	(3,708)
Purchases of treasury stock	(689,470)	—	—	—	—	(25,301)	(25,301)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,189	—	—	—	2,189
Cash dividends of \$0.68 per share	—	—	—	—	(49,473)	—	(49,473)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(7,644)	—	—	(7,644)
Net income	—	—	—	—	138,264	—	138,264
Balance at June 30, 2024	72,170,433	\$ 916	\$ 988,772	\$ (93,060)	\$ 2,589,132	\$ (692,518)	\$ 2,793,242

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 146,956	\$ 138,264
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	26,700	8,500
Provision for losses on other real estate owned	890	1,164
Deferred tax provision/(benefit)	5,007	(11,971)
Depreciation and amortization	3,514	3,696
Amortization of right-of-use asset	4,686	4,912
Change in operating lease liabilities	3,453	558
Net gains on sale and transfers of other real estate owned	(1,455)	—
Net gains on sale of loans	(142)	(58)
Loss on sales or disposal of premises and equipment	14	—
Amortization on alternative energy partnerships, venture capital and other investments	20,233	37,828
Net gains on sales of securities available-for-sale	—	(1,107)
Amortization/accretion of securities available-for-sale premiums/discounts, net	(12,376)	(12,912)
Unrealized loss on equity securities	5,581	10,457
Stock-based compensation and stock issued to officers as compensation	3,708	3,039
Net change in accrued interest receivable and other assets	20,418	(21,638)
Net change in other liabilities	(64,276)	355
Net cash provided by operating activities	162,911	161,087
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(779,062)	(645,827)
Proceeds from repayments, maturities and calls of securities available-for-sale	713,395	571,097
Proceeds from sale of securities available-for-sale	—	33,690
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	10,316	—
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	—	(12,535)
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	—	13,031
Proceeds from sale of loans originally classified as held-for-investment	15,263	107,012
Net (increase)/decrease in loans	(458,424)	74,489
Purchase of premises and equipment	(3,960)	(1,449)
Net increase/(decrease) in affordable housing investments and alternative energy partnerships	1,384	(20,036)
Net cash (used for)/provided by investing activities	(501,088)	119,472
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Increase in deposits	320,090	447,635
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	4,897,000	5,968,000
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	(4,545,000)	(6,343,000)
Cash dividends paid	(47,701)	(49,473)
Purchases of treasury stock	(77,338)	(25,301)
Proceeds from shares issued under Dividend Reinvestment Plan	1,336	1,488
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of RSUs	(2,755)	(3,708)
Net cash provided by/(used for) financing activities	545,632	(4,359)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	207,455	276,200
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, beginning of the period	1,039,520	828,801
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, end of the period	\$ 1,246,975	\$ 1,105,001
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the period:		
Interest	\$ 287,163	\$ 322,960
Income taxes paid	\$ 35,025	\$ 32,867
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Net change in unrealized holding gain/(loss) on securities available-for-sale, net of tax	\$ 16,385	\$ (6,870)
Net change in unrealized holding loss on cash flow hedge derivatives	\$ —	\$ (774)
Loans transferred from held-for-investment to held-for-sale	\$ 28,458	\$ 106,953
Transfers to other real estate owned from loans held-for-investment	\$ 6,808	\$ —

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. Business

Cathay General Bancorp (“Bancorp”) is the holding company for Cathay Bank (the “Bank” and, together, with Bancorp, the “Company”), and eleven limited partnerships investing in affordable housing investments in which the Bank is the sole limited partner. Bancorp also owns 100% of the common stock of five statutory business trusts created for the purpose of issuing capital securities. The Bank was founded in 1962 and offers a wide range of financial services. As of June 30, 2025, the Bank operates 24 branches in Southern California, 17 branches in Northern California, 9 branches in New York State, four in Washington State, two in Illinois, two in Texas, one in Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, and New Jersey, one in Hong Kong, and a representative office in Taipei, Beijing, and Shanghai. Deposit accounts at the Hong Kong branch are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”). Current activities of Beijing, Shanghai, and Taipei representative offices are limited to coordinating the transportation of documents to Bank's head office and performing liaison services.

2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2025. For further information, refer to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, filed with the SEC on February 28, 2025 (the “2024 Form 10-K”).

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with GAAP requires management of the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company expects that the most significant estimate subject to change is the allowance for loan losses.

3. Other Accounting Standards Pending Adoption

In November 2024, ASU No. 2024-03, “Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses”, was issued. This ASU requires disaggregated disclosure of income statement expenses for public business entities. ASU 2024-03 requires new financial statement disclosures in tabular format, disaggregating information about prescribed categories underlying any relevant income statement expense caption. The prescribed categories include, among other things, employee compensation, depreciation, and intangible asset amortization. Additionally, entities must disclose the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual reporting periods, an entity's definition of selling expenses. ASU 2024-03 is effective for us, on a prospective basis, for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, though early adoption and retrospective application is permitted. ASU 2024-03 is not expected to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

In December 2023, ASU No. 2023-09, “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures” was issued. This ASU amends the disclosure requirements for income taxes, including the requirement for further disaggregation of the income tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid disclosures. The amendments in this guidance are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. These amendments should be applied prospectively, with the option to apply retrospectively. ASU 2023-09 is effective for us beginning after December 15, 2025, and is not expected to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

4. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

The Company manages its cash and cash equivalents based upon the Company's operating, investment, and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents, for the purposes of reporting cash flows, consist of cash and due from banks, short-term investments, and interest-bearing deposits. Cash and due from banks include cash on hand, cash items in transit, cash due from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco ("FRBSF") and other financial institutions. Short-term investments and interest-bearing deposits include cash placed with other banks with original maturity of three months or less.

The Company had average excess balance with FRBSF of \$1.03 billion as of June 30, 2025, and \$1.05 billion as of December 31, 2024. As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company had \$21.4 million and \$43.4 million, respectively, as cash margin that serves as collateral on deposits in a cash margin account for interest rate swaps. Of the balances held in the cash margin account \$6.6 million and \$8.6 million are restricted as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, the Company held \$0.3 million in a restricted escrow account with a major bank for its alternative energy investments.

5. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per common share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock and resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in earnings. Restricted stock units ("RSUs") with anti-dilutive effect were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share. The following table sets forth earnings per common share calculations:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)			
Net income	\$ 77,450	\$ 66,829	\$ 146,956	\$ 138,264
Weighted-average shares:				
Basic weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	69,989,825	72,658,810	70,183,752	72,666,392
Dilutive effect of weighted-average outstanding common share equivalents:				
RSUs	199,077	166,546	249,164	231,864
Diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	70,188,902	72,825,356	70,432,916	72,898,256
Average restricted stock units with anti-dilutive effect	6,454	34,205	24,438	17,103
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.92	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.90
Diluted	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.92	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.90

6. Stock-Based Compensation

Pursuant to the Company's 2005 Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, the Company may grant incentive stock options (employees only), non-statutory stock options, common stock awards, restricted stock, RSUs, stock appreciation rights and cash awards to non-employee directors and eligible employees.

RSUs are generally granted at no cost to the recipient. RSUs generally vest ratably over three years or cliff vest after one or three years of continued employment from the date of the grant. While a portion of RSUs may be time-vesting awards, others may vest subject to the attainment of specified performance goals and are referred to as "performance-based RSUs." All RSUs are subject to forfeiture until vested.

Performance-based RSUs are granted at the target amount of awards. Based on the Company's attainment of specified performance goals and consideration of market conditions, the number of shares that vest can be adjusted to a minimum of zero and to a maximum of 150% of the target. The amount of performance-based RSUs that are eligible to vest is determined at the end of each performance period and is then added together to determine the total number of performance shares that are eligible to vest. Performance-based RSUs generally cliff vest three years from the date of grant.

Compensation costs for the time-based awards are based on the quoted market price of the Company's stock at the grant date. Compensation costs associated with performance-based RSUs are based on grant date fair value, which considers both market and performance conditions. Compensation costs of both time-based and performance-based awards are recognized on a straight-line basis from the grant date until the vesting date of each grant.

The following table presents RSU activity during the six months ended June 30, 2025:

	Time-Based RSUs		Performance-Based RSUs	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance at December 31, 2024	202,466	\$ 34.70	339,914	\$ 33.02
Granted	65,667	45.65	89,777	46.00
Vested	(50,540)	43.97	(104,318)	42.82
Forfeited	(3,261)	38.89	(12,342)	37.91
Balance at June 30, 2025	214,332	\$ 35.81	313,031	\$ 33.28

The compensation expense recorded for RSUs was \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024, the compensation expense recorded for RSUs was \$2.7 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. Unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to RSUs was \$13.5 million as of both June 30, 2025, and 2024. As of June 30, 2025, these costs are expected to be recognized over the next 2.1 years for time-based and performance-based RSUs.

As of June 30, 2025, 2,668,139 shares were available for future grants under the Company's 2005 Incentive Plan, as amended and restated.

7. Investment Securities

The following tables set forth the amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses, and fair value of securities available-for-sale ("AFS") as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024

	June 30, 2025			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Securities AFS				
U.S. treasury securities	\$ 768,375	\$ 14	\$ 140	\$ 768,249
U.S. government agency entities	7,991	54	111	7,934
Mortgage-backed securities	751,160	102	92,831	658,431
Collateralized mortgage obligations	26,023	—	2,096	23,927
Corporate debt securities	193,154	79	3,341	189,892
Total	\$ 1,746,703	\$ 249	\$ 98,519	\$ 1,648,433

	December 31, 2024			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Securities AFS				
U.S. treasury securities	\$ 621,212	\$ 250	\$ —	\$ 621,462
U.S. government agency entities	9,226	50	127	9,149
Mortgage-backed securities	797,145	67	113,196	684,016
Collateralized mortgage obligations	27,747	—	3,191	24,556
Corporate debt securities	213,331	145	5,531	207,945
Total	\$ 1,668,661	\$ 512	\$ 122,045	\$ 1,547,128

As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the amortized cost of AFS securities excluded accrued interest receivables of \$4.3 million and \$4.6 million, respectively, which are included in accrued interest receivable on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. For the Company's accounting policy related to AFS securities accrued interest receivable, see Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Securities Available for Sale – Allowance for Credit Losses on Available for Sale Securities to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's 2024 Form 10-K.

The amortized cost and fair value of AFS securities as of June 30, 2025, by contractual maturities, are set forth in the table below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or repay obligations with or without call or repayment penalties.

	June 30, 2025	
	Securities AFS	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
Due in one year or less	\$ 838,473	\$ 837,566
Due after one year through five years	153,104	149,740
Due after five years through ten years	72,971	69,984
Due after ten years	682,155	591,143
Total	\$ 1,746,703	\$ 1,648,433

Equity Securities - The Company recognized an unrealized net loss of \$1.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to an unrealized net loss of \$1.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The Company recognized an unrealized net loss of \$5.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to an unrealized net loss of \$10.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. The \$4.9 million decrease in unrealized loss was due to a smaller decrease in fair value of equity investments with readily determinable fair values for the six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024. Equity securities were \$28.8 million and \$34.4 million as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following tables set forth the gross unrealized losses and related fair value of the Company's investment portfolio, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that individual security has been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	June 30, 2025					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(In thousands)					
Securities AFS						
U.S. treasury securities	\$ 570,370	\$ 140	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 570,370	\$ 140
U.S. government agency entities	2,332	2	2,845	109	5,177	111
Mortgage-backed securities	28,273	424	628,662	92,407	656,935	92,831
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	—	23,927	2,096	23,927	2,096
Corporate debt securities	9,980	20	119,833	3,321	129,813	3,341
Total	\$ 610,955	\$ 586	\$ 775,267	\$ 97,933	\$ 1,386,222	\$ 98,519

	December 31, 2024					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(In thousands)					
Securities AFS						
U.S. government agency entities	\$ 4,199	\$ 8	\$ 2,108	\$ 119	\$ 6,307	\$ 127
Mortgage-backed securities	29,955	959	653,236	112,237	683,191	113,196
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	—	24,556	3,191	24,556	3,191
Corporate debt securities	24,900	100	127,744	5,431	152,644	5,531
Total	\$ 59,054	\$ 1,067	\$ 807,644	\$ 120,978	\$ 866,698	\$ 122,045

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had a total of 183 AFS securities in a gross unrealized loss position with no credit impairment, consisting primarily of 147 mortgage-backed securities, 14 Corporate debt securities, 11 U.S. treasury securities, eight U.S. government agency securities, and three collateralized mortgage obligations. In comparison, as of December 31, 2024, the Company has a total of 182 AFS securities in a gross unrealized loss position with no credit impairment, consisting primarily of 154 mortgage-backed securities, 16 Corporate debt securities, nine U.S. government agency securities, and three collateralized mortgage obligations.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The AFS securities that were in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2025, were evaluated to determine whether the decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis resulted from a credit loss or other factors. For a discussion of the factors and criteria the Company uses in analyzing securities for impairment related to credit losses, see Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Allowance for Credit Losses on Available for Sale Securities to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's 2024 Form 10-K.

The Company concluded the unrealized losses were primarily attributed to yield curve movement, together with widened liquidity spreads and credit spreads. The issuers have not, to the Company's knowledge, established any cause for default on these securities. The Company expects to recover the amortized cost basis of its securities and has no present intent to sell and will not be required to sell securities AFS that have declined below their cost before their anticipated recovery. Accordingly, no allowance for credit losses was recorded as of June 30, 2025, against these securities, and there was no provision for credit losses recognized for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

AFS securities having a carrying value of \$17.7 million and \$17.8 million as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and other borrowings.

8. Loans

Most of the Company's business activities are with clients located in the high-density Asian-populated areas of Southern and Northern California; New York City, New York; Dallas and Houston, Texas; Seattle, Washington; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Edison, New Jersey; Rockville, Maryland; and Las Vegas, Nevada. The Company also has loan clients in Hong Kong. The Company has no specific industry concentration, and generally its loans, when secured, are secured by real property or other collateral of the borrowers. The Company generally expects loans to be paid off from the operating profits of the borrowers, from refinancing by other lenders, or through sale by the borrowers of the secured collateral.

The types of loans in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(In thousands)	
Commercial loans	\$ 3,194,724	\$ 3,098,004
Construction loans	301,125	319,649
Commercial real estate loans	10,363,109	10,033,830
Residential mortgage loans	5,692,142	5,689,097
Equity lines	230,001	229,995
Installment and other loans	3,601	5,380
Gross loans	\$ 19,784,702	\$ 19,375,955
Allowance for loan losses	(173,531)	(161,765)
Unamortized deferred loan fees, net	(13,834)	(10,541)
Total loans held for investment, net	\$ 19,597,337	\$ 19,203,649
Loans held for sale	\$ 13,338	\$ —

As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, recorded investment in non-accrual loans was \$174.2 million and \$169.2 million, respectively. For non-accrual loans, the amounts previously charged-off represent 15.8% and 11.8% of the contractual balances for non-accrual loans as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following table presents non-accrual loans and the related allowance as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

	June 30, 2025		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance
	(In thousands)		
With no allocated allowance:			
Commercial loans	\$ 55,765	\$ 44,006	\$ —
Construction loans	4,230	4,230	—
Commercial real estate loans	112,794	93,557	—
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	15,512	14,903	—
Subtotal	\$ 188,301	\$ 156,696	\$ —
With allocated allowance:			
Commercial loans	\$ 23,271	\$ 10,530	\$ 4,282
Commercial real estate loans	201	197	2
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	7,297	6,730	28
Subtotal	\$ 30,769	\$ 17,457	\$ 4,312
Total non-accrual loans	\$ 219,070	\$ 174,153	\$ 4,312

	December 31, 2024		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance
		(In thousands)	
With no allocated allowance:			
Commercial loans	\$ 56,022	\$ 53,499	\$ —
Commercial real estate loans	100,316	82,936	—
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	19,340	18,831	—
Subtotal	\$ 175,678	\$ 155,266	\$ —
With allocated allowance:			
Commercial loans	\$ 18,769	\$ 6,267	\$ 1,208
Commercial mortgage loans	194	193	1
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	7,786	7,435	29
Subtotal	\$ 26,749	\$ 13,895	\$ 1,238
Total non-accrual loans	\$ 202,427	\$ 169,161	\$ 1,238

The following tables present the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on non-accrual loans for the period indicated:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2025	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(In thousands)			
Commercial loans	\$ 57,717	\$ 2	\$ 56,919	\$ 6
Construction loans	5,411	—	2,720	—
Commercial real estate loans	93,809	—	88,772	—
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	24,057	—	26,341	—
Total non-accrual loans	\$ 180,994	\$ 2	\$ 174,752	\$ 6

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2024	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(In thousands)			
Commercial loans	\$ 7,462	\$ 3	\$ 11,279	\$ 5
Construction loans	22,998	—	25,548	—
Commercial real estate loans	57,997	74	50,934	122
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	16,720	—	15,445	—
Total non-accrual loans	\$ 105,177	\$ 77	\$ 103,206	\$ 127

The following tables present the aging of the loan portfolio by type as of June 30, 2025, and as of December 31, 2024:

	June 30, 2025						
	Accruing			Non-accrual Loans (In thousands)	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due				
Type of Loans:							
Commercial loans	\$ 10,976	\$ 26,970	\$ 6,389	\$ 54,536	\$ 98,871	\$ 3,095,853	\$ 3,194,724
Construction loans	—	—	—	4,230	4,229	296,896	301,125
Commercial real estate loans	11,512	37,622	—	93,754	142,888	10,220,221	10,363,109
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	1,432	7,320	—	21,633	30,385	5,891,758	5,922,143
Installment and other loans	—	—	—	—	—	3,601	3,601
Total loans	\$ 23,920	\$ 71,912	\$ 6,389	\$ 174,153	\$ 276,373	\$ 19,508,329	\$ 19,784,702

December 31, 2024

	December 31, 2024						
	Accruing			Non-accrual Loans (In thousands)	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due				
Type of Loans:							
Commercial loans	\$ 25,164	\$ 275	\$ 2,590	\$ 59,767	\$ 87,796	\$ 3,010,208	\$ 3,098,004
Construction loans	5,334	—	—	—	5,334	314,315	319,649
Commercial real estate loans	16,525	13,934	1,460	83,128	115,047	9,918,783	10,033,830
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	39,018	6,651	—	26,266	71,935	5,847,157	5,919,092
Installment and other loans	—	—	—	—	—	5,380	5,380
Total loans	\$ 86,041	\$ 20,860	\$ 4,050	\$ 169,161	\$ 280,112	\$ 19,095,843	\$ 19,375,955

The Company has adopted ASU 2022-02, "Financial Instruments – Troubled Debt Restructurings ("TDR") and Vintage Disclosures". The Company has elected to apply the guidance prospectively and the practical expedient to exclude the accrued interest receivable balance from the disclosed amortized cost basis of loan modifications to debtors experiencing financial difficulty, consistent with our Allowance for Credit Losses ("ACL") approach discussed further below in this footnote.

Under this guidance on loan modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, when a loan held for investment is modified and is considered to be a continuation of the original loan, the Company uses the post-modification contractual rate to derive the effective interest rate when using a discounted cash flow method to determine the allowance for credit loss.

The amendments in this guidance require that an entity evaluate whether the modification represents a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan.

The Company establishes a specific reserve for individually evaluated loans that do not share similar risk characteristics with the loans included in the quantitative baseline. These individually evaluated loans are removed from the pooling approach for the quantitative baseline, and include non-accrual loans, loan modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, and other loans as deemed appropriate by management. The Company applies the loan refinancing and restructuring guidance provided in ASU 2022-02 to determine whether a modification made to a borrower results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan.

If economic conditions or other factors worsen relative to the assumptions the Company utilized, the expected loan losses will increase accordingly in future periods.

The following table presents the amortized cost of loans modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty disaggregated by class of financing receivable, type of concession granted and the financial effects of the modifications for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, by loan class and modification type.

Loan Type	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025					Financial Effects of Loan Modifications		
	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Combo-Rate	Total	Modification as a % of Loan Class	Weighted-Average Change in Rate	Weighted-Average	Weighted-Average
			Reduction/Term				Term	Payment
			Extension/Payment Delay				Extension (in Years)	Deferral (in Years)
(In thousands)								
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	2,480	2,480	0.02%	(4.74)	3.3	0.0
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,480	\$ 2,480				

Loan Type	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025					Financial Effects of Loan Modifications		
	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Combo-Rate	Total	Modification as a % of Loan Class	Weighted- Average Change in Rate	Weighted-	Weighted-
			Reduction/Term				Average	Average
			Extension/Payment Delay				Term Extension (in Years)	Payment Deferral (in Years)
	(In thousands)							
Commercial loans	\$ 6,550	\$ —	\$ 974	\$ 7,524	0.24%	1.27	2.0	0.1
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	4,354	4,354	0.04%	(2.72)	2.6	0.9
Residential mortgage loans	—	—	217	217	0.00%	0.00	0.0	2.0
Total	\$ 6,550	\$ —	\$ 5,545	\$ 12,095				

Loan Type	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024				Financial Effects of Loan Modifications			
	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Combo-Rate	Total	Modification as a % of Loan Class	Weighted- Average Change in Rate	Weighted-	Weighted-
			Reduction/Term				Average	Average
			Extension/Payment				Term	Payment
	Delay	Delay	Extension (in	Deferral (in				
(In thousands)								
Commercial loans	\$ 4,883	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,883	0.16%	(0.74)	1.5	0.0
Total	\$ 4,883	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,883				

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2024				Financial Effects of Loan Modifications			
	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Combo-Rate	Total	Modification as a % of Loan Class	Weighted- Average Change in Rate	Weighted-	Weighted-
			Reduction/Term				Average	Average
			Extension/Payment Delay				Term	Payment
							Extension (in Years)	Deferral (in Years)
(In thousands)								
Loan Type								
Commercial loans	\$ 4,883	\$ —	\$ 1,836	\$ 6,719	0.22%	(0.06)	1.8	0.3
Residential mortgage loans	—	221	—	221	0.00%	(0.15)	0.0	2.0
Total	\$ 4,883	\$ 221	\$ 1,836	\$ 6,940				

The Company considers a loan to be in payment default once it is 60 to 90 days contractually past due under the modified terms. The Company tracks the performance of modified loans.

The following table presents information on loans that defaulted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, that received modifications within the twelve months preceding payment default. There were no loans that received modifications within the twelve months preceding payment default that subsequently defaulted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025			
			Combo-Rate Reduction/Term Extension/Payment Delay	Total
	Term Extension	Payment Delay		
	(In thousands)			
Loan Type				
Commercial loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025			
			Combo-Rate Reduction/Term Extension/Payment Delay	Total
	Term Extension	Payment Delay		
	(In thousands)			
Loan Type				
Commercial loans	\$ 1,610	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,610
Total	\$ 1,610	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,610

A modified loan may become delinquent and may result in a payment default (generally 90 days past due) subsequent to modification.

The Company closely monitors the performance of modified loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to understand the effectiveness of its modification efforts.

The following table presents the performance of loans that were modified in the twelve months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024.

	As of June 30, 2025			
	Current	30–89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total
	(In thousands)			
Loan Type				
Commercial loans	\$ 5,914	\$ —	\$ 1,610	\$ 7,524
Commercial real estate loans	4,354	—	—	4,354
Residential mortgage loans	217	—	—	217
Total	\$ 10,485	\$ —	\$ 1,610	\$ 12,095
	As of June 30, 2024			
	Current	30–89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total
	(In thousands)			
Loan Type				
Commercial loans	\$ 6,719	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,719
Residential mortgage loans	221	—	—	221
Total	\$ 6,940	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,940

Under the Company's internal underwriting policy, an evaluation is performed of the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without the modification in order to determine whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty.

As of June 30, 2025, there were no commitments to lend additional funds to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty and whose loans were modified.

As part of the on-going monitoring of the credit quality of our loan portfolio, the Company utilizes a risk grading matrix to assign a risk grade to each loan. Loans are risk rated based on analysis of the current state of the borrower's credit quality. The analysis of credit quality includes a review of sources of repayment, the borrower's current financial and liquidity status and other relevant information. The risk rating categories can be generally described by the following grouping for non-homogeneous loans:

- **Pass/Watch** – These loans range from minimal credit risk to higher than average, but still acceptable, credit risk. The loans have sufficient sources of repayment to repay the loans in full, in accordance with all the terms and conditions and remain currently well protected by collateral values.
- **Special Mention** – Borrower is fundamentally sound, and loan is currently protected but adverse trends are apparent that, if not corrected, may affect ability to repay. Primary source of loan repayment remains viable but there is increasing reliance on collateral or guarantor support.
- **Substandard** – These loans are inadequately protected by current sound net worth, paying capacity, or collateral. Well-defined weaknesses exist that could jeopardize repayment of debt. Loss may not be imminent, but if weaknesses are not corrected, there is a good possibility of some loss.
- **Doubtful** – The possibility of loss is extremely high, but due to identifiable and important pending events (which may strengthen the loan), a loss classification is deferred until the situation is better defined.
- **Loss** – These loans are considered uncollectible and of such little value that to continue to carry the loan as an active asset is no longer warranted.

The following table summarizes the Company's loans held for investment and current year-to-date gross write-offs as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, presented by loan portfolio segments, internal risk ratings and vintage year. The vintage year is the year of origination, renewal or major modification. Revolving Loans that are converted to term loans presented in the table below are excluded from the term loans by vintage year columns.

	Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year									
June 30, 2025	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Converted to Term Loans	Total	
	(In thousands)									
Commercial loans										
Pass/Watch	\$ 166,901	\$ 288,266	\$ 241,500	\$ 163,651	\$ 166,698	\$ 121,416	\$ 1,785,634	\$ 7,520	\$ 2,941,586	
Special Mention	3,500	—	—	2,834	—	4,121	108,087	—	118,542	
Substandard	45	10,750	21,661	10,672	3,751	29,508	55,325	562	132,274	
Total	\$ 170,446	\$ 299,016	\$ 263,161	\$ 177,157	\$ 170,449	\$ 155,045	\$ 1,949,046	\$ 8,082	\$ 3,192,402	
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ 20	\$ 208	\$ 417	\$ 2,164	\$ 6,080	\$ 2,572	\$ —	\$ 11,461	
Construction loans										
Pass/Watch	\$ 11,888	\$ 52,571	\$ 61,413	\$ 93,629	\$ 29,452	\$ 3,108	\$ 2,637	\$ —	\$ 254,698	
Special Mention	—	—	—	2,384	30,146	—	—	—	32,530	
Substandard	—	—	4,230	—	—	8,439	—	—	12,669	
Total	\$ 11,888	\$ 52,571	\$ 65,643	\$ 96,013	\$ 59,598	\$ 11,547	\$ 2,637	\$ —	\$ 299,897	
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Commercial real estate loans										
Pass/Watch	\$ 1,020,084	\$ 1,440,094	\$ 1,852,003	\$ 1,571,769	\$ 1,343,369	\$ 2,542,860	\$ 168,059	\$ —	\$ 9,938,238	
Special Mention	19,687	177	11,610	54,989	35,551	17,973	17,746	—	157,733	
Substandard	2,480	15,053	11,345	64,036	63,035	94,579	5,704	1,873	258,105	
Total	\$ 1,042,251	\$ 1,455,324	\$ 1,874,958	\$ 1,690,794	\$ 1,441,955	\$ 2,655,412	\$ 191,509	\$ 1,873	\$ 10,354,076	
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 930	\$ 2,909	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,839	
Residential mortgage loans										
Pass/Watch	\$ 449,805	\$ 565,116	\$ 953,064	\$ 965,617	\$ 728,568	\$ 2,001,003	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,663,173	
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	1,604	—	—	1,604	
Substandard	31	1,693	3,536	2,294	3,794	16,611	—	—	27,959	
Total	\$ 449,836	\$ 566,809	\$ 956,600	\$ 967,911	\$ 732,362	\$ 2,019,218	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,692,736	
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ 74	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 74	
Equity lines										
Pass/Watch	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 212,868	\$ 16,720	\$ 229,588	
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	954	137	1,091	
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 213,822	\$ 16,857	\$ 230,679	
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Installment and other loans										
Pass/Watch	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,078	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,078	
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,078	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,078	
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Total loans	\$ 1,674,421	\$ 2,373,720	\$ 3,160,362	\$ 2,932,953	\$ 2,404,364	\$ 4,841,222	\$ 2,357,014	\$ 26,812	\$ 19,770,868	
Total YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ 94	\$ 208	\$ 417	\$ 3,094	\$ 8,989	\$ 2,572	\$ —	\$ 15,374	

	Loans Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year								
December 31, 2024	2024	2023	2021	2020	2019	Prior	Revolving Loans	Revolving Converted to Term Loans	Total
	(In thousands)								
Commercial loans									
Pass/Watch	\$ 400,836	\$ 237,303	\$ 203,190	\$ 201,837	\$ 27,359	\$ 90,724	\$ 1,675,260	\$ 7,804	\$ 2,844,313
Special Mention	—	17,424	740	—	9,117	5,139	92,632	—	125,052
Substandard	50	5,070	12,104	6,773	22,357	6,256	67,553	222	120,385
Doubtful	1,857	—	—	3,118	—	—	—	—	4,975
Total	\$ 402,743	\$ 259,797	\$ 216,034	\$ 211,728	\$ 58,833	\$ 102,119	\$ 1,835,445	\$ 8,026	\$ 3,094,725
YTD gross write-offs	\$ 188	\$ 1,586	\$ 3,151	\$ 8,950	\$ 257	\$ 64	\$ 12,730	\$ —	\$ 26,926
Construction loans									
Pass/Watch	\$ 22,562	\$ 55,835	\$ 126,200	\$ 57,546	\$ 3,021	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 265,164
Special Mention	—	—	—	35,569	13,837	—	—	—	49,406
Substandard	—	4,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,230
Total	\$ 22,562	\$ 60,065	\$ 126,200	\$ 93,115	\$ 16,858	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 318,800
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial real estate loans									
Pass/Watch	\$ 1,463,225	\$ 1,987,280	\$ 1,724,563	\$ 1,428,124	\$ 800,645	\$ 2,108,143	\$ 180,394	\$ —	\$ 9,692,374
Special Mention	8,805	8,292	28,465	16,462	24,844	19,888	9,939	—	116,695
Substandard	—	11,364	54,269	57,929	6,946	78,737	8,152	—	217,397
Total	\$ 1,472,030	\$ 2,006,936	\$ 1,807,297	\$ 1,502,515	\$ 832,435	\$ 2,206,768	\$ 198,485	\$ —	\$ 10,026,466
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 296	\$ 4,173	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,469
Residential mortgage loans									
Pass/Watch	\$ 642,568	\$ 1,020,419	\$ 1,014,842	\$ 781,218	\$ 452,623	\$ 1,745,923	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,657,593
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	33	1,585	—	—	1,618
Substandard	397	2,513	4,362	5,183	4,191	13,436	—	—	30,082
Total	\$ 642,965	\$ 1,022,932	\$ 1,019,204	\$ 786,401	\$ 456,847	\$ 1,760,944	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,689,293
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 59	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 59
Equity lines									
Pass/Watch	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 72	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 211,374	\$ 16,277	\$ 227,723
Special Mention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Substandard	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,927	161	3,088
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 72	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 214,301	\$ 16,449	\$ 230,822
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 3
Installment and other loans									
Pass/Watch	\$ 5,264	\$ —	\$ 44	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,308
Total	\$ 5,264	\$ —	\$ 44	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,308
YTD gross write-offs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15
Total loans	\$ 2,545,564	\$ 3,349,730	\$ 3,168,851	\$ 2,593,759	\$ 1,364,973	\$ 4,069,831	\$ 2,248,231	\$ 24,475	\$ 19,365,414
Total YTD gross write-offs	\$ 188	\$ 1,586	\$ 3,166	\$ 9,009	\$ 553	\$ 4,237	\$ 12,733	\$ —	\$ 31,472

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company has an allowance framework under ASC Topic 326 for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. The measurement of the allowance for credit losses is based on management's best estimate of lifetime expected credit losses inherent in the Company's relevant financial assets. The forward-looking concept of current expected credit loss ("CECL") approach requires loss estimates to consider historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts of future events and circumstances.

The ACL is the combination of the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded loan commitments. The allowance for loan losses is reported as a reduction of the amortized cost basis of loans, while the reserve for unfunded loan commitments is included within "other liabilities" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited). The amortized cost basis of loans does not include accrued interest receivable, which is included in "accrued interest receivable" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The "Provision for credit losses" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited) is a combination of the provision for loan losses and the provision for unfunded loan commitments.

Under the Company's CECL approach, management estimates the ACL using relevant available information from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts that vary by loan portfolio. We use economic forecasts from Moody's Analytics in this process. The economic forecast is updated monthly; therefore, the one used for each quarter-end calculation is generally based on a one-month lag based on the timing of when the forecast is released. The Company does not consider a one-month lag to create a material difference but considers any subsequent material changes to our estimated loss forecasts as deemed appropriate. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for differences in current loan-specific risk characteristics such as differences in underwriting standards, portfolio mix, delinquency level, or term as well as for changes in environmental conditions, such as changes in gross domestic product (or "GDP"), unemployment rates, property values, or other relevant factors.

Under the CECL methodology, quantitative and qualitative loss factors are applied to our population of loans on a collective pool basis when similar risk characteristics exist. The Company evaluates loans for expected credit losses on an individual basis if, based on current information and events, the loan does not share similar credit risk characteristics with other loans. The Company may choose to measure expected credit losses on an individual loan basis by using one of the following methods: (1) the present value of the expected future cash flows of the loan discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, or (2) if the loan is collateral dependent, the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell. For loans that are not collateral-dependent, the Company uses the present value of future cash flows.

Quantitative Factors

Under the Company's CECL methodology, nine portfolio segments with similar risk characteristics are evaluated for expected loss. Six portfolios are modeled using econometric models and three smaller portfolios are evaluated using a simplified loss-rate method that calculates lifetime expected credit losses for the respective pools (simplified approach). The six portfolios subject to econometric modeling include residential mortgages; commercial and industrial loans ("C&I"); construction loans; commercial real estate ("CRE") for multifamily loans; CRE for owner-occupied loans; and other CRE loans. We estimate the probability of default during the reasonable and supportable forecast period using separate econometric regression models developed to correlate macroeconomic variables, (GDP, unemployment, CRE prices and residential mortgage prices) to historical credit performance for each of the six loan portfolios from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the fourth quarter of 2024. Loss given default rates are computed based on the charge-offs recognized divided by the exposure at default of defaulted loans starting with the fourth quarter of 2007 through the fourth quarter of 2024. The probability of default and the loss given default rates are applied to the expected amount at default at the loan level based on contractual scheduled payments and estimated prepayments. The amounts so calculated comprise the quantitative portion of the allowance for credit losses.

The Company's CECL methodology utilizes an eight-quarter reasonable and supportable ("R&S") forecast period, and a four-quarter reversion period. Management relies on multiple forecasts, blending them into a single loss estimate. Generally speaking, the blended scenario approach would include the Baseline, the Alternative Scenario 1 – Upside – 10th Percentile and the Alternative Scenario 3 – Downside – 90th Percentile forecasts. After the R&S period, the Company reverts linearly for the four-quarter reversion period to the long-term loss rates for each of the six portfolios of loans.

The Company's CECL methodology estimates expected credit losses over the contractual term of the loans, adjusted for expected prepayments when appropriate. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals, and modifications unless the extension or renewal options are included in the original or modified contract at the reporting date and are not unconditionally cancellable by the Company.

The simplified approach portfolios include Small Business Administration ("SBA") loans, Home Equity Lines of Credit ("HELOCs") and cash-secured loans, which are not modelled econometrically due to the low loss history for these three pools of loans. The forecasted loss rate is based on the forecasted GDP and unemployment rates during the first eight quarters of the portfolio's contractual life, reversion loss rates for the next four quarters of the portfolio's contractual life on a linear declining rate, and the long-term loss rate projected over the remainder of the portfolio's contractual life.

Qualitative Factors

Under the Company's CECL methodology, the qualitative portion of the reserve on pooled loans represents management's judgment of additional considerations to account for internal and external risk factors that are not adequately measured in the quantitative reserve. The qualitative loss factors consider idiosyncratic risk factors, conditions that may not be reflected in quantitatively derived results, or other relevant factors to seek to ensure the allowance for credit losses reflects our best estimate of current expected credit losses. The qualitative reserves include reserves for policy exceptions, experience of management and staff, level of competition in the lending environment, weak risk identification, lack of historical loss experience with residential mortgage loans made to non-U.S. residents, oil & gas, the higher risk characteristics of purchased syndicated loans, model uncertainty, and loans with potential risk of loss given the current environment, including CRE and Office loans, but have not degraded to the point of qualifying for a specific reserve. Current and forecasted economic trends and underlying market values for collateral dependent loans also are considered within the econometric models described above.

The Company's CECL methodology requires a significant amount of management judgment in determining the appropriate allowance for credit losses. Several of the steps in the methodology involve judgment and are subjective in nature including, among other things:

- Segmenting the loan portfolio
- Determining the amount of loss history to consider
- Selecting predictive econometric regression models that use appropriate macroeconomic variables
- Determining the methodology to forecast prepayments
- Selecting the most appropriate economic forecast scenario
- Determining the length of the R&S forecast and reversion periods
- Estimating expected utilization rates on unfunded loan commitments
- Assessing relevant and appropriate qualitative factors.

In addition, the CECL methodology is dependent on economic forecasts that are inherently imprecise and will change from period to period. Although the allowance for credit losses is considered by management to be appropriate, there can be no assurance that it will be sufficient to absorb future losses.

Management believes the allowance for credit losses is appropriate for the CECL in our loan portfolio and associated unfunded commitments, and the credit risk ratings and inherent loss rates currently assigned are reasonable and appropriate as of the reporting date. The criteria for default may include any one of the following: on nonaccrual status, modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, or payment delinquency of 90 days or more.

Individually Evaluated Loans

When a loan no longer shares similar risk characteristics with other loans, such as in the case of certain nonaccrual loans, the Company estimates the allowance for loan losses on an individual loan basis. Generally, the allowance for loan losses for individually evaluated loans is measured as the difference between the recorded value of the loans and the fair value of the collateral. For loans evaluated individually, the Company uses one of two different asset valuation measurement methods: (1) the fair value of collateral less costs to sell; or (2) the present value of expected future cash flows. If an individually evaluated loan is determined to be collateral dependent, the Company applies the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell method. If an individually evaluated loan is determined not to be collateral dependent, the Company uses the present value of future cash flows.

Unfunded Loan Commitments

Unfunded loan commitments are generally related to providing credit facilities to clients of the Bank and are not actively traded financial instruments. These unfunded commitments are disclosed as off-balance sheet financial instruments in Note 9 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

The Company estimates expected credit losses over the contractual period in which the Company is exposed to credit risk via a contractual obligation to extend credit, unless that obligation is unconditionally cancellable by the Company, using the same loss factors as used for the allowance for loan losses. The reserve for unfunded loan commitments uses a one-year historical usage rate of the unfunded commitments during the contractual life of the commitments. The allowance for unfunded commitments is included in "other liabilities" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for unfunded commitments are included in the provision for credit losses.

The following tables set forth activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024.

	Commercial Loans	Construction Loans	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans and Equity Lines	Installment and Other Loans	Total
	(In thousands)					
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
March 31, 2025 Ending Balance	\$ 69,023	\$ 8,540	\$ 80,901	\$ 15,455	\$ 17	\$ 173,936
(Reversal)/provision for expected credit losses	(19,260)	(3,106)	29,621	5,081	—	12,336
Charge-offs	(9,117)	—	(3,839)	(74)	—	(13,030)
Recoveries	196	—	90	3	—	289
Net (charge-offs)/recoveries	(8,921)	—	(3,749)	(71)	—	(12,741)
June 30, 2025 Ending Balance	\$ 40,842	\$ 5,434	\$ 106,773	\$ 20,465	\$ 17	\$ 173,531
Allowance for unfunded credit commitments:						
March 31, 2025 Ending Balance	\$ 9,057	\$ 1,971	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,028
(Reversal)/provision for expected credit losses	(1,467)	277	54	—	—	(1,136)
June 30, 2025 Ending Balance	\$ 7,590	\$ 2,248	\$ 54	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,892

	Commercial Loans	Construction Loans	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans and Equity Lines	Installment and Other Loans	Total
(In thousands)						
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
March 31, 2024 Ending Balance	\$ 51,290	\$ 8,539	\$ 77,049	\$ 17,701	\$ 10	\$ 154,589
Provision/(reversal) for expected credit losses	5,429	373	1,416	(419)	13	6,812
Charge-offs	(8,257)	—	—	—	—	(8,257)
Recoveries	126	—	—	134	—	260
Net (charge-offs)/recoveries	(8,131)	—	—	134	—	(7,997)
June 30, 2024 Ending Balance	\$ 48,588	\$ 8,912	\$ 78,465	\$ 17,416	\$ 23	\$ 153,404
Allowance for unfunded credit commitments:						
March 31, 2024 Ending Balance	\$ 7,460	\$ 2,326	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,786
Provision/(reversal) for expected credit losses	33	(245)	—	—	—	(212)
June 30, 2024 Ending Balance	\$ 7,493	\$ 2,081	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,574
	Commercial Loans	Construction Loans	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans and Equity Lines	Installment and Other Loans	Total
(In thousands)						
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
December 31, 2024 Ending Balance	\$ 57,796	\$ 8,185	\$ 79,597	\$ 16,181	\$ 6	\$ 161,765
(Reversal)/provision for expected credit losses	(5,957)	(2,752)	30,834	4,348	11	26,484
Charge-offs	(11,461)	—	(3,839)	(74)	—	(15,374)
Recoveries	464	1	181	10	—	656
Net (charge-offs)/recoveries	(10,997)	1	(3,658)	(64)	—	(14,718)
June 30, 2025 Ending Balance	\$ 40,842	\$ 5,434	\$ 106,773	\$ 20,465	\$ 17	\$ 173,531
Allowance for unfunded credit commitments:						
December 31, 2024 Ending Balance	\$ 7,780	\$ 1,896	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,676
(Reversal)/provision for expected credit losses	(190)	352	54	—	—	216
June 30, 2025 Ending Balance	\$ 7,590	\$ 2,248	\$ 54	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,892
	Commercial Loans	Construction Loans	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans and Equity Lines	Installment and Other Loans	Total
(In thousands)						
Allowance for Loan Losses:						
December 31, 2023 Ending Balance	\$ 53,791	\$ 8,180	\$ 74,428	\$ 18,140	\$ 23	\$ 154,562
Provision/(reversal) for expected credit losses	4,055	732	4,288	(1,096)	—	7,979
Charge-offs	(10,196)	—	(251)	(3)	—	(10,450)
Recoveries	938	—	—	375	—	1,313
Net (charge-offs)/recoveries	(9,258)	—	(251)	372	—	(9,137)
June 30, 2024 Ending Balance	\$ 48,588	\$ 8,912	\$ 78,465	\$ 17,416	\$ 23	\$ 153,404
Allowance for unfunded credit commitments:						
December 31, 2023 Ending Balance	\$ 6,888	\$ 2,165	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,053
Provision/(reversal) for expected credit losses	605	(84)	—	—	—	521
June 30, 2024 Ending Balance	\$ 7,493	\$ 2,081	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,574

Loans Held-for-Sale

At the time of commitment to originate or purchase a loan, the loan is determined to be held for investment if it is in the Company's intent to hold the loan to maturity or for the "foreseeable future," subject to periodic reviews under the Company's evaluation processes, including asset/liability and credit risk management. When the Company subsequently changes its intent to hold certain loans, the loans are transferred from held-for-investment to held-for-sale at the lower of cost or fair value. As of June 30, 2025, there were \$13.3 million of loans held-for-sale, which were comprised of commercial loans and commercial real estate loans. There were no loans held-for-sale as of December 31, 2024.

Loan Transfers, Sales and Purchases

The Company purchases and sells loans in the secondary market in the ordinary course of business. From time to time, purchased loans may be transferred from held-for-investment to held-for-sale, and write-downs to the allowance for loan losses are recorded, when appropriate. During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company transferred \$4.4 million in commercial loans and \$8.9 million in commercial real estate loans held for investment to loans held for sale. Net gains on sale of loans, excluding the lower of cost or fair value adjustments, were \$142 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2025. There were no lower of cost or fair value adjustments during the six months ended June 30, 2025.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, Bancorp and its subsidiaries are parties to litigation that arises in the ordinary course of business or otherwise is incidental to various aspects of its operations. Based upon information available to the Company and its review of any such litigation with counsel, management presently believes that the liability relating to such litigation, if any, would not be expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity taken as a whole. The outcome of litigation and other legal and regulatory matters is inherently uncertain, however, and it is possible that one or more of the legal matters currently pending or threatened against the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity taken as a whole.

Although the Company establishes accruals for legal proceedings when information related to the loss contingencies represented by those matters indicates both that a loss is probable and that the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated, the Company does not have accruals for all legal proceedings where there is a risk of loss. In addition, amounts accrued may not represent the ultimate loss to the Company from the legal proceedings in question. Thus, ultimate losses may be higher or lower, and possibly significantly so, than the amounts accrued for legal loss contingencies.

In the normal course of business, the Company from time to time becomes a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk to meet the financing needs of its clients. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit in the form of loans, or through commercial or standby letters of credit and financial guarantees. These instruments represent varying degrees of exposure to risk in excess of the amounts included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The contractual or notional amount of these instruments indicates a level of activity associated with a particular class of financial instrument and is not a reflection of the level of expected losses, if any.

The Company's unfunded commitments related to investments in qualified affordable housing and alternative energy partnerships were \$93.7 million and \$99.5 million as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

10. Borrowed Funds

Borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") – There were \$412.0 million over-night borrowings from the FHLB as of June 30, 2025, and no over-night borrowings as of December 31, 2024. Advances from the FHLB were \$412.0 million at a weighted average rate 4.57% as of June 30, 2025, and \$60.0 million at a weighted average rate of 5.08% as of December 31, 2024. As of June 30, 2025, final maturity for the FHLB advances was \$412.0 million in July 2025. Our unused borrowing capacity from the FHLB as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, was \$7.00 billion and \$7.47 billion, respectively, and unpledged securities at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, was \$1.63 billion and \$1.53 billion, respectively.

Junior Subordinated Notes – The Company established three special purpose trusts in 2003 and two in 2007 for the purpose of issuing Guaranteed Preferred Beneficial Interests in their Subordinated Debentures to outside investors ("Capital Securities"). The proceeds from the issuance of the Capital Securities as well as our purchase of the common stock of the special purpose trusts were invested in Junior Subordinated Notes of the Company ("Junior Subordinated Notes"). The trusts exist for the purpose of issuing Capital Securities and investing in Junior Subordinated Notes. Subject to some limitations, payment of distributions out of the monies held by the trusts and payments on liquidation of the trusts, or the redemption of the Capital Securities, are guaranteed by the Company to the extent the trusts have funds on hand at such time. The obligations of the Company under the guarantees and the Junior Subordinated Notes are subordinate and junior in right of payment to all indebtedness of the Company and are structurally subordinated to all liabilities and obligations of the Company's subsidiaries. The Company has the right to defer payments of interest on the Junior Subordinated Notes at any time or from time to time for a period of up to twenty consecutive quarterly periods with respect to each deferral period. Under the terms of the Junior Subordinated Notes, the Company may not, with certain exceptions, declare or pay any dividends or distributions on its capital stock or purchase or acquire any of its capital stock if it has deferred payment of interest on any Junior Subordinated Notes.

At June 30, 2025, Junior Subordinated Notes totaled \$119.1 million with a weighted average interest rate of 6.85%, compared to \$119.1 million with a weighted average rate of 7.75% at December 31, 2024. The Junior Subordinated Notes have a stated maturity term of 30 years.

11. Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the first six months of 2025 was 19.7% compared to 9.4% for the first six months of 2024. The effective tax rate for the first six months of 2025 includes the impact of low-income housing tax credits and for the first six months of 2024 includes the impact of alternative energy investment and low-income housing tax credits.

The Company's tax returns are open for audit by the Internal Revenue Service back to 2022 and by the California Franchise Tax Board back to 2021.

It is reasonably possible that unrecognized tax benefits could change significantly over the next twelve months. The Company does not expect that any such changes would have a material impact on its annual effective tax rate.

12. Fair Value Measurements and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company uses fair value to measure certain assets and liabilities on a recurring basis, primarily securities available-for-sale and derivatives. For assets measured at the lower of cost or fair value, the fair value measurement criteria may or may not be met during a reporting period and such measurements are therefore considered "nonrecurring" for purposes of disclosing our fair value measurements. Fair value is used on a nonrecurring basis to adjust carrying values for individually evaluated loans and other real estate owned and also to record impairment on certain assets, such as goodwill, CDI, and other long-lived assets.

The Company used valuation methodologies to measure assets at fair value under ASC Topic 820 and ASC Topic 825, as amended by ASU 2016-01 and ASU 2018-03, to estimate the fair value of financial instruments not recorded at fair value. The fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities is classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Observable prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities; prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; directly observable market inputs for substantially the full term of the asset and liability; market inputs that are not directly observable but are derived from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs based on the Company's own judgment about the assumptions that a market participant would use.

The classification of assets and liabilities within the hierarchy is based on whether inputs to the valuation methodology used are observable or unobservable, and the significance of those inputs in the fair value measurement. The Company's assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to their fair value measurements.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

The Company uses the following methodologies to measure the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities on a recurring basis:

Securities Available-for-Sale and Equity Securities - For certain actively traded agency preferred stocks, mutual funds, U.S. Treasury securities, and other equity securities, the Company measures the fair value based on quoted market prices in active exchange markets at the reporting date, a Level 1 measurement. The Company also measures securities by using quoted market prices for similar securities or dealer quotes, a Level 2 measurement. This category generally includes U.S. Government agency securities, U.S. Government sponsored entities, state and municipal securities, mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"), collateralized mortgage obligations and corporate bonds.

Interest Rate Swaps – The Company measures the fair value of interest rate swaps using third party models with observable market data, a Level 2 measurement.

Currency Option Contracts and Foreign Exchange Contracts - The Company measures the fair value of currency option contracts and foreign exchange contracts based on observable market rates on a recurring basis, a Level 2 measurement.

The following tables present financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	June 30, 2025			
	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Measurements
	(In thousands)			
Assets				
Securities AFS				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 768,249	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 768,249
U.S. government agency entities	—	7,934	—	7,934
Mortgage-backed securities	—	658,431	—	658,431
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	23,927	—	23,927
Corporate debt securities	—	189,892	—	189,892
Total securities AFS	768,249	880,184	—	1,648,433
Equity securities				
Mutual funds	5,633	—	—	5,633
Preferred stock of government sponsored entities	9,012	—	—	9,012
Other equity securities	12,665	—	—	12,665
Total equity securities	27,310	—	—	27,310
Interest rate swaps	—	31,571	—	31,571
Foreign exchange contracts	—	1,522	—	1,522
Total assets	\$ 795,559	\$ 913,277	\$ —	\$ 1,708,836
Liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 34,108	\$ —	\$ 34,108
Foreign exchange contracts	—	247	—	247
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 34,355	\$ —	\$ 34,355
	December 31, 2024			
	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Measurements
	(In thousands)			
Assets				
Securities AFS				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 621,462	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 621,462
U.S. government agency entities	—	9,149	—	9,149
Mortgage-backed securities	—	684,016	—	684,016
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	24,556	—	24,556
Corporate debt securities	—	207,945	—	207,945
Total securities AFS	621,462	925,666	—	1,547,128
Equity securities				
Mutual funds	5,532	—	—	5,532
Preferred stock of government sponsored entities	7,287	—	—	7,287
Other equity securities	20,071	—	—	20,071
Total equity securities	32,890	—	—	32,890
Interest rate swaps	—	39,958	—	39,958
Foreign exchange contracts	—	490	—	490
Total assets	\$ 654,352	\$ 966,114	\$ —	\$ 1,620,466
Liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 36,319	\$ —	\$ 36,319
Foreign exchange contracts	—	785	—	785
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 37,104	\$ —	\$ 37,104

Financial assets and liabilities measured at estimated fair value on a non-recurring basis:

Certain assets or liabilities are required to be measured at estimated fair value on a nonrecurring basis subsequent to initial recognition. Generally, these adjustments are the result of lower-of-cost-or-fair value or other impairment write-downs of individual assets. In determining the estimated fair values during the period, the Company determined that substantially all the changes in estimated fair value were due to declines in market conditions versus instrument specific credit risk. For the periods ended June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, there were no material adjustments to fair value for the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP.

During the second quarter of 2024, the Company entered into a restructuring support agreement and received equity securities for equity interest in a private company, a Level 3 measurement. The fair value of the Company's Level 3 equity security was measured using the private company's projected earnings plus cash on hand. The primary inputs and assumptions used in the fair value measurement was derived from the issuer's projected earnings and collateral, which included cash on hand, the financial standing of the issuer, the business and financial plan of the issuer, among other factors. Significant increases or decreases in any of the inputs or assumptions could result in a significant increase or decrease in the fair value measurement.

For financial assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis that were still reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the following tables set forth the level of valuation assumptions used to determine each adjustment, the carrying value of the related individual assets as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, and the total losses for the periods indicated:

	As of June 30, 2025				Total Losses									
	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Fair Value Measurements	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended							
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024						
	(In thousands)													
Assets														
Non-accrual loans by type:														
Commercial loans	\$	—	\$	16,577	\$	16,577	\$	—	\$	1,038	\$	8,652	\$	1,038
Commercial real estate loans		—		28,803		28,803		—		251		3,839		251
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines		—		235		235		—		—		—		—
Total non-accrual loans		—		45,615		45,615		—		1,289		12,491		1,289
Other real estate owned (1)		—		19,896		19,896		—		—		—		—
Other equity securities		—		1,539		1,539		—		—		—		—
Investments in venture capital		—		84		84		—		—		—		—
Total assets	\$	—	\$	67,134	\$	67,134	\$	—	\$	1,289	\$	12,491	\$	1,289

(1) Other real estate owned balance of \$19.0 million in the Consolidated Balance Sheets is net of estimated disposal costs.

	As of December 31, 2024				Total Losses							
	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Fair Value Measurements	For the Twelve Months Ended							
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023						
	(In thousands)											
Assets												
Non-accrual loans by type:												
Commercial loans	\$	—	\$	—	\$	10,896	\$	10,896	\$	5,654	\$	—
Commercial real estate loans		—		—		15,320		15,320		4,049		4,069
Commercial real estate loans		—		—		243		243		59		—
Total non-accrual loans		—		—		26,459		26,459		9,762		4,069
Other real estate owned (1)		—		—		24,126		24,126		—		—
Other equity securities		—		—		1,539		1,539		—		—
Investments in venture capital		—		—		86		86		147		227
Total assets	\$	—	\$	—	\$	52,210	\$	52,210	\$	9,909	\$	4,296

(1) Other real estate owned balance of \$23.1 million in the Consolidated Balance Sheets is net of estimated disposal costs.

The significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs used in the fair value measurement of collateral for collateral-dependent individually evaluated loans are primarily based on the appraised value of collateral adjusted by estimated sales cost and commissions. The Company generally obtains new appraisal reports every twelve months as appropriate. As the Company's primary objective in the event of default would be to monetize the collateral to settle the outstanding balance of the loan, less marketable collateral would receive a larger discount. In the current year, the Company used borrower specific collateral discounts with various discount levels.

The fair value of individually evaluated loans is calculated based on the net realizable fair value of the collateral or the observable market price of the most recent sale or quoted price from loans held for sale. The Company does not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. Nonrecurring fair value adjustments to collateral dependent individually evaluated loans are recorded based on the current appraised value of the collateral, a Level 2 measurement, or management's judgment and estimation of value using discounted future cash flows or old appraisals which are then adjusted based on recent market trends, a Level 3 measurement.

Loans held for sale are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value upon transfer. Loans held for sale may be measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis when fair value is less than cost. Fair value is generally determined based on available market data for similar loans and therefore, are classified as Level 2 measurement.

The significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in the fair value measurement of other real estate owned ("OREO") are primarily based on the appraised value of OREO adjusted by estimated sales cost and commissions. The Company applies estimated sales cost and commissions ranging from 3% to 6% of the collateral value of individually evaluated loans, quoted price, or loan sale price of loans held for sale, and appraised value of OREO.

Fair value is estimated in accordance with ASC Topic 825. Fair value estimates are made at specific points in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Bank's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Bank's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

The following table sets forth the carrying and notional amounts and estimated fair value of financial instruments as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Financial Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 190,011	\$ 190,011	\$ 157,167	\$ 157,167
Short-term investments	1,056,964	1,056,964	882,353	882,353
Securities AFS	1,648,433	1,648,433	1,547,128	1,547,128
Loans held-for-sale	13,338	13,338	—	—
Loans held for investment, net	19,597,337	20,072,336	19,203,649	19,500,647
Equity securities	28,849	28,849	34,429	34,429
Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,250	17,250	17,250	17,250
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 197,362	\$ 1,522	\$ 62,794	\$ 490
Interest rate swaps	1,081,046	31,571	1,065,580	39,958
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits	\$ 20,006,330	\$ 19,983,108	\$ 19,686,199	\$ 19,670,327
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	412,000	410,444	60,000	59,606
Other borrowings	17,652	15,656	17,740	15,281
Long-term debt	119,136	76,785	119,136	73,752
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 37,944	\$ 247	\$ 171,945	\$ 785
Interest rate swaps	1,492,313	34,108	1,198,471	36,319
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments				
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 3,564,709	\$ (19,138)	\$ 3,470,296	\$ (18,226)
Standby letters of credit	466,558	(2,763)	439,769	(2,900)
Other letters of credit	11,327	(13)	12,347	(14)

The following tables set forth the level in the fair value hierarchy for the estimated fair values of financial instruments as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, excluding financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis already presented in other tables in this note:

	As of June 30, 2025			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(In thousands)			
Financial Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 190,011	\$ 190,011	\$ —	\$ —
Short-term investments	1,056,964	1,056,964	—	—
Loans held-for-sale	13,338	—	13,338	—
Loans held for investment, net	20,072,336	—	—	20,072,336
Equity securities	1,539	—	—	1,539
Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,250	—	17,250	—
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits	19,983,108	—	—	19,983,108
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	410,444	—	410,444	—
Other borrowings	15,656	—	—	15,656
Long-term debt	76,785	—	76,785	—

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(In thousands)			
Financial Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 157,167	\$ 157,167	\$ —	\$ —
Short-term investments	882,353	882,353	—	—
Loans held for investment, net	19,500,647	—	—	19,500,647
Equity securities	1,539	—	—	1,539
Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,250	—	17,250	—
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits	19,670,327	—	—	19,670,327
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	59,606	—	59,606	—
Other borrowings	15,281	—	—	15,281
Long-term debt	73,752	—	73,752	—

13. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill. Total goodwill was \$375.7 million as of June 30, 2025, and remains unchanged compared with December 31, 2024. The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment testing and concluded that goodwill was not impaired as of December 31, 2024.

Core Deposit Intangibles.

The following table presents the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of core deposits intangible assets as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(In thousands)	
Gross balance	\$ 10,562	\$ 10,562
Accumulated amortization	(6,792)	(6,292)
Impairment	(1,324)	(1,324)
Net carrying balance	\$ 2,446	\$ 2,946

There were no impairment write-downs included in amortization of core deposit intangibles for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and \$9 thousand in impairment write-downs for the three months ended June 30, 2024. There was no impairment write-downs included in amortization of core deposit intangibles for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and \$97 thousand in impairment write-downs for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

The Company amortizes the core deposit intangibles based on the projected useful lives of the related deposits. The amortization expense related to the core deposit intangible assets was \$250 thousand and \$259 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024, respectively. The amortization expense related to the core deposit intangible assets was \$500 thousand and \$598 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

The following table presents the estimated aggregate amortization expense of core deposit intangibles for each of the remaining years:

	Amount
	(In thousands)
2025	\$ 446
2026	870
2027	870
2028	260
Total	\$ 2,446

14. Financial Derivatives

The Company does not speculate on the future direction of interest rates. As part of the Company's asset and liability management, however, the Company enters into financial derivatives to seek to mitigate exposure to interest rate risks related to its interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The Company believes that these transactions, when properly structured and managed, may provide a hedge against inherent interest rate risk in our assets or liabilities and against risk in specific transactions. In such instances, the Company may protect its position through the purchase or sale of interest rate future contracts for a specific cash or interest rate risk position. Other hedging transactions may be implemented using interest rate swaps, interest rate caps, floors, financial futures, forward rate agreements, and options on futures or bonds. Prior to considering any hedging activities, the Company seeks to analyze the costs and benefits of the hedge in comparison to other viable alternative strategies. All hedges will require an assessment of basis risk and must be approved by the Bancorp or the Bank's Investment Committee.

The Company follows ASC Topic 815 that establishes accounting and reporting standards for financial derivatives, including certain financial derivatives embedded in other contracts, and hedging activities. It requires the recognition of all financial derivatives as assets or liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and measurement of those financial derivatives at fair value. The accounting treatment of changes in fair value is dependent upon whether or not a financial derivative is designated as a hedge and, if so, the type of hedge. Fair value is determined using third-party models with observable market data. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and are reclassified to earnings when the hedged transaction is reflected in earnings. For derivatives designated as fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of the derivatives are reflected in current earnings, together with changes in the fair value of the related hedged item if there is a highly effective correlation between changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and changes in the fair value of the underlying asset or liability that is intended to be hedged. If there is not a highly effective correlation between changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap and changes in the fair value of the underlying asset or liability that is intended to be hedged, then only the changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company offers various interest rate derivative contracts to its clients. When derivative transactions are executed with its clients, the derivative contracts are offset by paired trades with third-party financial institutions including with central counterparties ("CCP"). Certain derivative contracts entered with CCPs are settled-to-market daily to the extent the CCP's rulebooks legally characterize the variation margin as settlement. Derivative contracts are intended to allow borrowers to lock in attractive intermediate and long-term fixed rate financing while not increasing the interest rate risk to the Company. These transactions are generally not linked to specific Company assets or liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets or to forecasted transactions in a hedging relationship and, therefore, are economic hedges. The contracts are marked to market at each reporting period. The changes in fair values of the derivative contracts traded with third-party financial institutions are expected to be largely comparable to the changes in fair values of the derivative transactions executed with clients throughout the terms of these contracts, except for the credit valuation adjustment component. The Company records credit valuation adjustments on derivatives to properly reflect the variances of credit worthiness between the Company and the counterparties, considering the effects of enforceable master netting agreements and collateral arrangements. As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company had outstanding interest rate derivative contracts with certain clients and third-party financial institutions with a notional amount of \$959.3 million and \$680.5 million, respectively, with a fair value of \$28.3 million and \$32.7 million, respectively, for both clients and third-party financial institutions. As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, for borrower swap transactions, there were no notional amount of interest rate swaps cleared through the CCP.

In May 2014, Bancorp entered into interest rate swap contracts in the notional amount of \$119.1 million for a period of ten years. The objective of these interest rate swap contracts, which were designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges, was to hedge the quarterly interest payments on Bancorp's \$119.1 million of Junior Subordinated Debentures that had been issued to five trusts, throughout the ten-year period beginning in June 2014 and ending in June 2024, from the risk of variability of these payments resulting from changes in the three-month LIBOR interest rate. The Company early terminated these cash flow derivative swaps in 2022 and realized a gain of \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, and recognized the amount as a reduction of long-term debt interest expense over the remaining life of the swaps on a straight-line basis ending in June 2024.

As of June 30, 2025, the Bank's outstanding fair value interest rate swap contracts matched to individual fixed-rate commercial real estate loans had a notional amount of \$48.5 million with a fair value of \$2.0 million and various terms from three to ten years. These contracts have been designated as hedging instruments to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of the underlying commercial real estate loans due to changes in interest rates. The swap contracts are structured so that the notional amounts reduce over time to match the contractual amortization of the underlying loan and allow prepayments with the same pre-payment penalty amounts as the related loan. As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the ineffective portion of these interest rate swaps was not significant.

The Company has designated as a partial-term hedging election of \$578.2 million notional with a net fair value loss of \$4.5 million as last-of-layer hedge on pools of loans with a notional value of \$902.7 million as of June 30, 2025. The loans are not expected to be affected by prepayment, defaults, or other factors affecting the timing and amount of cash flows under the last-of-layer method. The Company has entered into these pay-fixed and receive 1-Month Term SOFR interest rate swaps to convert the last-of-layer \$578.2 million portion of \$902.7 million fixed rate loan pools in order to reduce the Company's exposure to higher interest rates for the last-of-layer tranches. As of June 30, 2025, the last-of-layer loan tranche had a net fair value gain basis adjustment of \$5.5 million. The interest rate swap converts this last-of-layer tranche into a floating rate instrument. The Company's risk management objective with respect to this last-of-layer interest rate swap is to reduce interest rate exposure as to the last-of-layer tranche.

Interest rate swap contracts involve the risk of dealing with institutional derivative counterparties and their ability to meet contractual terms. Institutional counterparties must have a strong credit profile and be approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's credit exposure on interest rate swaps is limited to the net favorable value and interest payments of all swaps by each counterparty. Credit exposure may be reduced by the amount of collateral pledged by the counterparty. Bancorp's interest rate swaps had been assigned by the counterparties to a derivative clearing organization.

The notional amount and net unrealized loss of the Company's fair value derivative financial instruments as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were as follows:

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	(In thousands)			
Fair value swap hedges:				
Notional	\$	626,741	\$	875,117
Weighted average fixed rate-pay		3.97%		3.55%
Weighted average variable rate spread		0.20%		0.22%
Weighted average variable rate-receive		4.53%		5.36%
Net (loss)/gain ⁽¹⁾	\$	(2,538)	\$	3,644

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Periodic net settlement of swaps ⁽²⁾	\$ 834	\$ 3,634	\$ 2,334	\$ 10,475

⁽¹⁾ the amount is included in other non-interest income.

⁽²⁾ the amount of periodic net settlement of interest rate swaps was included in interest income.

Included in the total notional amount of \$626.7 million of the fair value interest rate contracts entered into with financial counterparties as of June 30, 2025, was a notional amount of \$572.0 million of interest rate swaps that cleared through the CCP. Applying variation margin payments as settlement to CCP cleared derivative transactions resulted in a reduction in derivative asset fair values of \$3.9 million as of June 30, 2025.

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts with various counterparties to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates for foreign exchange certificates of deposit or foreign exchange contracts entered into with our clients. These contracts are not designated as hedging instruments and are recorded at fair value in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the fair value of these contracts as well as the related foreign exchange certificates of deposit and foreign exchange contracts are recognized immediately in net income as a component of non-interest income. Period end gross positive fair values are recorded in other assets and gross negative fair values are recorded in other liabilities.

The notional amount and fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, not including interest rate swaps cleared through the CCP, were as follows:

Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments:	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(In thousands)	
Notional amounts:		
Forward, and swap contracts with positive fair value	\$ 1,156,667	\$ 743,257
Forward, and swap contracts with negative fair value	\$ 997,250	\$ 852,409
Fair value:		
Forward, and swap contracts with positive fair value	\$ 29,829	\$ 33,237
Forward, and swap contracts with negative fair value	\$ (28,554)	\$ (33,531)

15. Balance Sheet Offsetting

Certain financial instruments, including resell and repurchase agreements, securities lending arrangements and derivatives, may be eligible for offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and/or subject to master netting arrangements or similar agreements. The Company's securities sold with agreements to repurchase and derivative transactions with upstream financial institution counterparties are generally executed under International Swaps and Derivative Association master agreements that include "right of set-off" provisions. In such cases, there is generally a legally enforceable right to offset recognized amounts and there may be an intention to settle such amounts on a net basis. Nonetheless, the Company does not generally offset such financial instruments for financial reporting purposes.

Financial instruments that are eligible for offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are set forth in the following table:

	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in the Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet		
				Financial Instruments	Collateral Posted	Net Amount
(In thousands)						
June 30, 2025						
Assets:						
Derivatives	\$ 31,571	\$ 14,380	\$ 17,191	\$ —	\$ 63	\$ 17,128
Liabilities:						
Derivatives	\$ 34,108	\$ —	\$ 34,108	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 34,108
December 31, 2024						
Assets:						
Derivatives	\$ 39,958	\$ 34,609	\$ 5,349	\$ —	\$ 174	\$ 5,175
Liabilities:						
Derivatives	\$ 36,319	\$ —	\$ 36,319	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 36,319

16. Revenue from Contracts with Clients

The following is a summary of revenue from contracts with clients that are in-scope and not in-scope under ASC Topic 606:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands)			
Non-interest income, in-scope:				
Fees and service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 2,609	\$ 2,450	\$ 5,045	\$ 4,687
Wealth management fees	4,936	5,678	11,105	11,316
Other service fees ⁽¹⁾	4,759	4,737	9,243	8,787
Total in-scope non-interest income	12,304	12,865	25,393	24,790
Non-interest loss, not in-scope⁽²⁾	3,087	350	1,202	(4,964)
Total non-interest income	\$ 15,391	\$ 13,215	\$ 26,595	\$ 19,826

(1) Other service fees comprise of fees related to letters of credit, wire fees, fees on foreign exchange transactions and other immaterial individual revenue streams.

(2) These amounts primarily represent revenue from contracts with clients that are out of the scope of ASC Topic 606 and primarily represent revenue from interest rate swap fees, unrealized gains and losses on equity securities and other miscellaneous income.

The major revenue streams by fee type that are within the scope of ASC Topic 606 presented in the above table are described in additional detail below:

Fees and Services Charges on Deposit Accounts

Fees and service charges on deposit accounts include charges for analysis, overdraft, cash checking, ATM, and safe deposit activities executed by our deposit clients, as well as interchange income earned through card payment networks for the acceptance of card-based transactions. Fees earned from our deposit clients are governed by contracts that provide for overall custody and access to deposited funds and other related services and can be terminated at will by either party. Fees received from deposit clients for the various deposit activities are recognized as revenue by the Company once the performance obligations are met.

Wealth Management Fees

The Company employs financial consultants to provide investment planning services for clients including wealth management services, asset allocation strategies, portfolio analysis and monitoring, investment strategies, and risk management strategies. The fees the Company earns are variable and are generally received monthly by the Company. The Company recognizes revenue for the services performed at quarter end based on actual transaction details received from the broker dealer the Company engages.

Practical Expedients and Exemptions

The Company applies the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-50-14 and does not disclose the value of unsatisfied performance obligations as the Company's contracts with clients generally have a term that is less than one year, are open-ended with a cancellation period that is less than one year or allow the Company to recognize revenue in the amount to which the Company has the right to invoice.

In addition, given the short-term nature of the contracts, the Company also applies the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-32-18 and does not adjust the consideration from clients for the effects of a significant financing component, if at contract inception the period between when the entity transfers the goods or services and when the client pays for that good or service is one year or less.

17. Stockholders' Equity

Total equity was \$2.89 billion as of June 30, 2025, an increase of \$40.6 million, from \$2.85 billion as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to net income of \$147.0 million, other comprehensive income of \$16.4 million, stock-based compensation of \$2.7 million, proceeds from dividend reinvestment of \$1.3 million, and stock issued to directors of \$1.0 million, offset by purchase of treasury stock of \$77.3 million, common stock cash dividends of \$47.7 million, and shares withheld related to net share settlement of RSUs of \$2.8 million.

Activity in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax, and reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025			Three Months Ended June 30, 2024		
	Pre-tax	Tax expense/ (benefit)	Net-of-tax	Pre-tax	Tax expense/ (benefit)	Net-of-tax
(In thousands)						
Beginning balance, (loss)/gain, net of tax						
Securities AFS			\$ (71,747)			\$ (92,612)
Cash flow hedge derivatives			—			333
Total			<u>\$ (71,747)</u>			<u>\$ (92,279)</u>
Net unrealized gains/(losses) arising during the period						
Securities AFS	\$ 3,585	\$ 1,060	\$ 2,525	\$ (636)	\$ (188)	\$ (448)
Cash flow hedge derivatives	—	—	—	(473)	(140)	(333)
Total	<u>\$ 3,585</u>	<u>\$ 1,060</u>	<u>\$ 2,525</u>	<u>\$ (1,109)</u>	<u>\$ (328)</u>	<u>\$ (781)</u>
Reclassification adjustment for net losses in net income						
Securities AFS	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cash flow hedge derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)						
Securities AFS	\$ 3,585	\$ 1,060	\$ 2,525	\$ (636)	\$ (188)	\$ (448)
Cash flow hedge derivatives	—	—	—	(473)	(140)	(333)
Total	<u>\$ 3,585</u>	<u>\$ 1,060</u>	<u>\$ 2,525</u>	<u>\$ (1,109)</u>	<u>\$ (328)</u>	<u>\$ (781)</u>
Ending balance, (loss)/gain, net of tax						
Securities AFS			\$ (69,222)			\$ (93,060)
Cash flow hedge derivatives			—			—
Total			<u>\$ (69,222)</u>			<u>\$ (93,060)</u>
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025			Six Months Ended June 30, 2024		
	Pre-tax	Tax expense/ (benefit)	Net-of-tax	Pre-tax	Tax expense/ (benefit)	Net-of-tax
(In thousands)						
Beginning balance, gain/(loss), net of tax						
Securities AFS			\$ (85,607)			\$ (86,190)
Cash flow hedge derivatives			—			774
Total			<u>\$ (85,607)</u>			<u>\$ (85,416)</u>
Net unrealized gains/(losses) arising during the period						
Securities AFS	\$ 23,261	\$ 6,876	\$ 16,385	\$ (9,753)	\$ (2,883)	\$ (6,870)
Cash flow hedge derivatives	—	—	—	(1,099)	(325)	(774)
Total	<u>\$ 23,261</u>	<u>\$ 6,876</u>	<u>\$ 16,385</u>	<u>\$ (10,852)</u>	<u>\$ (3,208)</u>	<u>\$ (7,644)</u>
Reclassification adjustment for net losses in net income						
Securities AFS	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cash flow hedge derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)						
Securities AFS	\$ 23,261	\$ 6,876	\$ 16,385	\$ (9,753)	\$ (2,883)	\$ (6,870)
Cash flow hedge derivatives	—	—	—	(1,099)	(325)	(774)
Total	<u>\$ 23,261</u>	<u>\$ 6,876</u>	<u>\$ 16,385</u>	<u>\$ (10,852)</u>	<u>\$ (3,208)</u>	<u>\$ (7,644)</u>
Ending balance, gain/(loss), net of tax						
Securities AFS			\$ (69,222)			\$ (93,060)
Cash flow hedge derivatives			—			—
Total			<u>\$ (69,222)</u>			<u>\$ (93,060)</u>

18. Stock Repurchase Program

On June 4, 2025, the Company announced a new stock repurchase program to buy back up to \$150.0 million of the Company's common stock. The previous \$125.0 million shares repurchase program announced on May 28, 2024, was completed on February 28, 2025, with the repurchase of a total of 2,905,487 shares at an average cost of \$43.02.

During the second quarter, we repurchased 804,179 common shares at an average cost of \$44.22 per share, for a total of \$35.6 million.

19. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated the effect of events that have occurred subsequent to June 30, 2025, through the date of issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements, and, based on such evaluation, the Company believes that there have been no material events during such period that would require recognition in the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosure in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

The following discussion is based on the assumption that the reader has access to and has read the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Critical Accounting Policies

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

Critical accounting policies involve significant judgments, assumptions and uncertainties and are essential to understanding the Company's results of operations and financial condition. Management of the Company considers the following to be critical accounting policies:

Accounting for the allowance for loan losses involves significant judgments and assumptions by management, which have a material impact on, among other things, the carrying value of net loans. The judgments and assumptions used by management are based on historical experience and other factors, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances as described in “*Allowance for Credit Losses*” under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies” in the 2024 Form 10-K. For more information, please also see Note 2 to the Company’s unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Highlights

- Net interest margin increased to 3.27% during the second quarter from 3.01% in the second quarter of 2024.
- Total loans, excluding loans held for sale, increased to \$19.78 billion or 2.11%, from \$19.38 billion at December 31, 2024.
- Total deposits increased \$320.1 million or 1.6%, to \$20.01 billion from December 31, 2024.

Quarterly Statement of Operations Review

Net Income

Net income for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, was \$77.5 million, an increase of \$10.7 million, or 16.0%, compared to net income of \$66.8 million for the same quarter a year ago. Diluted earnings per share for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, was \$1.10 per share compared to \$0.92 per share for the same quarter a year ago.

Return on average stockholders’ equity was 10.72% and return on average assets was 1.33% for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, compared to a return on average stockholders’ equity of 9.63% and a return on average assets of 1.15% for the same quarter a year ago.

Financial Performance

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
	(In millions, except per share and ratio data)			
Net income	\$ 77.5	\$ 66.8	\$ 147.0	\$ 138.3
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.92	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.90
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.92	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.90
Return on average assets	1.33%	1.15%	1.27%	1.19%
Return on average total stockholders' equity	10.72%	9.63%	10.28%	10.01%
Efficiency ratio	45.34%	55.65%	45.46%	54.45%

Net Interest Income Before Provision for Credit Losses

Net interest income before provision for credit losses increased \$15.9 million, or 9.6%, to \$181.2 million during the second quarter of 2025, compared to \$165.3 million during the same quarter a year ago. The increase was due primarily to a decrease in interest expense from deposits, offset by a decrease in interest income from loans and securities.

The net interest margin was 3.27% for the second quarter of 2025 compared to 3.01% for the second quarter of 2024.

For the second quarter of 2025, the yield on average interest-earning assets was 5.83%, the cost of funds on average interest-bearing liabilities was 3.37%, and the average cost of interest-bearing deposits was 3.35%. In comparison, for the second quarter of 2024, the yield on average interest-earning assets was 6.05%, the cost of funds on average interest-bearing liabilities was 3.97%, and the average cost of interest-bearing deposits was 3.94%. The decrease in the yield on average interest-bearing liabilities and on average interest-earning assets resulted mainly from lower interest rates on deposits and lower interest rates on loans and securities, respectively. The net interest spread, defined as the difference between the yield on average interest-earning assets and the cost of funds on average interest-bearing liabilities, was 2.46% for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, compared to 2.08% for the same quarter a year ago.

The following table sets forth information concerning average interest-earning assets, average interest-bearing liabilities, and the average yields and rates paid on those assets and liabilities for the three months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024. The average outstanding amounts included in the table are daily averages.

Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
Three Months Ended June 30,						
	2025			2024		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Yield/ Rate (1)(2)	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Yield/ Rate (1)(2)
(In thousands)						
Interest-earning assets:						
Total loans (1)	\$ 19,489,400	\$ 296,857	6.11%	\$ 19,439,112	\$ 303,336	6.28%
Investment securities	1,622,309	13,666	3.38	1,667,279	15,644	3.77
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,250	373	8.65	17,250	499	11.63
Deposits with banks	1,102,579	12,022	4.37	997,808	13,381	5.39
Total interest-earning assets	22,231,538	322,918	5.83	22,121,449	332,860	6.05
Non-interest earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	159,751			161,182		
Other non-earning assets	1,144,713			1,217,198		
Total non-interest earning assets	1,304,464			1,378,380		
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(173,530)			(151,889)		
Deferred loan fees	(12,536)			(11,486)		
Total assets	\$ 23,349,936			\$ 23,336,454		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing demand accounts	\$ 2,133,874	\$ 9,090	1.71%	\$ 2,169,045	\$ 11,153	2.07%
Money market accounts	3,464,685	29,679	3.44	3,217,813	30,190	3.77
Savings accounts	1,343,043	5,601	1.67	1,037,771	3,169	1.23
Time deposits	9,692,056	94,364	3.91	10,185,497	118,076	4.66
Total interest-bearing deposits	16,633,658	138,734	3.35	16,610,126	162,588	3.94
Other borrowings	103,059	934	3.63	235,234	3,093	5.29
Long-term debt	119,136	2,029	6.83	119,136	1,863	6.29
Total interest-bearing liabilities	16,855,853	141,697	3.37	16,964,496	167,544	3.97
Non-interest bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	3,331,433			3,247,498		
Other liabilities	263,682			331,903		
Total equity	2,898,968			2,792,557		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 23,349,936			\$ 23,336,454		
Net interest spread			2.46%			2.08%
Net interest income		\$ 181,221			\$ 165,316	
Net interest margin			3.27%			3.01%

(1) Yields and amounts of interest earned include loan fees. Non-accrual loans are included in the average balance.

(2) Calculated by dividing net interest income by average outstanding interest-earning assets.

The following table summarizes the changes in interest income and interest expense attributable to changes in volume and changes in interest rates for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Taxable-Equivalent Net Interest Income — Changes Due to Volume and Rate ⁽¹⁾			
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025-2024		
	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Interest Income Due to		
	Changes in Volume	Changes in Rate	Total Change
	(In thousands)		
Interest-earning assets:			
Loans	\$ 863	\$ (7,342)	\$ (6,479)
Investment securities	(405)	(1,573)	(1,978)
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	—	(126)	(126)
Deposits with other banks	1,332	(2,691)	(1,359)
Total changes in interest income	1,790	(11,732)	(9,942)
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest-bearing demand accounts	(176)	(1,888)	(2,064)
Money market accounts	2,272	(2,782)	(510)
Savings accounts	1,090	1,342	2,432
Time deposits	(5,448)	(18,264)	(23,712)
Other borrowed funds	(1,387)	(772)	(2,159)
Long-term debt	—	166	166
Total changes in interest expense	(3,649)	(22,198)	(25,847)
Changes in net interest income	\$ 5,439	\$ 10,466	\$ 15,905

⁽¹⁾ Changes in interest income and interest expense attributable to changes in both volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to changes due to volume and changes due to rate.

Provision for credit losses

The Company recorded a provision for credit losses of \$11.2 million in the second quarter of 2025 compared with \$6.6 million in the second quarter of 2024. As of June 30, 2025, the allowance for credit losses, comprised of the reserve for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded loan commitments, increased \$12.0 million to \$183.4 million, or 0.93% of gross loans, compared to \$171.4 million, or 0.88% of gross loans, as of December 31, 2024. The change in the allowance for credit losses during the six months ended June 30, 2025, consisted of a \$26.7 million provision for credit losses, and \$14.7 million in net charge-offs.

The following table sets forth the charge-offs and recoveries for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands)			
Charge-offs:				
Commercial loans	\$ 9,117	\$ 8,257	\$ 11,461	\$ 10,196
Real estate loans ⁽¹⁾	3,913	—	3,913	254
Total charge-offs	13,030	8,257	15,374	10,450
Recoveries:				
Commercial loans	196	126	465	938
Construction loans	—	—	1	—
Real estate loans ⁽¹⁾	93	134	190	375
Total recoveries	289	260	656	1,313
Net charge-offs	\$ 12,741	\$ 7,997	\$ 14,718	\$ 9,137

⁽¹⁾ Real estate loans include commercial real estate loans, residential mortgage loans, and equity lines.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income, which includes revenues from depository service fees, letters of credit commissions, securities gains (losses), wealth management fees, and other sources of fee income, was \$15.4 million for the second quarter of 2025, an increase of \$2.2 million, or 16.7%, compared to \$13.2 million for the second quarter of 2024. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$2.4 million in derivative fees when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense decreased \$10.3 million, or 10.4%, to \$89.1 million in the second quarter of 2025 compared to \$99.4 million in the same quarter a year ago. The decrease in non-interest expense in the second quarter of 2025 was primarily due to a decrease of \$12.2 million in amortization expense of investments in low-income housing and alternative energy partnerships, offset by an increase of \$2.7 million in salaries and employee benefits when compared to the same quarter a year ago. The efficiency ratio was 45.34% in the second quarter of 2025 compared to 55.65% for the same quarter a year ago.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2025 was 19.6% compared to 7.9% for the second quarter of 2024. The effective tax rate includes the impact of low-income housing tax credits in 2025 and solar tax credits and low-income housing tax credits in 2024.

As a result of the enactment of the single factor apportionment by the State of California in June 2025, the Company recorded a \$3.4 million write down of its deferred tax assets during the second quarter of 2025.

Year-to-Date Statement of Operations Review

Net Income

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$147.0 million, an increase of \$8.7 million, or 6.3%, compared to net income of \$138.3 million for the same period a year ago. Diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$2.09 per share compared to \$1.90 per share for the same period a year ago.

Return on average stockholders' equity was 10.28% and return on average assets was 1.27% for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to a return on average stockholders' equity of 10.01% and a return on average assets of 1.19% for the same period a year ago.

The following table sets forth information concerning average interest-earning assets, average interest-bearing liabilities, and the average yields and rates paid on those assets and liabilities for the six months ended June 30, 2025, and 2024. The average outstanding amounts included in the table are daily averages.

Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
Six Months Ended June 30,						
	2025			2024		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Yield/ Rate (1)(2)	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Yield/ Rate (1)(2)
(In thousands)						
Interest-earning assets:						
Total loans (1)	\$ 19,411,434	\$ 590,841	6.14%	\$ 19,469,033	\$ 605,864	6.26%
Investment securities	1,540,471	25,769	3.37	1,652,798	30,595	3.72
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	17,250	752	8.79	20,128	930	9.29
Interest-bearing deposits	1,152,166	24,951	4.37	1,045,890	28,113	5.41
Total interest-earning assets	22,121,321	642,313	5.86	22,187,849	665,502	6.03
Non-interest earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	168,368			172,426		
Other non-earning assets	1,159,231			1,199,070		
Total non-interest earning assets	1,327,599			1,371,496		
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(167,688)			(153,562)		
Deferred loan fees	(11,878)			(11,606)		
Total assets	\$ 23,269,354			\$ 23,394,177		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing demand accounts	\$ 2,138,034	\$ 17,953	1.69%	\$ 2,240,645	\$ 23,725	2.13%
Money market accounts	3,423,716	58,270	3.43	3,166,055	57,556	3.66
Savings accounts	1,316,483	10,581	1.62	1,041,938	6,019	1.16
Time deposits	9,637,742	190,430	3.98	9,953,207	227,622	4.60
Total interest-bearing deposits	16,515,975	277,234	3.38	16,401,845	314,922	3.86
Other borrowings	158,731	3,170	4.03	483,007	13,108	5.46
Long-term debt	119,136	4,049	6.85	119,136	3,584	6.05
Total interest-bearing liabilities	16,793,842	284,453	3.42	17,003,988	331,614	3.92
Non-interest bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	3,318,364			3,293,024		
Other liabilities	275,215			319,965		
Total equity	2,881,933			2,777,200		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 23,269,354			\$ 23,394,177		
Net interest spread			2.44%			2.11%
Net interest income		\$ 357,860			\$ 333,888	
Net interest margin			3.26%			3.03%

(1) Yields and amounts of interest earned include loan fees. Non-accrual loans are included in the average balance.

(2) Calculated by dividing net interest income by average outstanding interest-earning assets.

The following table summarizes the changes in interest income and interest expense attributable to changes in volume and changes in interest rates for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Taxable-Equivalent Net Interest Income — Changes Due to Volume and Rate ⁽¹⁾			
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025-2024		
	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Interest Income Due to		
	Changes in Volume	Changes in Rate	Total Change
	(In thousands)		
Interest-earning assets:			
Loans	\$ (2,007)	\$ (13,016)	\$ (15,023)
Investment securities	(2,027)	(2,799)	(4,826)
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(129)	(49)	(178)
Deposits with other banks	2,663	(5,825)	(3,162)
Total changes in interest income	(1,500)	(21,689)	(23,189)
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest-bearing demand accounts	(1,055)	(4,717)	(5,772)
Money market accounts	4,450	(3,736)	714
Savings accounts	1,825	2,737	4,562
Time deposits	(7,131)	(30,061)	(37,192)
Other borrowed funds	(7,148)	(2,790)	(9,938)
Long-term debt	—	465	465
Total changes in interest expense	(9,059)	(38,102)	(47,161)
Changes in net interest income	\$ 7,559	\$ 16,413	\$ 23,972

⁽¹⁾ Changes in interest income and interest expense attributable to changes in both volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to changes due to volume and changes due to rate.

Balance Sheet Review

Assets

Total assets were \$23.72 billion as of June 30, 2025, an increase of \$669.2 million, or 2.9%, from \$23.05 billion as of December 31, 2024.

Securities Available-for-Sale

Debt securities available-for-sale are measured at fair value and subject to impairment testing. When an available-for-sale debt security is considered impaired, the Company must determine if the decline in fair value has resulted from a credit-related loss or other factors and then, (1) recognize an allowance for credit losses by a charge to earnings for the credit-related component (if any) of the decline in fair value, and (2) recognize in other comprehensive income (loss) any non-credit related components of the fair value change. If the amount of the amortized cost basis expected to be recovered increases in a future period, the valuation reserve would be reduced, but not more than the amount of the current existing reserve for that security.

For available-for-sale (“AFS”) debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company first assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the security’s amortized cost basis is written down to fair value. For AFS debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the Company evaluates whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors.

In making this assessment, management considers the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, the payment structure of the security, failure of the issuer of the security to make scheduled interest or principal payments, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency, and adverse conditions specifically related to the security, among other factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security are compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. Any fair value changes that have not been recorded through an allowance for credit losses is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of an AFS debt security is confirmed or when either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded as provision for credit loss expense.

The amortized cost of the Company's AFS debt securities exclude accrued interest, which is included in "accrued interest income" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company has made an accounting policy election not to measure an allowance for credit losses for accrued interest receivables on AFS debt securities since the Company timely reverses any previously accrued interest when the debt security remains in default for an extended period. As each AFS debt security has a unique security structure, where the accrual status is clearly determined when certain criteria listed in the terms are met, the Company assesses the default status of each security as defined by the debt security's specific security structure. At June 30, 2025, no AFS debt securities were in default.

In the current period, management evaluated the securities in an unrealized loss position and determined that their unrealized losses were a result of the level of market interest rates relative to the types of securities and pricing changes caused by shifting supply and demand dynamics and not a result of downgraded credit ratings or other indicators of deterioration of the underlying issuers' ability to repay. Accordingly, we determined the unrealized losses were not credit-related and recognized the unrealized losses in "other comprehensive income/(loss)" in stockholders' equity. Although we periodically sell securities for portfolio management purposes, we do not foresee having to sell any impaired securities strictly for liquidity needs and believe that it is more likely than not we would not be required to sell any impaired securities before recovery of their amortized cost.

Securities available-for-sale represented 6.9% of total assets as of June 30, 2025, compared to 6.7% of total assets as of December 31, 2024. Securities available-for-sale were \$1.65 billion as of June 30, 2025, compared to \$1.55 billion as of December 31, 2024.

Securities available-for-sale having a carrying value of \$17.7 million as of June 30, 2025, and \$17.8 million as of December 31, 2024, were pledged to secure public deposits and other borrowings.

Loans

Gross loans held for investment were \$19.78 billion at June 30, 2025, an increase of \$408.7 million, or 2.11%, from \$19.38 billion at December 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$329.3 million, or 3.3%, in commercial real estate loans, an increase of \$96.7 million, or 3.1%, in commercial loans and an increase of \$3.0 million, or 0.1% in residential mortgage loans, offset, in part, by a decrease of \$18.5 million, or 5.8% in real estate construction loans.

The loan held for investment balances and composition at June 30, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024, are set forth below:

	June 30, 2025	% of Gross Loans	December 31, 2024 (in thousands)	% of Gross Loans	% Change
Commercial loans	\$ 3,194,724	16.2%	\$ 3,098,004	16.0%	3.1%
Construction loans	301,125	1.5	319,649	1.6	(5.8)
Commercial real estate loans	10,363,109	52.4	10,033,830	51.8	3.3
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	5,922,143	29.9	5,919,092	30.6	0.1
Installment and other loans	3,601	—	5,380	—	(33.1)
Gross loans held for investment	\$ 19,784,702	100%	\$ 19,375,955	100%	2.1%
Allowance for loan losses	(173,531)		(161,765)		7.3
Unamortized deferred loan fees	(13,834)		(10,541)		31.2
Total loans held for investment, net	\$ 19,597,337		\$ 19,203,649		2.1%

Non-performing Assets

Non-performing assets include loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest, non-accrual loans, and OREO. Our policy is to place loans on non-accrual status if interest and/or principal is past due 90 days or more, or in cases where management deems the full collection of principal and interest unlikely. After a loan is placed on non-accrual status, any previously accrued but unpaid interest is reversed and charged against current income and subsequent payments received are generally first applied towards the outstanding principal balance of the loan. Depending on the circumstances, management may elect to continue the accrual of interest on certain past due loans if partial payment is received and/or the loan is well collateralized and in the process of collection. The loan is generally returned to accrual status when the borrower has brought the past due principal and interest payments current and, in the opinion of management, the borrower has demonstrated the ability to make future payments of principal and interest as scheduled.

Management reviews the loan portfolio regularly to seek to identify problem loans. During the ordinary course of business, management may become aware of borrowers that may not be able to meet the contractual requirements of their loan agreements. Such loans generally are placed under closer supervision with consideration given to placing the loans on non-accrual status, the need for an additional allowance for loan losses, and (if appropriate) partial or full charge-off.

The ratio of non-performing assets to total assets was 0.84% as of June 30, 2025, compared to 0.85% as of December 31, 2024. Total non-performing assets increased \$3.2 million, or 1.6% to \$199.5 million at June 30, 2025, compared to \$196.3 million at December 31, 2024, primarily due to an increase of \$5.0 million, or 3.0%, in non-accrual loans and, an increase of \$2.3 million, or 57.8%, in accruing loans past due 90 days or more, offset by a decrease of \$4.1 million, or 17.7%, in other real estate owned.

As a percentage of gross loans, excluding loans held for sale, plus OREO, our non-performing assets were 1.01% as of June 30, 2025, compared to 1.01% as of December 31, 2024. The non-performing loan portfolio coverage ratio, defined as the allowance for credit losses to non-performing loans, increased to 101.60% as of June 30, 2025, from 98.98% as of December 31, 2024.

The following table sets forth the changes in non-performing assets as of June 30, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024, and to June 30, 2024:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	% Change	June 30, 2024	% Change
			(in thousands)		
Non-performing assets					
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	\$ 6,389	\$ 4,050	58	\$ 3,443	86
Non-accrual loans:					
Construction loans	4,230	—	—	22,998	(82)
Commercial real estate loans	93,754	83,128	13	60,085	56
Commercial loans	54,536	59,767	(9)	4,075	1,238
Residential mortgage loans	21,633	26,266	(18)	20,112	8
Total non-accrual loans	\$ 174,153	\$ 169,161	3	\$ 107,270	62
Total non-performing loans	180,542	173,211	4	110,713	63
Other real estate owned	18,990	23,071	(18)	18,277	4
Total non-performing assets	\$ 199,532	\$ 196,282	2	\$ 128,990	55
Accruing loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties	\$ 10,485	\$ —	—	\$ —	—
Non-accrual loans held for sale	\$ 8,938	\$ —	—	\$ —	—
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 173,531	\$ 161,765	7	\$ 153,404	13
Allowance for unfunded loan commitments	\$ 9,892	\$ 9,677	2	\$ 9,574	3
Total gross loans outstanding, excluding loans held for sale, at period-end	\$ 19,784,702	\$ 19,375,955	2	\$ 19,357,524	2
Allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans, at period-end	96.12%	93.39%		138.56%	
Allowance for credit losses to non-performing loans, at period-end	101.60%	98.98%		147.21%	
Allowance for loan losses to gross loans, excluding loans held for sale, at period-end	0.88%	0.83%		0.79%	

Non-accrual Loans

As of June 30, 2025, total non-accrual loans were \$174.2 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, or 3.0%, from \$169.2 million at December 31, 2024, and an increase of \$66.9 million, or 62.4%, from \$107.3 million at June 30, 2024. The allowance for the collateral-dependent loans is calculated based on the difference between the outstanding loan balance and the value of the collateral as determined by recent appraisals, sales contracts, or other available market price information, less cost to sell. The allowance for collateral-dependent loans varies from loan to loan based on the collateral coverage of the loan at the time of designation as non-performing. We continue to monitor the collateral coverage of these loans, based on recent appraisals, on a quarterly basis and adjust the allowance accordingly.

The following tables set forth the type of properties securing the non-accrual portfolio loans and the type of businesses the borrowers engaged in as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Real Estate (1)	Commercial	Real Estate (1)	Commercial
	(In thousands)			
Type of Collateral				
Single/multi-family residence	\$ 55,508	\$ 3,835	\$ 52,930	\$ 5,259
Commercial real estate	64,109	—	56,464	576
Personal property (UCC)	—	50,701	—	53,932
Total	\$ 119,617	\$ 54,536	\$ 109,394	\$ 59,767

(1) Real estate includes commercial real estate loans, construction loans, residential mortgage loans, equity lines and installment & other loans.

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Real Estate (1)	Commercial	Real Estate (1)	Commercial
	(In thousands)			
Type of Business				
Real estate development	\$ 65,083	\$ 4,873	\$ 45,278	\$ 5,000
Wholesale/Retail	31,886	44,815	30,415	47,080
Food/Restaurant	—	40	56	250
Import/Export	—	4,223	—	6,795
Other	22,648	585	33,645	642
Total	\$ 119,617	\$ 54,536	\$ 109,394	\$ 59,767

(1) Real estate includes commercial real estate loans, construction loans, residential mortgage loans, equity lines and installment & other loans.

For non-accrual loans, the amounts previously charged-off represent 15.8% of the contractual balances for non-accrual loans as of June 30, 2025, and 11.7% as of December 31, 2024. As of June 30, 2025, \$119.6 million, or 68.7%, of the \$174.2 million of non-accrual loans were secured by real estate compared to \$109.4 million, or 64.7%, of the \$169.2 million of non-accrual loans that were secured by real estate as of December 31, 2024. The Bank generally seeks to obtain current appraisals, sales contracts, or other available market price information intended to provide updated factors in evaluating potential loss.

The allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans was 96.12% as of June 30, 2025, compared to 93.39% as of December 31, 2024. The increase was due primarily to a net increase in the allowance for loan losses.

Loan Interest Reserves

In accordance with customary banking practice, construction loans and land development loans generally are originated where interest on the loan is disbursed from pre-established interest reserves included in the total original loan commitment. Our construction loans and land development loans generally include optional renewal terms after the maturity of the initial loan term. New appraisals are obtained prior to extension or renewal of these loans in part to determine the appropriate interest reserve to be established for the new loan term. Loans with interest reserves are generally underwritten to the same criteria, including loan to value and, if applicable, pro forma debt service coverage ratios, as loans without interest reserves. Construction loans with interest reserves are monitored on a periodic basis to gauge progress towards completion. Interest reserves are frozen if it is determined that additional draws would result in a loan to value ratio that exceeds policy maximums based on collateral property type. Our policy limits in this regard are consistent with supervisory limits and range from 50% in the case of land to 85% in the case of one to four family residential construction projects.

As of June 30, 2025, construction loans of \$247.2 million were disbursed with pre-established interest reserves of \$32.5 million, compared to \$227.9 million with pre-established interest reserves of \$31.3 million at December 31, 2024. The balance for construction loans with interest reserves that have been extended was \$4.2 million with pre-established interest reserves of \$0.5 million at June 30, 2025, compared to \$4.2 million with pre-established interest reserves of \$53 thousand at December 31, 2024. Land loans of \$6.1 million were disbursed with pre-established interest reserves of \$1.0 million at June 30, 2025, compared to no land loans disbursements with pre-established interest reserves at December 31, 2024. There were no land loans with interest reserves which have been extended as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

At June 30, 2025, the Bank had one loan on non-accrual status with \$53 thousand in available interest reserves. At June 30, 2025, \$4.2 million non-accrual residential construction loans had been originated with pre-established interest reserves. At December 31, 2024, there were no non-accrual non-residential construction loans, residential construction loans, or land loans that were originated with pre-established interest reserves. While we typically expect loans with interest reserves to be repaid in full according to the original contractual terms, some loans may require one or more extensions beyond the original maturity before full repayment. Typically, these extensions are required due to construction delays, delays in the sale or lease of the property, or some combination of these two factors.

Loan Concentration

Most of the Company's business activities are with clients located in the high-density Asian-populated areas of Southern and Northern California; New York City, New York; Dallas and Houston, Texas; Seattle, Washington; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Edison, New Jersey; Rockville, Maryland; and Las Vegas, Nevada. The Company also has loan clients in Hong Kong. The Company has no specific industry concentration, and generally our loans are collateralized with real property or other pledged collateral of the borrowers. The Company generally expects loans to be paid off from the operating profits of the borrowers, refinancing by another lender, or through sale by the borrowers of the collateral.

The federal banking regulatory agencies issued final guidance on December 6, 2006, regarding risk management practices for financial institutions with high or increasing concentrations of commercial real estate ("CRE") loans on their balance sheets. The regulatory guidance reiterates the need for sound internal risk management practices for those institutions that have experienced rapid growth in CRE lending, have notable exposure to specific types of CRE, or are approaching or exceeding the supervisory criteria used to evaluate the CRE concentration risk, but the guidance is not to be construed as a limit for CRE exposure. The supervisory criteria are: (1) total reported loans for construction, land development, and other land represent 100% of the institution's total risk-based capital, and (2) both total CRE loans represent 300% or more of the institution's total risk-based capital and the institution's CRE loan portfolio has increased 50% or more within the last thirty-six months. The Bank's loans for construction, land development, and other land represented 13% and 15% of the Bank's total risk-based capital as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively. Total CRE loans represented 291% of total risk-based capital as of June 30, 2025, and 289% as of December 31, 2024, which were within the Bank's internal limit of 400%, of total capital.

CRE and Construction Loans ("CREC")

The Company's total CREC loan portfolio is diversified by property type with an average CREC loan size of \$1.9 million as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024. The following table summarizes the Company's total CREC loans by property type as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

(In thousands)	As of June 30, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Property type:				
Retail	\$ 2,508,588	24%	\$ 2,432,022	24%
Multifamily	2,799,179	26%	2,723,890	26%
Office	1,480,533	14%	1,449,049	14%
Warehouse	1,294,942	12%	1,248,439	12%
Industrial	636,564	6%	635,907	6%
Hospitality	367,789	3%	292,463	3%
Construction & Land	371,106	3%	403,060	4%
Other	1,205,533	12%	1,168,649	11%
Total CREC loans	\$ 10,664,234	100%	\$ 10,353,479	100%

The weighted-average loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio of the total CREC loan portfolio was 49% as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024. Approximately 86% and 85% of total CREC loans had an LTV ratio of 60% or lower as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following tables provide a summary of the Company's CREC, multifamily residential, and construction and land loans by geography as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024. The distribution of the total CREC loan portfolio reflects the Company's geographical footprint, which is primarily concentrated in California:

As of June 30, 2025							
(In thousands)	CRE	%	Multifamily Residential	%	Construction and Land	%	Total
Geographic markets:							
Southern California	\$ 2,598,912		\$ 976,448		\$ 222,987		\$ 3,798,347
Northern California	1,015,210		153,995		18,596		1,187,801
California	3,614,122	48%	1,130,443	40%	241,583	65%	4,986,148
New York	2,331,803	31%	1,253,152	45%	102,760	28%	3,687,715
Texas	370,499	5%	146,338	5%	6,116	2%	522,953
Illinois	240,804	3%	45,541	2%	497	0%	286,842
New Jersey	155,791	2%	17,770	1%	—	0%	173,561
Nevada	204,824	3%	31,137	1%	2,851	1%	238,812
Washington	83,977	1%	145,259	5%	8,969	2%	238,205
Other markets	492,129	7%	29,539	1%	8,330	2%	529,998
Total CREC loans	\$ 7,493,949	100%	\$ 2,799,179	100%	\$ 371,106	100%	\$ 10,664,234

As of December 31, 2024							
(In thousands)	CRE	%	Multifamily Residential	%	Construction and Land	%	Total
Geographic markets:							
Southern California	\$ 2,498,806		\$ 928,376		\$ 235,618		\$ 3,662,800
Northern California	1,057,781		162,218		27,648		1,247,647
California	3,556,587	49%	1,090,594	40%	263,266	65%	4,910,447
New York	2,194,173	31%	1,202,183	44%	101,887	25%	3,498,243
Texas	343,271	5%	160,207	6%	6,130	2%	509,608
Illinois	242,066	3%	46,294	2%	242	0%	288,602
New Jersey	153,599	2%	17,535	1%	—	0%	171,134
Nevada	161,095	2%	28,775	1%	23,205	6%	213,075
Washington	85,784	1%	146,258	5%	—	0%	232,042
Other markets	489,954	7%	32,044	1%	8,330	2%	530,328
Total CREC loans	\$ 7,226,529	100%	\$ 2,723,890	100%	\$ 403,060	100%	\$ 10,353,479

There were 47% of total CREC loans concentrated in California as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024. Changes in California's economy and real estate values could have a significant impact on the collectability of these loans and the required level of allowance for loan losses.

Commercial Real Estate Loans

The Company focuses on providing financing to experienced real estate investors and developers who have moderate levels of leverage, many of whom are long-time customers of the Bank. CRE loans totaled \$7.49 billion as of June 30, 2025, compared with \$7.23 billion as of December 31, 2024, and accounted for 38% and 37% of total loans held-for-investment, not including loans held for sale, as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively. Interest rates on CRE loans may be fixed or variable. As of June 30, 2025, 17% and 41% of our CRE portfolio were variable rate and hybrid loans in their fixed period, respectively. In comparison, as of December 31, 2024, 25% and 37% of our CRE portfolio were variable rate and hybrid loans in their fixed period, respectively. Loans are underwritten with conservative standards for cash flows, debt service coverage and LTV.

Owner-occupied properties comprised 23% and 24% of the CRE loans as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively. The remainder were non-owner-occupied properties, where 50% or more of the debt service for the loan is typically provided by rental income from an unaffiliated third party.

Commercial-Multifamily Residential Loans

The multifamily residential loan portfolio is largely comprised of loans secured by residential properties with five or more units. Multifamily residential loans totaled \$2.80 billion as of June 30, 2025, compared with \$2.72 billion as of December 31, 2024, and accounted for 14% of total loans held-for investment, not including loans held for sale, as of both June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The Company offers a variety of first lien mortgages, including fixed and variable-rate loans. As of June 30, 2025, 23% and 40% of our multifamily residential loan portfolio were variable rate and hybrid loans in their fixed period, respectively. In comparison, as of December 31, 2024, 18% and 41% of our multifamily residential loan portfolio were variable rate and hybrid loans in their fixed period, respectively.

Commercial-Construction and Land Loans

Construction and land loans provide financing for diversified projects by real estate property type. Construction and land loans totaled \$371.1 million as of June 30, 2025, compared with \$403.1 million as of December 31, 2024, and accounted for 2% of total loans held-for-investment, not including loans held for sale, as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024. Construction loan exposure was made up of \$301.1 million in outstanding loans, plus \$212.1 million in unfunded commitments as of June 30, 2025, compared with \$319.6 million in outstanding loans, plus \$186.5 million in unfunded commitments as of December 31, 2024. Land loans totaled \$70.0 million as of June 30, 2025, compared with \$83.4 million as of December 31, 2024.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Bank maintains the allowance for credit losses at a level that the Bank's management considers appropriate to cover the estimated and known risks in the loan portfolio and off-balance sheet unfunded credit commitments. Allowance for credit losses is comprised of the allowance for loan losses and for off-balance sheet unfunded credit commitments. With this risk management objective, the Bank's management has an established monitoring system that is designed to identify individually evaluated and potential problem loans, and to permit periodic evaluation of impairment and the appropriate level of the allowance for credit losses in a timely manner.

In addition, the Company's Board of Directors has established a written credit policy that includes a credit review and control system that it believes should be effective in ensuring that the Bank maintains an appropriate allowance for credit losses. The Board of Directors provides oversight for the allowance evaluation process, including quarterly evaluations, and determines whether the allowance is appropriate to absorb losses in the credit portfolio. The determination of the amount of the allowance for credit losses and the provision for credit losses are based on management's current judgment about the credit quality of the loan portfolio and take into consideration known relevant internal and external factors that affect collectability when determining the appropriate level for the allowance for credit losses. The nature of the process by which the Bank determines the appropriate allowance for credit losses requires the exercise of considerable judgment. Additions or reductions to the allowance for credit losses are made by charges or credits to the provision for credit losses. While management utilizes its business judgment based on the information available, the ultimate appropriateness of the allowance is dependent upon a variety of factors, many of which are beyond the Bank's control, including but not limited to the performance of the Bank's loan portfolio, the economy and market conditions, changes in interest rates, and the view of the regulatory authorities toward loan classifications. Identified credit exposures that are determined to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for credit losses. Recoveries of previously charged off amounts, if any, are credited to the allowance for credit losses. A weakening of the economy or other factors that adversely affect asset quality could result in an increase in the number of delinquencies, bankruptcies, or defaults, and a higher level of non-performing assets, net charge-offs, and provision for credit losses.

The allowance for loan losses was \$173.5 million and the allowance for off-balance sheet unfunded credit commitments was \$9.9 million at June 30, 2025, which represented the amount estimated by management to be appropriate to absorb expected credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio, including unfunded credit commitments. The allowance for credit losses, which is the sum of the allowances for loan losses and for off-balance sheet unfunded credit commitments, was \$183.4 million at June 30, 2025, compared to \$171.4 million at December 31, 2024. The allowance for credit losses represented 0.93% of period-end gross loans and 101.60% of non-performing loans at June 30, 2025. The comparable ratios were 0.88% of period-end gross loans and 98.98% of non-performing loans at December 31, 2024.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our accounting policies are fundamental to understanding management's discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition. We identify critical policies and estimates as those that require management to make particularly difficult, subjective, and/or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because of the likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. We have identified the policy and estimates related to the allowance for credit losses on loans as a critical accounting policy.

Our critical accounting policies and estimates are described in *Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* included in the 2024 Form 10-K. For more information, please also see Note 2 to the Company's unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Expected Credit Losses Estimate for Loans

The allowance for credit losses is the combination of the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded loan commitments. The allowance for loan losses is reported as a reduction of the amortized cost basis of loans, while the reserve for unfunded loan commitments is included within "Other liabilities" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amortized cost basis of loans does not include interest receivable, which is included in "Other assets" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The "Provision for credit losses" on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income is a combination of the provision for loan losses and the provision for unfunded loan commitments.

Under the CECL methodology, expected credit losses reflect losses over the remaining contractual life of an asset, considering the effect of prepayments and available information about the collectability of cash flows, including information about relevant historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and circumstances. Thus, the CECL methodology incorporates a broad range of information in developing credit loss estimates. For further information regarding the calculation of the allowance for credit losses on loans held for investment using the CECL methodology, see Note 8 to the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contained in "Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements."

In calculating our allowance for credit losses in the second quarter of 2025, increased sensitivity to the macroeconomic forecast, particularly unemployment, had a significant impact to the allowance for credit losses. However, the allowance for credit losses in the second quarter of 2025 also reflected the reversal of specific reserves for two loans as the result of charge-offs during the second quarter for a restructuring of one borrower and the other as a result of pledging of additional collateral and the reversal of a reserve for potential losses from tariffs due to additional developments during the second quarter. Our methodology and framework along with the 8-quarter reasonable and supportable forecast period and the 4-quarter reversion period have remained consistent since the implementation of CECL. Certain management assumptions are reassessed every quarter based on current expectations for credit losses, while other assumptions are assessed and updated on at least an annual basis.

The use of different economic forecasts, whether based on different scenarios, the use of multiple or single scenarios, or updated economic forecasts and scenarios, can change the outcome of the calculations. In addition to the economic forecasts, there are numerous components and assumptions that are integral to the overall estimation of allowance for credit losses.

The determination of the allowance for credit losses is complex and dependent on numerous models, assumptions, and judgments made by management. Management's current expectation for credit losses as quantified in the allowance for credit losses, considers the impact of assumptions and is reflective of historical credit experience, economic forecasts viewed to be reasonable and supportable, current loan composition, and relative credit risks known as of the balance sheet date.

Under the Company's CECL methodology, nine portfolio segments with similar risk characteristics are evaluated for expected loss. Six portfolios are modeled using econometric models and three smaller portfolios are evaluated using a simplified loss-rate method that calculates lifetime expected credit losses for the respective pools (simplified approach). The six portfolios subject to econometric modeling include residential mortgages; commercial and industrial loans ("C&I"); construction loans; commercial real estate ("CRE") for multifamily loans; CRE for owner-occupied loans; and other CRE loans. We estimate the probability of default during the reasonable and supportable forecast period using separate econometric regression models developed to correlate macroeconomic variables, (GDP, unemployment, CRE prices and residential mortgage prices) to historical credit performance for each of the six loan portfolios from the fourth quarter of 2007 through the fourth quarter of 2024. Loss given default rates are computed based on the net charge-offs recognized and then applied to the expected exposure at default of defaulted loans starting with the fourth quarter of 2007 through the fourth quarter of 2024. The probability of default and the loss given default rates are applied to the expected amount at default at the loan level based on contractual scheduled payments and estimated prepayments. The amounts so calculated comprise the quantitative portion of the allowance for credit losses.

The Company's CECL methodology utilizes an eight-quarter reasonable and supportable ("R&S") forecast period, and a four-quarter reversion period. Management relies on multiple forecasts, blending them into a single loss estimate. Generally speaking, the blended scenario approach would include the Baseline, the Alternative Scenario 1 – Upside – 10th Percentile and the Alternative Scenario 3 – Downside – 90th Percentile forecasts. After the R&S period, the Company will revert straight-line for the four-quarter reversion period to the long-term loss rates for each of the six portfolios of loans. The contractual term excludes renewals and modifications but includes pre-approved extensions and prepayment assumptions where applicable.

Our allowance for credit losses is sensitive to a number of inputs, including macroeconomic forecast assumptions and credit rating migrations during the period. Our macroeconomic forecasts used in determining the June 30, 2025 allowance for credit losses consisted of three scenarios as provided by a reputable third-party economic forecaster. After increasing the weighting of the downside scenario in 2022 to reflect our expectations that a recession was more likely than not, we reduced the weighting of the severe scenario slightly during the third quarter of 2023, in light of the continued strength of the economy. At the end of 2024, with the economy continuing to expand at a solid pace, the downside scenario weighting was once again reduced while giving greater weight to the baseline scenario. This quarter the weighting remains the same as the macroeconomic forecasts continue to capture more of the economic uncertainty. The baseline scenario reflects modest ongoing GDP growth in spite of a slight rise in the unemployment rate, starting from 4.3% in the third quarter of 2025, peaking at 4.8% in the fourth quarter of 2026, and decreasing back down to 4.7% by the end of the R&S period. The upside scenario assumes the impacts of tariffs and deportations on the economy are less than expected and reflects higher GDP growth and lower unemployment rates with the stronger economy resulting in inflation and interest rates a bit higher than in the baseline scenario. The downside scenario assumes the impacts of tariffs and deportations on the economy are significantly worse than expected and contemplates a recession as rising inflation prompts the Federal Reserve to raise the fed funds rate in the third and fourth quarter of 2025. This results in negative GDP growth for three quarters peaking at 4.0% in the first quarter of 2026, rising unemployment that peaks at 8.3% in the third quarter of 2026, a decline in CRE prices of 20.5% and a decline in residential home prices of 11.1% during the forecast period.

Keeping all other factors constant, we estimate that if we had applied 100% weighting to the downside scenario, the allowance for credit losses as of June 30, 2025, would have been approximately \$111.9 million higher. This estimate is intended to reflect the sensitivity of the allowance for credit losses to changes in our scenario weights and is not intended to be indicative of future changes in the allowance for credit losses.

Management believes the allowance for credit losses is appropriate for the current expected credit losses in our loan portfolio and associated unfunded commitments, and the credit risk ratings and inherent loss rates currently assigned are reasonable and appropriate as of the reporting date. It is possible that others, given the same information, may at any point in time reach different conclusions that could result in a significant impact to the Company's financial statements.

The following table sets forth information relating to the allowance for loan losses, charge-offs, recoveries, and the reserve for off-balance sheet credit commitments for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands)			
Allowance for loan losses				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 173,936	\$ 154,589	\$ 161,765	\$ 154,562
Provision for expected credit losses on loans	12,336	6,812	26,484	7,979
Charge-offs:				
Commercial loans	(9,117)	(8,257)	(11,461)	(10,196)
Real estate loans (1)	(3,913)	—	(3,913)	(254)
Total charge-offs	(13,030)	(8,257)	(15,374)	(10,450)
Recoveries:				
Commercial loans	196	126	465	938
Real estate loans (1)	93	134	191	375
Total recoveries	289	260	656	1,313
Balance at the end of period	\$ 173,531	\$ 153,404	\$ 173,531	\$ 153,404
Reserve for off-balance sheet credit commitments				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 11,028	\$ 9,786	\$ 9,676	\$ 9,053
Provision for expected credit losses on unfunded credit commitments	(1,136)	(212)	216	521
Balance at the end of period	\$ 9,892	\$ 9,574	\$ 9,892	\$ 9,574
Average loans outstanding during the period	\$ 19,489,400	\$ 19,439,112	\$ 19,411,434	\$ 19,469,033
Total gross loans outstanding, excluding loans held for sale, at period-end	\$ 19,784,702	\$ 19,357,524	\$ 19,784,702	\$ 19,357,524
Total non-performing loans, at period-end	\$ 180,542	\$ 110,713	\$ 180,542	\$ 110,713
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the period(2)	0.26%	0.17%	0.15%	0.09%
Provision for expected credit losses to average loans outstanding during the period(2)	0.23%	0.14%	0.28%	0.09%
Allowance for credit losses to non-performing loans, at period-end	101.60%	147.21%	101.60%	147.21%
Allowance for credit losses to gross loans, excluding loans held for sale, at period-end	0.93%	0.84%	0.93%	0.84%
(1) Real estate loans include commercial real estate loans, residential mortgage loans, and equity lines.				
(2) Annualized.				

The table set forth below reflects management's allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan category and the ratio of each loan category to the average gross loans as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Percentage of Loans in Each Category to Average Gross Loans	Amount	Percentage of Loans in Each Category to Average Gross Loans
	(In thousands)			
Type of Loan:				
Commercial loans	\$ 40,842	16.1%	\$ 57,796	16.2%
Construction loans	5,434	1.6	8,185	1.8
Commercial real estate loans	106,773	52.3	79,597	51.0
Residential mortgage loans and equity lines	20,465	30.0	16,181	31.0
Installment and other loans	17	0.0	6	0.0
Total loans	\$ 173,531	100%	\$ 161,765	100%

The allowance allocated to commercial loans decreased \$17.0 million, or 29.4%, to \$40.8 million at June 30, 2025, from \$57.8 million at December 31, 2024. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in specific reserves.

The allowance allocated to construction loans decreased \$2.8 million, or 34.1% to \$5.4 million at June 30, 2025, from \$8.2 million at December 31, 2024. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in construction loans.

The allowance allocated to commercial real estate loans increased \$27.2 million, or 34.2%, to \$106.8 million at June 30, 2025, from \$79.6 million at December 31, 2024. The increase is due primarily to an increase in commercial real estate loans and non-performing loans.

The allowance allocated for residential mortgage loans and equity lines increased \$4.3 million, or 26.5% to \$20.5 million at June 30, 2025, compared to \$16.2 million at December 31, 2024. The increase was due primarily to an increase in residential real estate loans.

Deposits

Total deposits were \$20.01 billion as of June 30, 2025, an increase of \$320.1 million, or 1.6% from \$19.69 billion as of December 31, 2024.

The Company calculates its uninsured deposits based on the methodologies and assumptions used for regulatory reporting. Total uninsured deposits were \$9.48 billion as of June 30, 2025, increasing approximately \$46.1 million, from \$9.43 billion as of December 31, 2024. Excluding \$824.0 million in collateralized deposits, the uninsured and uncollateralized deposits of \$8.66 billion was 43.3% of total deposits as of June 30, 2025. Our unused borrowing capacity from the Federal Home Loan Bank as of June 30, 2025, was \$7.00 billion and unpledged securities at June 30, 2025, was \$1.63 billion. These sources of available liquidity, including cash and short-term investments, were more than 100% of uninsured and uncollateralized deposits as of June 30, 2025.

The following table sets forth the deposit mix as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
(In thousands)				
Deposits				
Non-interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 3,381,407	16.9%	\$ 3,284,342	16.7%
NOW deposits	2,174,108	10.8	2,205,695	11.2
Money market deposits	3,431,060	17.2	3,372,773	17.1
Savings deposits	1,317,104	6.6	1,252,788	6.4
Time deposits	9,702,651	48.5	9,570,601	48.6
Total deposits	\$ 20,006,330	100.0%	\$ 19,686,199	100.0%

The following table sets forth the maturity distribution of time deposits as of June 30, 2025:

	As of June 30, 2025		
	Time Deposits -under \$250,000	Time Deposits - \$250,000 and over	Total Time Deposits
(In thousands)			
Three months or less	\$ 1,913,854	\$ 2,240,265	\$ 4,154,119
Over three to six months	1,022,515	2,130,162	3,152,677
Over six to twelve months	1,012,779	1,355,274	2,368,053
Over twelve months	13,616	14,186	27,802
Total	\$ 3,962,764	\$ 5,739,887	\$ 9,702,651
Percent of total deposits	19.8%	28.7%	48.5%

FDIC Special Assessment and Uninsured Deposits

In November 2023, the FDIC approved a final rule that would impose a special deposit insurance assessment on banks in order to recover losses that the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF") has incurred in the receiverships of failed institutions. Under the final rule, the FDIC would impose the special assessment for eight quarterly assessment periods beginning with the first quarter of 2024 assessment period, subject to adjustment if the total amount collected is insufficient to cover the DIF's cost. As of December 31, 2024, the total loss estimate to the DIF was \$22.0 billion of which \$19.1 billion is attributable to the protection of uninsured depositors and will be recovered through the special assessment. The quarterly special assessment will be collected at a quarterly rate of 3.36 basis points (0.0336%) of a bank's estimated uninsured deposits that exceeded \$5 billion as of December 31, 2022. Given the update to the loss estimates and the increase in the aggregate special assessment base resulting from amendments to the reported amount of estimated uninsured deposits, the FDIC currently projects that the special assessment will be collected for an additional two quarters beyond the initial eight-quarter collection period, at a lower rate. Based on updated information received from the FDIC about the estimated losses for the failed institutions, the Company has recognized \$13.3 million cumulatively related to the special assessment as of June 30, 2025. Depending on future adjustments to the DIF's estimated loss, the FDIC has retained the ability to cease collection early, extend the special assessment collection period, or impose a one-time final shortfall assessment.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations to make future payments as of June 30, 2025. Payments for deposits and borrowings do not include interest. Payments related to leases are based on actual payments specified in the underlying contracts:

	Payment Due by Period				Total
	1 year or less	More than 1 year but less than 3 years	3 years or more but less than 5 years	5 years or more	
			(In thousands)		
Contractual obligations:					
Deposits with stated maturity dates	\$ 9,674,849	\$ 27,738	\$ 64	\$ —	\$ 9,702,651
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	412,000	—	—	—	412,000
Other borrowings	—	—	—	17,652	17,652
Long-term debt	—	—	—	119,136	119,136
Operating leases	10,894	16,297	7,869	2,546	37,606
Total contractual obligations and other commitments	\$ 10,097,743	\$ 44,035	\$ 7,933	\$ 139,334	\$ 10,289,045

In the normal course of business, we enter into various transactions, which, in accordance with GAAP, are not included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We enter into these transactions to meet the financing needs of our clients. These transactions include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit, which involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Loan Commitments - We enter into contractual commitments to extend credit, normally with fixed expiration dates or termination clauses, at specified rates and for specific purposes. Substantially all of our commitments to extend credit are contingent upon clients maintaining specific credit standards at the time of loan funding. We minimize our exposure to loss under these commitments by subjecting them to credit approval and monitoring procedures. Management assesses the credit risk associated with certain commitments to extend credit in determining the level of the allowance for credit losses.

Standby Letters of Credit - Standby letters of credit are written conditional commitments issued by us to secure the obligations of a client to a third party. In the event the client does not perform in accordance with the terms of an agreement with the third party, we would be required to fund the commitment. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make is represented by the contractual amount of the commitment. If the commitment is funded, we would be entitled to seek reimbursement from the client. Our policies generally require that standby letter of credit arrangements contain security and debt covenants similar to those contained in loan agreements.

Capital Resources

Total equity was \$2.89 billion as of June 30, 2025, an increase of \$40.6 million, from \$2.85 billion as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to net income of \$147.0 million, other comprehensive income of \$16.4 million, stock-based compensation of \$2.7 million, proceeds from dividend reinvestment of \$1.3 million, and stock issued to directors of \$1.0 million, offset by, purchase of treasury stock of \$77.3 million, common stock cash dividends of \$47.7 million, and shares withheld related to net share settlement of RSUs of \$2.8 million.

The following table summarizes changes in total equity for the six months ended June 30, 2025:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025
	(In thousands)
Net income	\$ 146,956
Proceeds from shares issued through the Dividend Reinvestment Plan	1,336
Shares withheld related to net share settlement of RSUs	(2,755)
Purchase of treasury stock	(77,338)
Stocks issued to directors	1,020
Stock-based compensation	2,687
Cash dividends paid to common stockholders	(47,701)
Restricted stock units vested	1
Other comprehensive income	16,385
Net increase in total equity	\$ 40,591

Capital Adequacy Review

Management seeks to retain our capital at a level sufficient to support future growth, protect depositors and stockholders, and comply with various regulatory requirements.

The following tables set forth actual and required capital ratios as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, for Bancorp and the Bank under the Basel III Capital Rules. Capital levels required to be considered well capitalized are based upon prompt corrective action regulations, as amended to reflect the changes under the Basel III Capital Rules. See the 2024 Form 10-K for a more detailed discussion of the Basel III Capital Rules.

	Actual		Minimum Capital Required - Basel III		Required to be Considered Well Capitalized	
	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio
(In thousands)						
June 30, 2025						
Common Equity Tier 1 to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Cathay General Bancorp	\$ 2,552,326	13.35	\$ 1,337,832	7.00	\$ 1,242,273	6.50
Cathay Bank	2,635,066	13.79	1,337,164	7.00	1,241,652	6.50
Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Cathay General Bancorp	2,552,326	13.35	1,624,511	8.50	1,528,951	8.00
Cathay Bank	2,635,066	13.79	1,623,699	8.50	1,528,187	8.00
Total Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Cathay General Bancorp	2,851,249	14.92	2,006,748	10.50	1,911,189	10.00
Cathay Bank	2,818,489	14.75	2,005,745	10.50	1,910,234	10.00
Leverage Ratio						
Cathay General Bancorp	2,552,326	11.09	920,806	4.00	1,151,008	5.00
Cathay Bank	2,635,066	11.45	920,241	4.00	1,150,302	5.00

	Actual		Minimum Capital Required - Basel III		Required to be Considered Well Capitalized	
	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio	Capital Amount	Ratio
(In thousands)						
December 31, 2024						
Common Equity Tier 1 to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Cathay General Bancorp	\$ 2,521,240	13.54	\$ 1,303,177	7.00	\$ 1,210,093	6.50
Cathay Bank	2,574,047	13.84	1,302,198	7.00	1,209,184	6.50
Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Cathay General Bancorp	2,521,240	13.54	1,582,429	8.50	1,489,345	8.00
Cathay Bank	2,574,047	13.84	1,581,240	8.50	1,488,226	8.00
Total Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets						
Cathay General Bancorp	2,808,181	15.08	1,954,765	10.50	1,861,681	10.00
Cathay Bank	2,745,488	14.76	1,953,297	10.50	1,860,283	10.00
Leverage Ratio						
Cathay General Bancorp	2,521,240	10.96	920,018	4.00	1,150,023	5.00
Cathay Bank	2,574,047	11.20	919,148	4.00	1,148,935	5.00

As of June 30, 2025, capital levels at Bancorp and the Bank exceed all capital adequacy requirements under the fully phased-in Basel III Capital Rules. Based on the ratios presented above, capital levels as of June 30, 2025, at Bancorp and the Bank exceed the minimum levels necessary to be considered “well capitalized.”

Dividend Policy

Holders of common stock are entitled to dividends as and when declared by our Board of Directors out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends. Although we have historically paid cash dividends on our common stock, we are not required to do so. We increased the common stock dividend from \$0.24 per share in the fourth quarter of 2017, to \$0.31 per share in the fourth quarter of 2018, to \$0.34 per share in the fourth quarter of 2021. The amount of future dividends, if any, will depend on our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors, and will be determined by our Board of Directors. The terms of our Junior Subordinated Notes also limit our ability to pay dividends. If we are not current in our payment of dividends on our Junior Subordinated Notes, we may not pay dividends on our common stock.

The Company declared a cash dividend of \$0.34 per share on 70,133,321 shares outstanding on May 29, 2025, for distribution to holders of our common stock on June 9, 2025. The Company paid total cash dividends of \$23.8 million in the second quarter of 2025.

Liquidity

Liquidity is our ability to maintain sufficient cash flow to meet maturing financial obligations and client credit needs, and to take advantage of investment opportunities as they are presented in the marketplace. Our principal sources of liquidity are growth in deposits, proceeds from the maturity or sale of securities and other financial instruments, repayments from securities and loans, Federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and advances from the FHLB. As of June 30, 2025, our average monthly liquidity ratio (defined as net cash plus short-term and marketable securities to net deposits and short-term liabilities) was 13.9% compared to 14.4% as of December 31, 2024.

The Bank is a shareholder of the FHLB, which enables the Bank to have access to lower-cost FHLB financing when necessary. At June 30, 2025, the Bank had an approved credit line with the FHLB of San Francisco totaling \$8.12 billion. Total advances from the FHLB of San Francisco were \$412.0 million and standby letters of credit issued by the FHLB on the Company's behalf were \$930.0 million as of June 30, 2025. These borrowings bear fixed rates and are secured by the Bank's loans. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. At June 30, 2025, the Bank pledged \$351.4 million of its commercial loans and \$1.6 million of securities to the Federal Reserve Bank's Discount Window under the Borrower-in-Custody program. The Bank had borrowing capacity of \$305.0 million from the Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window at June 30, 2025.

Liquidity can also be provided through the sale of liquid assets, which may consist of federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell, and securities available-for-sale. At June 30, 2025, investment securities totaled \$1.65 billion, with \$17.7 million pledged as collateral for borrowings and other commitments. The remaining balance was available as additional liquidity or to be pledged as collateral for additional borrowings.

Approximately 99.7% of our time deposits mature within one year or less as of June 30, 2025. Management anticipates that these deposits will reprice lower as a result of the expected decreases in the target Fed funds rate expected in 2025. Management anticipates that there may be some outflow of these deposits upon maturity due to the keen competition in the Bank's marketplace. However, based on our historical runoff experience, we expect the outflow will not be significant and can be replenished through our normal growth in deposits. As of June 30, 2025, management believes all the above-mentioned sources will provide adequate liquidity during the next twelve months for the Bank to meet its operating needs.

The business activities of Bancorp consist primarily of the operation of the Bank and limited activities in other investments. The Bank paid dividends to Bancorp totaling \$105.0 million and \$96.0 million during the second quarter of 2025 and 2024, respectively.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We use a net interest income simulation model to measure the extent of the differences in the behavior of the lending and funding rates to changing interest rates, to project future earnings or market values under alternative interest rate scenarios. Interest rate risk arises primarily through the Company's traditional business activities of extending loans and accepting deposits. Many factors, including but not limited to economic, market and financial conditions, movements in interest rates, and consumer preferences, affect the spread between interest earned on assets and interest paid on liabilities. The net interest income simulation model is designed to measure the volatility of net interest income and net portfolio value, defined as net present value of assets and liabilities, under immediate rising or falling interest rate scenarios in 100 basis point increments.

Although the modeling can be helpful in managing interest rate risk, it does require significant assumptions for the projection of loan prepayment rates on mortgage related assets, loan volumes and pricing, and deposit and borrowing volume and pricing, that might prove inaccurate. Because these assumptions are inherently uncertain, the model cannot precisely estimate net interest income, or precisely predict the effect of higher or lower interest rates on net interest income. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to the timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes, the differences between actual experience and the assumed volume, changes in market conditions, and management strategies, among other factors. The Company monitors its interest rate sensitivity and seeks to reduce the risk of a significant decrease in net interest income caused by a change in interest rates.

We have established a tolerance level in our policy to define and limit net interest income volatility to a change of plus or minus 5% when the hypothetical rate change is plus or minus 200 basis points. When the net interest rate simulation projects that our tolerance level will be met, or exceeded, we seek corrective action after considering, among other things, market conditions, client reaction, and the estimated impact on profitability. The Company's simulation model also projects the net economic value of our portfolio of assets and liabilities. We have established a tolerance level in our policy to limit the loss in the net economic value of our portfolio of assets and liabilities to zero when the hypothetical rate change is plus or minus 200 basis points.

The table below shows the estimated impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income and market value of equity as of June 30, 2025:

Change in Interest Rate (Basis Points)	Net Interest Income Volatility (1)	Market Value of Equity Volatility (2)
+200	13.0	-8.4
+100	6.5	-3.7
-100	-2.3	3.2
-200	-4.2	5.2

(1) The percentage change in this column represents net interest income of the Company for 12 months in a stable interest rate environment versus the net interest income in the various rate scenarios. Much of the increase in net interest income is due to the lag in the repricing of certificates of deposits which mature throughout the twelve month period.

(2) The percentage change in this column represents the net portfolio value of the Company in a stable interest rate environment versus the net portfolio value in the various rate scenarios.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

The Company’s principal executive officer and principal financial officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s “disclosure controls and procedures,” as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports filed or submitted by it under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in such reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the second quarter of 2025 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION
ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

From time to time, Bancorp and its subsidiaries are parties to litigation that arises in the ordinary course of business or otherwise is incidental to various aspects of its operations. Based upon information available to the Company and its review of any such litigation with counsel, management presently believes that the liability relating to such litigation, if any, would not be expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company’s consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity taken as a whole. The outcome of litigation and other legal and regulatory matters is inherently uncertain, however, and it is possible that one or more of the legal matters currently pending or threatened against the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity taken as a whole.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

The Company is not aware of any material change to the risk factors as previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, of the Company’s 2024 Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024. In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, of the Company’s 2024 Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, which could materially and adversely affect the Company’s business, financial condition, results of operations and stock price. The risk factors disclosed in the 2024 Form 10-K are not the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those not presently known to the Company or that the Company presently believes not to be material, could also materially and adversely affect the Company’s business, financial condition, and results of operations and stock price.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities				
Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
(April 1, 2025 - April 30, 2025)	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0
(May 1, 2025 - May 31, 2025)	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0
(June 1, 2025 - June 30, 2025)	804,179	\$ 44.22	804,179	\$ 114,438,105
Total	804,179	\$ 44.22	804,179	\$ 114,438,105

For a discussion of limitations on the payment of dividends, see “*Dividend Policy*” and “*Liquidity*” under Part I—Item 2—“Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2025, no director or Section 16 officer adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements, as defined under Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K, except for Mr. Chang M. Liu, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, who entered into a Rule 10b5-1 trading agreement on May 1, 2025, with trading term ending on April 5, 2027. The trading plan provides for 20% of the vested net shares, after tax withholding, that are received by Mr. Liu as equity compensation during the term of the plan to be sold on future dates following the vesting dates of such equity awards. The trading plan also provides for 5,165 shares to be sold on or after October 28, 2025, which sale is intended to cover additional estimated tax liabilities associated with Performance RSU shares that vested on December 31, 2024 and were issued to him on April 1, 2025. The trading plan was adopted by Mr. Liu in order to generate cash to pay his estimated tax liabilities in connection with the vesting of such equity awards, which estimated tax liabilities are in excess of the value of the shares withheld.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit 3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation. Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 29, 2016, as an exhibit to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and incorporated herein by reference.
Exhibit 3.1.1	Amendment to Restated Certificate of Incorporation. Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 29, 2016, as an exhibit to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and incorporated herein by reference.
Exhibit 3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws, effective February 16, 2017. Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2017, as an exhibit to the Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
Exhibit 3.3	Certificate of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock. Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2012, as an exhibit to the Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference.
Exhibit 3.4	Certificate of Designation of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B. Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 3, 2014, as an exhibit to the Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.
Exhibit 10.1	Cathay General Bancorp 2005 Incentive Plan (As Amended and Restated).
Exhibit 31.1+	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 31.2+	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.1++	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.2++	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document*
Exhibit 101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document*
Exhibit 101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document*
Exhibit 101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document*
Exhibit 101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document*
Exhibit 101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document*
Exhibit 104	Cover Page Interactive Data File – the cover page XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document*

+ Filed herewith.

++ Furnished herewith.

* Filed electronically herewith.

SIGNATURES

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

Cathay General Bancorp
(Registrant)

Date: August 8, 2025

/s/ Chang M. Liu
Chang M. Liu
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 8, 2025

/s/ Heng W. Chen
Heng W. Chen
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

**CATHAY GENERAL BANCORP
2005 INCENTIVE PLAN**

As Amended and Restated

1. Purpose of the Plan.

The purpose of the Plan is to provide a means by which eligible recipients of Options and other Stock Awards may be given an opportunity to benefit from increases in value of the Common Stock of Cathay General Bancorp, a Delaware corporation (the “**Company**”), through the granting of Incentive Stock Options, Nonstatutory Stock Options, Shares, Stock Units, and Stock Appreciation Rights. The Company, by means of the Plan, seeks to retain the services of the group of persons eligible to receive Stock Awards or Cash Awards, to attract and retain the services of new members of this group and to provide incentives for such persons to exert maximum efforts for the success of the Company and its Affiliates.

2. Definitions.

As used herein, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) “**Administrator**” means the Committee, which shall administer the Plan in accordance with Section 4.

(b) “**Affiliate**” means any entity that is directly or indirectly controlled by the Company or any entity in which the Company has a significant ownership interest as determined by the Administrator.

(c) “**Applicable Law**” means the requirements relating to the administration of stock option and stock award plans under U.S. federal and state laws, the Code, any stock exchange or quotation system on which the Company has listed or submitted for quotation the Common Stock to the extent provided under the terms of the Company’s agreement with such exchange or quotation system and, with respect to Awards subject to the laws of any foreign jurisdiction where Awards are, or will be, granted under the Plan, the laws of such jurisdiction. Applicable Law shall include, without limitation, any rule, regulation, order, directive, or interpretive guidance from a governmental agency or authority, unless otherwise provided in the Plan or an Award Agreement.

(d) “**Award**” means a Cash Award, Stock Award, or Option granted in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

(e) “**Awardee**” means an Employee or Director of the Company or any Affiliate who has been granted an Award under the Plan.

(f) “**Award Agreement**” means a Cash Award Agreement, Stock Award Agreement and/or Option Agreement, which may be in written or electronic format, in such form and with such terms and conditions as may be specified by the Administrator, evidencing the terms and conditions of an individual Award. Each Award Agreement is subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

(g) “**Board**” means the Board of Directors of the Company.

(h) “**Cash Award**” means a bonus opportunity awarded under Section 12 pursuant to which a Participant may become entitled to receive an amount based on the satisfaction of such performance criteria as are specified in the agreement or other documents evidencing the Award (the “**Cash Award Agreement**”).

(i) “**Change in Control**” means a transaction described in (i) or (ii) below:

(i) with respect to any Cash Award or other Award that is treated as providing for the “deferral of compensation” within the meaning of Treasury Regulation 1.409A-1(b), a Change in Control means a change in the ownership or effective control of the Company or a change in the ownership of a substantial portion of the assets of the Company, as such events are defined in Treasury Regulation 1.409A-3(i)(5); and

(ii) with respect to any Award not described in (i) above, a Change in Control means:

(A) Any individual, entity or group (within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) or 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act) (a “**Person**”) becomes the beneficial owner (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act) of thirty percent (30%) or more of either (1) the then-outstanding shares of Common Stock (the “**Outstanding Company Common Stock**”) or (2) the combined voting power of the then-outstanding voting securities of the Company entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (the “**Outstanding Company Voting Securities**”); provided, however, that, for purposes of this Section 2(i)(ii)(A), the following acquisitions shall not constitute a Change in Control: (1) any acquisition directly from the Company, (2) any acquisition by the Company, (3) any acquisition by any employee benefit plan (or related trust) sponsored or maintained by the Company or any Affiliate or (4) any acquisition pursuant to a transaction that complies with Sections 2(i)(ii)(C)(i), 2(i)(ii)(C)(ii) and 2(i)(ii)(C)(iii);

(B) Individuals who, immediately following the May 12, 2025 annual meeting of stockholders, or any adjournment or postponement thereof, constitute the Board (the “**Incumbent Board**”) cease for any reason to constitute at least a majority of the Board; provided, however, that any individual becoming a director subsequent to the date hereof whose election, or nomination for election by the Company’s stockholders, was approved by a vote of at least a majority of the directors then comprising the Incumbent Board shall be considered as though such individual were a member of the Incumbent Board, but excluding, for this purpose, any such individual whose initial assumption of office occurs as a result of an actual or threatened election contest with respect to the election or removal of directors or other actual or threatened solicitation of proxies or consents by or on behalf of a Person other than the Board;

(C) Consummation of a reorganization, merger, statutory share exchange or consolidation or similar transaction involving the Company or any of its subsidiaries, a sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, or the acquisition of assets or stock of another entity by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (each, a “**Business Combination**”), in each case unless, following such Business Combination, (1) all or substantially all of the individuals and entities that were the beneficial owners of the Outstanding Company Common Stock and the Outstanding Company Voting Securities immediately prior to such Business Combination beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent (50%) of the then-outstanding shares of common stock (or, for a non-corporate entity, equivalent securities) and the combined voting power of the then-outstanding voting securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (or, for a non-corporate entity, equivalent governing body), as the case may be, of the entity resulting from such Business Combination (including, without limitation, an entity that, as a result of such transaction, owns the Company or all or substantially all of the Company’s assets either directly or through one or more subsidiaries) in substantially the same proportions as their ownership immediately prior to such Business Combination of the Outstanding Company Common Stock and the Outstanding Company Voting Securities, as the case may be, (2) no Person (excluding any corporation resulting from such Business Combination or any employee benefit plan (or related trust) of the Company or such corporation resulting from such Business Combination) beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, thirty percent (30%) or more of, respectively, the then-outstanding shares of common stock of the corporation resulting from such Business Combination or the combined voting power of the then-outstanding voting securities of such corporation, except to the extent that such ownership existed prior to the Business Combination, and (3) at least a majority of the members of the board of directors (or, for a non-corporate entity, equivalent governing body) of the entity resulting from such Business Combination were members of the Incumbent Board at the time of the execution of the initial agreement or of the action of the Board providing for such Business Combination; or

(D) The liquidation and dissolution of the Company.

(j) “**Code**” means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(k) “**Committee**” means the compensation committee of the Board or a committee of Directors appointed by the Board.

(l) “**Common Stock**” means the common stock of the Company.

(m) “**Company**” means Cathay General Bancorp, a Delaware corporation, or its successor.

(n) “**Conversion Award**” has the meaning set forth in Section 4(b)(xii).

(o) “**Director**” means a member of the Board.

(p) “**Employee**” means a regular, active employee of the Company or any Affiliate, including an employee who is an Officer and/or Director. Within the limitations of Applicable Law, the Administrator shall have the discretion to determine the effect upon an Award and upon an individual’s status as an Employee in the case of (i) any individual who is classified by the Company or its Affiliate as leased from or otherwise employed by a third party or as intermittent or temporary, even if any such classification is changed retroactively as a result of an audit, litigation or otherwise, (ii) any leave of absence approved by the Company or an Affiliate, (iii) any transfer between locations of employment with the Company or an Affiliate or between the Company and any Affiliate or between any Affiliates, (iv) any change in the Awardee’s status from an employee to a Director, and (v) at the request of the Company or an Affiliate, an employee becomes employed by any partnership, joint venture or corporation not meeting the requirements of an Affiliate in which the Company or an Affiliate is a party.

(q) “**Exchange Act**” means the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

(r) “**Fair Market Value**” means, as provided under Treasury Regulation 1.409A-1(b)(5)(iv)(A), as of any date, either the last sale before or the first sale after the grant, the closing price on the trading day before or the trading day of the grant, the arithmetic mean of the high and low prices on the trading day before or the trading day of the grant, or any other reasonable method determined by the Administrator using actual transactions in the Common Stock as reported by Nasdaq or other applicable market.

(s) “**Grant Date**” means the date upon which an Award is granted to an Awardee pursuant to the Plan.

(t) “**Incentive Stock Option**” means an Option intended to qualify as an incentive stock option within the meaning of Code Section 422 and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(u) “**Nasdaq**” means the Nasdaq Global Select Market or its successor.

(v) “**Nonstatutory Stock Option**” means an Option not intended to qualify as an Incentive Stock Option.

(w) “**Non-Employee Director**” means a Director who is not also an Employee.

(x) “**Officer**” means a person who is an “officer” of the Company within the meaning of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(y) “**Option**” means a right granted under Section 8 to purchase a number of Shares at such exercise price, at such times, and on such other terms and conditions as are specified in the agreement or other documents evidencing the Option (the “**Option Agreement**”). Both Options intended to qualify as Incentive Stock Options and Nonstatutory Stock Options may be granted under the Plan.

(z) “**Participant**” means the Awardee or any person (including any estate) to whom an Award has been assigned or transferred as permitted hereunder.

(aa) “**Plan**” means the Cathay General Bancorp 2005 Incentive Plan, as amended and restated.

(bb) “**Share**” means a share of the Common Stock, as adjusted in accordance with Section 14.

(cc) “**Stock Appreciation Right**” means a right to receive cash and/or shares of Common Stock based on a change in the Fair Market Value of a specific number of shares of Common Stock granted under Section 11.

(dd) “**Stock Award**” means an award or issuance of Shares, Stock Appreciation Rights, Stock Units or other similar awards made under Section 11, the grant, issuance, retention, vesting and/or transferability of which is subject during specified periods of time to such conditions (including continued employment or performance conditions) and terms as are expressed in the agreement or other documents evidencing the Award (the “**Stock Award Agreement**”).

(ee) “**Stock Unit**” means a bookkeeping entry representing an amount equivalent to the Fair Market Value of one Share (or a fraction or multiple of such value), payable in cash, property or Shares. Stock Units represent an unfunded and unsecured obligation of the Company, except as otherwise provided for by the Administrator.

(ff) “**Subsidiary**” means any company (other than the Company) in an unbroken chain of companies beginning with the Company, provided each company in the unbroken chain (other than the Company) owns, at the time of determination, stock possessing fifty percent (50%) or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock in one of the other companies in such chain.

(gg) “**Termination of Employment**” shall mean ceasing to be an Employee or Director, as determined in the sole discretion of the Administrator. However, for Incentive Stock Option purposes, Termination of Employment will occur when the Awardee ceases to be an employee (as determined in accordance with Code Section 3401(c) and the regulations promulgated thereunder) of the Company or one of its Subsidiaries. The Administrator shall determine whether any corporate transaction, such as a sale or spin-off of a division or business unit, or a joint venture, shall be deemed to result in a Termination of Employment.

(hh) “**Total and Permanent Disability**” or “**Disability**” shall have the meaning set forth in Treasury Regulation 1.409A-3(i)(4).

3. **Stock Subject to the Plan.**

(a) *Aggregate Limits.*

(i) Subject to the provisions of Section 14 and the share counting provisions below, after approval of the Plan by the stockholders at the May 12, 2025 annual meeting of stockholders, and any adjournment or postponement thereof (“**Stockholder Approval**”), the aggregate number of Shares that may be issued pursuant to Awards granted under the Plan after Stockholder Approval shall not exceed 3,000,000 Shares (equal to the number of Shares available for future grants of awards as of March 31, 2025 under the Plan, as previously amended and restated and in effect immediately prior to Stockholder Approval (the “**Prior Plan**,” assuming that all outstanding awards as of that date under the Prior Plan are satisfied at the maximum performance level above target, plus 1,724,538 newly approved Shares). The number of Shares above shall be reduced by the number of Shares that are subject to issuance pursuant to Awards granted during the period commencing on April 1, 2025 and ending with Stockholder Approval (the “**Interim Period**”), and shall be increased by the number of Shares subject to issuance pursuant to Awards granted during the Interim Period to the extent such Awards expire or are canceled, terminated, or forfeited.

(ii) Shares covered by an Award shall only be counted as used to the extent they are actually issued. For clarity, Shares that are subject to issuance pursuant to any Awards granted under the Plan after Stockholder Approval that expire or are cancelled, terminated, or forfeited shall not be considered issued for purposes of the Plan and shall be added to the Shares available for issuance pursuant to future grants of Awards under the Plan. As of April 1, 2025, Shares that are subject to issuance pursuant to any Awards previously granted under the Prior Plan that expire or are cancelled, terminated, or forfeited shall not be added to the Shares available for issuance pursuant to future grants of Awards under the Plan. In the event that Awards are exercised or settled through the withholding or tendering of Shares (either actually or by attestation), withholding tax liabilities with respect to Awards are satisfied by the withholding or tendering of Shares (either actually or by attestation), the Company repurchases Shares using proceeds from the exercise of Options, or stock-settled Stock Awards are net-settled, the gross number of Shares subject to the portion of such Awards that were exercised or settled shall be treated as issued under this Plan and shall not be added to the Shares available for issuance pursuant to future grants of Awards under the Plan. The Shares subject to the Plan may be either Shares reacquired by the Company, including Shares purchased in the open market, or authorized but unissued Shares.

(iii) Conversion Awards (as hereinafter defined) shall not reduce the Shares authorized for issuance under the Plan, nor shall Shares subject to a Conversion Award be added to the Shares available for issuance under the Plan as provided in paragraph (ii) above. Additionally, in the event that a company acquired by the Company or any Subsidiary or with which the Company or any Subsidiary combines has shares available under a pre-existing plan approved by stockholders and not adopted in contemplation of such acquisition or combination, the shares available for grant pursuant to the terms of such pre-existing plan (as adjusted, to the extent appropriate, using the exchange ratio or other adjustment or valuation ratio or formula used in such acquisition or combination to determine the consideration payable to the holders of common stock of the entities party to such acquisition or combination) may be used for Awards under the Plan and shall not reduce the Shares authorized for issuance under the Plan (and Shares subject to such Awards shall not be added to the Shares available for issuance under the Plan as provided in paragraph (ii) above); provided that Awards using such available shares shall not be made after the date awards or grants could have been made under the terms of the pre-existing plan, absent the acquisition or combination, and shall only be made to individuals who were not Employees or Directors prior to such acquisition or combination.

(b) *Non-Employee Director Award Limitation.* Subject to adjustment as provided in Section 14, the maximum number of Shares that may be granted during any fiscal year to any individual Non-Employee Director for service as a Non-Employee Director shall not exceed that number of Shares that has an aggregate grant date fair value (computed as of the grant date in accordance with applicable financial accounting rules) of, when added to any cash compensation received by such Non-Employee Director for service as a Non-Employee Director, \$500,000 (excluding Awards made pursuant to deferred compensation arrangements made in lieu of all or a portion of cash retainers and any dividends payable in respect of outstanding Awards).

(c) *Incentive Stock Option Limits.* Subject to the provisions of Section 14, the maximum number of Shares reserved for issuance as Incentive Stock Options is 1,000,000 Shares.

4. Administration of the Plan.

(a) *Administrative Procedures.* The Plan shall be administered by the Administrator in accordance with the following procedures.

(i) *Rule 16b-3.* To the extent desirable to qualify transactions hereunder as exempt under Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act, Awards to Officers and Directors shall be made by the entire Board or a Committee of two or more “non-employee directors” within the meaning of Rule 16b-3.

(ii) *Other Administration.* Subject to, and in accordance with, Applicable Law, the Board or the Administrator may delegate to an authorized Officer or Officers the power to approve Awards to persons eligible to receive Awards under the Plan who are not subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

(iii) *Delegation of Authority for the Day-to-Day Administration of the Plan.* Except to the extent prohibited by Applicable Law, the Administrator may delegate to one or more individuals the day-to-day administration of the Plan and any of the functions assigned to it in the Plan. Such delegation may be revoked at any time.

(iv) *Reliance on Experts.* In making any determination or in taking or not taking any action under the Plan, the Administrator may obtain and rely upon the advice of experts, including professional advisors to the Company. No Director, Officer or agent of the Company shall be liable for any such action or determination taken, made or omitted in good faith.

(v) *Nasdaq*. In addition, the Plan will be administered in a manner that complies with any applicable Nasdaq or other stock exchange listing requirements.

(b) *Powers of the Administrator*. Subject to the provisions of the Plan, the Administrator shall have the authority, in its discretion:

(i) to select the Employees and Directors of the Company or its Affiliates to whom Awards are to be granted hereunder;

(ii) to determine the number of shares of Common Stock or amount of cash to be covered by each Award granted hereunder;

(iii) to determine the type of Award to be granted to the selected Employees and Directors;

(iv) to approve forms of Award Agreements for use under the Plan;

(v) to determine the terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the terms of the Plan, of any Award granted hereunder. Such terms and conditions include, but are not limited to, the exercise and/or purchase price (if applicable), the time or times when an Award may be exercised (which may or may not be based on performance criteria), the vesting schedule, any vesting and/or exercisability acceleration or waiver of forfeiture restrictions, the acceptable forms of consideration, the term, and any restriction or limitation regarding any Award or the Shares relating thereto, based in each case on such factors as the Administrator, in its sole discretion, shall determine and that may be established at the time an Award is granted or thereafter;

(vi) to correct administrative errors;

(vii) to construe and interpret the terms of the Plan (including sub-plans and Plan addenda) and Awards granted pursuant to the Plan;

(viii) to adopt rules and procedures relating to the operation and administration of the Plan to accommodate the specific requirements of local laws and procedures. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Administrator is specifically authorized (A) to adopt the rules and procedures regarding the conversion of local currency, withholding procedures and handling of stock certificates which vary with local requirements and (B) to adopt sub-plans and Plan addenda as the Administrator deems desirable, to accommodate foreign laws, regulations and practice;

(ix) to prescribe, amend and rescind rules and regulations relating to the Plan, including rules and regulations relating to sub-plans and Plan addenda;

(x) to modify or amend each Award including the ability to modify or amend an Award to accelerate vesting for any reason, provided, however, that any such amendment is subject to Section 15 and except as set forth in that Section, may not impair any outstanding Award unless agreed to in writing by the Participant;

(xi) to allow Participants to satisfy withholding tax amounts by electing to have the Company withhold from the Shares to be issued upon exercise of a Nonstatutory Stock Option or vesting of a Stock Award that number of Shares having a Fair Market Value equal to the amount required to be withheld (at up to the minimum required tax withholding rate for the Participant or such other rate that will not cause an adverse accounting consequence or cost, in accordance with Company policy as authorized by the Administrator) or to have the Company deduct from any amount payable in cash the amount of any taxes which the Company may be required to withhold with respect to the cash amount. The Fair Market Value of the Shares to be withheld shall be determined in such manner and on such date that the Administrator shall determine or, in the absence of provision otherwise, on the date that the amount of tax to be withheld is to be determined. All elections by a Participant to have Shares withheld for this purpose shall be made in such form and under such conditions as the Administrator may provide;

(xii) to authorize conversion or substitution under the Plan of any or all stock options, stock appreciation rights or other stock awards held by service providers of an entity acquired by the Company (the “**Conversion Awards**”). Any conversion or substitution shall be effective as of the close of the merger, acquisition or other transaction. Unless otherwise determined by the Administrator at the time of conversion or substitution, all Conversion Awards shall have the same terms and conditions as Awards generally granted by the Company under the Plan;

(xiii) to authorize any person to execute on behalf of the Company any instrument required to effect the grant of an Award previously granted by the Administrator;

(xiv) to impose such restrictions, conditions or limitations as it determines appropriate as to the timing and manner of any resales by a Participant or other subsequent transfers by the Participant of any Shares issued as a result of or under an Award, including, without limitation, (A) restrictions under an insider trading policy and (B) restrictions as to the use of a specified brokerage firm for such resales or other transfers; and

(xv) to make all other determinations deemed necessary or advisable for administering the Plan and any Award granted hereunder.

(c) *Effect of Administrator’s Decision*. All decisions, determinations and interpretations by the Administrator regarding the Plan, any rules and regulations under the Plan and the terms and conditions of any Award granted hereunder, shall be final and binding on all Participants and on all other persons, subject to Section 22(e) and (f). The Administrator shall consider such factors as it deems relevant, in its sole and absolute discretion, when making such decisions, determinations and interpretations, including, without limitation, the recommendations or advice of any officer or other employee of the Company, and such attorneys, consultants and accountants as it may select.

5. Eligibility.

Awards may be granted to Employees and Directors of the Company or any of its Affiliates; provided that Incentive Stock Options may be granted only to Employees of the Company or of a Subsidiary of the Company.

6. Term of Plan.

The Plan, as an amendment and restatement of the Cathay General Bancorp 2005 Incentive Plan, was approved by the Board on March 20, 2025, and shall become effective upon Stockholder Approval. Unless terminated earlier under Section 15, the Plan shall continue for ten (10) years from the date of such Stockholder Approval. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Incentive Stock Options may be granted more than ten (10) years after the earlier of approval by the Board or the stockholders of the Plan (or any amendment to the Plan that constitutes the adoption of a new plan for purposes of Section 422 of the Code). When the Plan terminates, no Awards shall be granted under the Plan thereafter.

7. Term of Award.

The term of each Award shall be determined by the Administrator and stated in the Award Agreement. In the case of an Option, the term shall be ten (10) years from the Grant Date or such shorter term as may be provided in the Award Agreement; provided that an Incentive Stock Option granted to an Employee who on the Grant Date owns stock representing more than ten percent (10%) of the voting power of all classes of stock of the Company or any Subsidiary shall have a term of no more than five (5) years from the Grant Date.

8. Options.

The Administrator may grant an Option or provide for the grant of an Option, from time to time in the discretion of the Administrator.

(a) *Option Agreement.* Each Option Agreement shall contain provisions regarding (i) the number of Shares that may be issued upon exercise of the Option, (ii) the type of Option, (iii) the exercise price of the Shares and the means of payment for the Shares, (iv) the term of the Option, (v) such terms and conditions on the vesting and/or exercisability of an Option as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator, (vi) restrictions on the transfer of the Option or the Shares issued upon exercise of the Option and forfeiture provisions, and (vii) such further terms and conditions, in each case not inconsistent with the Plan, as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator.

(b) *Exercise Price.* The per share exercise price for the Shares to be issued pursuant to exercise of an Option shall be determined by the Administrator, subject to the following:

(i) In the case of an Incentive Stock Option, the per Share exercise price shall be no less than one hundred percent (100%) of the Fair Market Value per Share on the Grant Date; provided, however, that in the case of an Incentive Stock Option granted to an Employee who on the Grant Date owns stock representing more than ten percent (10%) of the voting power of all classes of stock of the Company or any Subsidiary, the per Share exercise price shall be no less than one hundred ten percent (110%) of the Fair Market Value per Share on the Grant Date.

(ii) In the case of a Nonstatutory Stock Option, the per Share exercise price shall be no less than 100% of the Fair Market Value per Share on the Grant Date.

(iii) Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the Administrator's discretion, Conversion Awards may be granted in substitution and/or conversion of options of an acquired entity, with a per Share exercise price of less than one hundred percent (100%) of the Fair Market Value per Share on the date of such substitution and/or conversion.

(c) *No Option Repricings.* In accordance with Section 15(a)(iii), other than in connection with a change in the Company's capitalization (as described in Section 14(a)), the exercise price of an Option may not be reduced without stockholder approval.

(d) *Vesting Period and Exercise Dates.* Options granted under the Plan shall vest and/or be exercisable at such time and in such installments during the period prior to the expiration of the Option's term as determined by the Administrator. The Administrator shall have the right to make the timing of the ability to exercise any Option granted under the Plan subject to continued employment, the passage of time and/or such performance requirements as deemed appropriate by the Administrator. At any time after the grant of an Option, the Administrator may reduce or eliminate any restrictions surrounding any Participant's right to exercise all or part of the Option.

(e) *Form of Consideration.* The Administrator shall determine the acceptable form of consideration for exercising an Option, including the method of payment, either through the terms of the Option Agreement or at the time of exercise of an Option. Acceptable forms of consideration may include:

(i) cash;

(ii) check or wire transfer (denominated in U.S. Dollars);

(iii) subject to any conditions or limitations established by the Administrator, other Shares which have a Fair Market Value on the date of surrender equal to the aggregate exercise price of the Shares as to which said Option shall be exercised;

(iv) consideration received by the Company under “cashless exercise” procedures acceptable to the Administrator with either affiliated persons or unaffiliated parties that provide financing for the purpose of (or otherwise facilitate) the exercise of Options consistent with Applicable Law;

(v) such other consideration and method of payment for the issuance of Shares to the extent permitted by Applicable Law; or

(vi) any combination of the foregoing methods of payment.

9. Incentive Stock Option Limitations/Terms.

(a) *Eligibility.* Only employees (as determined in accordance with Code Section 3401(c) and the regulations promulgated thereunder) of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries may be granted Incentive Stock Options.

(b) *\$100,000 Limitation.* Notwithstanding the designation “Incentive Stock Option” in an Option Agreement, if and to the extent that the aggregate Fair Market Value of the Shares with respect to which Incentive Stock Options are exercisable for the first time by the Awardee during any calendar year (under all plans of the Company and any of its Subsidiaries) exceeds \$100,000, such Options shall be treated as Nonstatutory Stock Options. For purposes of this Section 9(b), Incentive Stock Options shall be taken into account in the order in which they were granted. The Fair Market Value of the Shares shall be determined as of the Grant Date.

(c) *Effect of Termination of Employment on Incentive Stock Options.*

(i) *Generally.* Unless otherwise provided for by the Administrator, upon an Awardee’s Termination of Employment, other than as a result of circumstances described in Sections 9(c)(ii) and (iii) below, any outstanding Incentive Stock Option granted to such Awardee, whether vested or unvested, to the extent not theretofore exercised, shall terminate immediately upon the Awardee’s Termination of Employment; provided, however, that the Administrator may in the Option Agreement specify a period of time (but not beyond the earlier of three months following the date of such Termination of Employment or the expiration date of the Option) following Termination of Employment during which the Awardee may exercise the Option as to Shares that were vested and exercisable as of the date of Termination of Employment. To the extent such a period following Termination of Employment is specified, the Option shall automatically terminate at the end of such period to the extent the Awardee has not exercised it within such period.

(ii) *Disability of Awardee.* Unless otherwise provided for by the Administrator, upon an Awardee’s Termination of Employment as a result of the Awardee’s Total and Permanent Disability, all outstanding Incentive Stock Options granted to such Awardee that were vested and exercisable as of the date of the Awardee’s Termination of Employment may be exercised by the Awardee until the earlier of (A) one (1) year following Awardee’s Termination of Employment as a result of Awardee’s Disability or (B) the expiration of the term of such Option. If the Participant does not exercise such Option within the time specified, the Option (to the extent not exercised) shall automatically terminate.

(iii) *Death of Awardee.* Unless otherwise provided for by the Administrator, upon an Awardee’s Termination of Employment as a result of the Awardee’s death, all outstanding Incentive Stock Options granted to such Awardee that were vested and exercisable as of the date of the Awardee’s death may be exercised until the earlier of (A) one (1) year following the Awardee’s death or (B) the expiration of the term of such Option. If an Incentive Stock Option is held by the Awardee when he or she dies, the Incentive Stock Option may be exercised, to the extent the Option is vested and exercisable, by the beneficiary designated by the Awardee (as provided in Section 16), the executor or administrator of the Awardee’s estate or, if none, by the person(s) entitled to exercise the Incentive Stock Option under the Awardee’s will or the laws of descent or distribution. If the Incentive Stock Option is not so exercised within the time specified, such Option (to the extent not exercised) shall automatically terminate.

(d) *Leave of Absence.* The Administrator shall have the discretion to determine whether and to what extent the vesting of Options shall be tolled during any unpaid leave of absence; provided, however, that in the absence of such determination, vesting of Options shall be tolled during any leave that is not a leave required to be provided to the Awardee under Applicable Law. In the event of military leave, vesting shall toll during any unpaid portion of such leave, provided that, upon an Awardee’s returning from military leave (under conditions that would entitle him or her to protection upon such return under the Uniform Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act), he or she shall be given vesting credit with respect to Options to the same extent as would have applied had the Awardee continued to provide services to the Company throughout the leave on the same terms as he or she was providing services immediately prior to such leave.

(e) *Transferability.* An Incentive Stock Option cannot be transferred by the Awardee otherwise than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and, during the lifetime of such Awardee, may only be exercised by the Awardee. If the terms of an Incentive Stock Option are amended to permit transferability, the Option will be treated for tax purposes as a Nonstatutory Stock Option. The designation of a beneficiary by an Awardee will not constitute a transfer.

(f) *Exercise Price.* The per Share exercise price of an Incentive Stock Option shall be determined by the Administrator in accordance with Section 8(b)(i).

(g) *Other Terms.* Option Agreements evidencing Incentive Stock Options shall contain such other terms and conditions as may be necessary to qualify, to the extent determined desirable by the Administrator, with the applicable provisions of Code Section 422.

10. Exercise of Option.

(a) Procedure for Exercise; Rights as a Stockholder.

(i) Any Option granted hereunder shall be exercisable according to the terms of the Plan and at such times and under such conditions as determined by the Administrator and set forth in the respective Option Agreement.

(ii) An Option shall be deemed exercised when the Company receives (A) written or electronic notice of exercise (in accordance with the Option Agreement) from the person entitled to exercise the Option; (B) full payment for the Shares with respect to which the related Option is exercised; and (C) payment of all applicable withholding taxes.

(iii) Shares issued upon exercise of an Option shall be issued in the name of the Participant or, if requested by the Participant, in the name of the Participant and his or her spouse. Unless provided otherwise by the Administrator or pursuant to the Plan, until the Shares are issued (as evidenced by the appropriate entry on the books of the Company or of a duly authorized transfer agent of the Company), no right to vote or receive dividends or any other rights as a stockholder shall exist with respect to the Shares subject to an Option, notwithstanding the exercise of the Option.

(iv) The Company shall issue (or cause to be issued) such Shares as soon as administratively practicable after the Option is exercised. An Option may not be exercised for a fraction of a Share.

(b) Effect of Termination of Employment on Nonstatutory Stock Options.

(i) *Generally.* Unless otherwise provided for by the Administrator, upon an Awardee's Termination of Employment other than as a result of circumstances described in Sections 10(b)(ii) and (iii) below, any outstanding Nonstatutory Stock Option granted to such Awardee, whether vested or unvested, to the extent not theretofore exercised, shall terminate immediately upon the Awardee's Termination of Employment; provided, however, that the Administrator may in the Option Agreement specify a period of time (but not beyond the expiration date of the Option) following Termination of Employment during which the Awardee may exercise the Option as to Shares that were vested and exercisable as of the date of Termination of Employment. To the extent such a period following Termination of Employment is specified, the Option shall automatically terminate at the end of such period to the extent the Awardee has not exercised it within such period.

(ii) *Disability of Awardee.* Unless otherwise provided for by the Administrator, upon an Awardee's Termination of Employment as a result of the Awardee's Total and Permanent Disability, all outstanding Nonstatutory Stock Options granted to such Awardee that were vested and exercisable as of the date of the Awardee's Termination of Employment may be exercised by the Awardee until the earlier of (A) one (1) year following Awardee's Termination of Employment as a result of Awardee's Disability or (B) the expiration of the term of such Option. If the Participant does not exercise such Option within the time specified, the Option (to the extent not exercised) shall automatically terminate.

(iii) *Death of Awardee.* Unless otherwise provided for by the Administrator, upon an Awardee's Termination of Employment as a result of the Awardee's death, all outstanding Nonstatutory Stock Options granted to such Awardee that were vested and exercisable as of the date of the Awardee's death may be exercised until the earlier of (A) one (1) year following the Awardee's death or (B) the expiration of the term of such Option. If a Nonstatutory Stock Option is held by the Awardee when he or she dies, such Option may be exercised, to the extent the Option is vested and exercisable, by the beneficiary designated by the Awardee (as provided in Section 16), the executor or administrator of the Awardee's estate or, if none, by the person(s) entitled to exercise the Nonstatutory Stock Option under the Awardee's will or the laws of descent or distribution. If the Nonstatutory Stock Option is not so exercised within the time specified, such Option (to the extent not exercised) shall automatically terminate.

(c) *Leave of Absence.* The Administrator shall have the discretion to determine whether and to what extent the vesting of Options shall be tolled during any unpaid leave of absence; provided, however, that in the absence of such determination, vesting of Options shall be tolled during any leave that is not a leave required to be provided to the Awardee under Applicable Law. In the event of military leave, vesting shall toll during any unpaid portion of such leave, provided that, upon an Awardee's returning from military leave (under conditions that would entitle him or her to protection upon such return under the Uniform Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act), he or she shall be given vesting credit with respect to Options to the same extent as would have applied had the Awardee continued to provide services to the Company throughout the leave on the same terms as he or she was providing services immediately prior to such leave.

11. Stock Awards.

(a) *Stock Award Agreement.* Each Stock Award Agreement shall contain provisions regarding (i) the number of Shares subject to such Stock Award or a formula for determining such number, (ii) the purchase price of the Shares, if any, and the means of payment for the Shares, (iii) the performance criteria, if any, and level of achievement versus these criteria that shall determine the number of Shares granted, issued, retainable and/or vested, (iv) such terms and conditions on the grant, issuance, vesting and/or forfeiture of the Shares as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator, (v) restrictions on the transferability of the Stock Award, and (vi) such further terms and conditions in each case not inconsistent with the Plan as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator.

(b) *Restrictions and Performance Criteria.* The grant, issuance, retention and/or vesting of each Stock Award or the Shares subject thereto may be subject to such performance criteria and level of achievement versus these criteria as the Administrator shall determine, which criteria may be based on financial performance, personal performance evaluations and/or completion of service by the Awardee.

(c) *Forfeiture.* Unless otherwise provided for by the Administrator, upon the Awardee's Termination of Employment, the Stock Award and the Shares subject thereto shall be forfeited, provided that to the extent that the Participant purchased any Shares, the Company shall have a right to repurchase the unvested Shares at such price and on such terms and conditions as the Administrator determines.

(d) *Rights as a Stockholder.* Unless otherwise provided by the Administrator, the Participant shall have the rights equivalent to those of a stockholder and shall be a stockholder only after Shares are issued (as evidenced by the appropriate entry on the books of the Company or of a duly authorized transfer agent of the Company) to the Participant. Notwithstanding anything in the Plan to the contrary, any dividend rights with respect to a Stock Award shall be subject to Section 13(d).

(e) *Stock Appreciation Rights.*

(i) *General.* The Administrator may grant Stock Appreciation Rights to eligible Participants subject to terms and conditions not inconsistent with the Plan and determined by the Administrator. Stock Appreciation Rights may be granted either alone, in addition to, or in tandem with other Awards granted under the Plan. The specific terms and conditions applicable to the Participant shall be provided for in the Stock Award Agreement. Stock Appreciation Rights shall be exercisable, in whole or in part, at such times as the Board shall specify in the Stock Award Agreement.

(ii) *Exercise Price of Stock Appreciation Right.* In the case of a Stock Appreciation Right, the per Share exercise price shall be no less than one hundred percent (100%) of the Fair Market Value per Share on the Grant Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the Administrator's discretion, Conversion Awards may be granted in substitution and/or conversion of Stock Appreciation Rights of an acquired entity, with a per Share exercise price of less than one hundred percent (100%) of the Fair Market Value per Share on the date of such substitution and/or conversion. In accordance with Section 15(a)(iii), other than in connection with a change in the Company's capitalization (as described in Section 14(a)), the exercise price of a Stock Appreciation Right may not be reduced without stockholder approval.

(iii) *Exercise of Stock Appreciation Right.* Upon the exercise of a Stock Appreciation Right, in whole or in part, the Participant shall be entitled to a payment in an amount equal to the excess of the Fair Market Value on the date of exercise of a fixed number of Shares covered by the exercised portion of the Stock Appreciation Right, over the Fair Market Value on the grant date of the Shares covered by the exercised portion of the Stock Appreciation Right. The amount due to the Participant upon the exercise of a Stock Appreciation Right shall be paid in such form of consideration as determined by the Board and may be in cash, Shares or a combination thereof, over the period or periods specified in the Stock Award Agreement. A Stock Award Agreement may place limits on the amount that may be paid over any specified period or periods upon the exercise of a Stock Appreciation Right, on an aggregate basis or as to any Participant. A Stock Appreciation Right shall be considered exercised when the Company receives written notice of exercise in accordance with the terms of the Stock Award Agreement from the person entitled to exercise the Stock Appreciation Right.

(f) *Stock Units.*

(i) *General.* The Administrator may grant an Award of Stock Units to any eligible Participant on such terms as the Administrator may determine in its sole discretion. Awards of Stock Units may be paid in Shares or cash (or in a combination of Shares and cash) as provided by the Administrator in the applicable sub-plan, Plan addendum or Award Agreement under which the Award of Stock Units is made.

(ii) *Terms of Stock Units.* Stock Units shall be documented in the form of a sub-plan, Plan addendum or Award Agreement, which shall contain all provisions regarding: (A) the number of Stock Units subject to such Award or a formula for determining such number, (B) the performance criteria, if any, and level of achievement versus these criteria that shall determine the number of Stock Units granted, issued, retainable and/or vested, (C) such terms and conditions on the grant, issuance, vesting and/or forfeiture of the Stock Units as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator, (D) the form and timing of any payment earned by virtue of vested Stock Units, (E) the terms and rights of a Participant with respect to Dividend Equivalents (subject to and as defined in Section 13(d)), and (F) such further terms and conditions, in each case not inconsistent with the Plan, as may be required by Applicable Law, including, without limitation, Code Section 409A, or as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator.

12. Cash Awards.

(a) *General.* Each Cash Award will confer upon the Participant the opportunity to earn a future payment tied to the level of achievement with respect to one or more performance criteria.

(b) *Terms of Cash Award.* Each Cash Award shall be documented in the form of a sub-plan, Plan addendum or Award Agreement, which shall contain all provisions regarding: (i) the target and maximum amount payable to the Participant as a Cash Award, (ii) the performance criteria and level of achievement versus these criteria which shall determine the amount of such payment, (iii) the period as to which performance shall be measured for establishing the amount of any payment, (iv) the form and timing of any payment earned by virtue of performance, (v) restrictions on the alienation or transfer of the Cash Award prior to actual payment, (vi) forfeiture provisions, and (vii) such further terms and conditions, in each case not inconsistent with the Plan, as may be required by Applicable Law, including, without limitation, Code Section 409A, or as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator.

(c) *Performance Criteria.* The Administrator shall establish the performance criteria and level of achievement versus these criteria which shall determine the target and the minimum and maximum amount payable under a Cash Award, which criteria may be based on financial performance and/or personal performance evaluations.

13. Other Provisions Applicable to Awards.

(a) *Non-Transferability of Awards.* Except as provided below, and subject to Section 9(e), no Award and no Shares that have not been issued or as to which any applicable restriction, performance or deferral period has not lapsed, may be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise encumbered, other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and such Award may be exercised during the life of the Participant only by the Participant or the Participant's guardian or legal representative. To the extent and under such terms and conditions as determined by the Administrator, a Participant may assign or transfer an Award (each transferee thereof, a "Permitted Assignee") to: (i) the Participant's spouse, children or grandchildren (including any adopted and step children or grandchildren), parents, grandparents or siblings; (ii) to a trust for the benefit of one or more of the Participant or the persons referred to in clause (i); (iii) to a partnership, limited liability company or corporation in which the Participant or the persons referred to in clause (i) are the only partners, members or shareholders; or (iv) for charitable donations; provided that such transfer is not effectuated for any value or consideration and such Permitted Assignee shall be bound by and subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Plan and the Award Agreement relating to the transferred Award and shall execute an agreement satisfactory to the Company evidencing such obligations; and provided, further, that such Participant shall remain bound by the terms and conditions of the Plan. The Company shall cooperate with any Permitted Assignee and the Company's transfer agent in effectuating any transfer permitted under this Section.

(b) *Performance Criteria.* The performance criteria that may be used to establish performance goals include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) cash flow; (ii) earnings (including gross margin, earnings before interest and taxes, earnings before taxes, and net earnings); (iii) earnings per share; (iv) growth in earnings or earnings per share; (v) stock price; (vi) return on equity or average stockholders' equity; (vii) total stockholder return; (viii) return on capital; (ix) return on assets or net assets; (x) return on investment; (xi) revenue; (xii) income or net income; (xiii) operating income or net operating income, in aggregate or per share; (xiv) operating profit or net operating profit; (xv) operating margin; (xvi) return on operating revenue; (xvii) market share; (xviii) contract awards or backlog; (xix) overhead or other expense reduction; (xx) growth in stockholder value relative to the moving average of the S&P 500 Index or a peer group index; (xxi) credit rating; (xxii) strategic plan development and implementation (including individual performance objectives that relate to achievement of the Company's or any business unit's strategic plan); (xxiii) improvement in workforce diversity; (xxiv) growth of revenue, operating income or net income; (xxv) efficiency ratio; (xxvi) ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets; and (xxvii) any other metric as approved by the Administrator. If the Administrator determines that a change in the business, operations, corporate structure or capital structure of the Company, or the manner in which it conducts its business, or other events or circumstances render the applicable performance goals unsuitable or requires an adjustment to the performance goals or achievement with respect to the performance goals, the Administrator may in its discretion modify such performance goals or the actual levels of achievement regarding the performance goals, in whole or in part, as the Administrator deems appropriate and equitable. Without limiting the foregoing, in calculating performance outcomes for an Award subject to performance goals, the Administrator may provide for exclusion of the impact of an event or occurrence which the Administrator determines should appropriately be excluded, including (a) restructurings, discontinued operations, extraordinary items, and other unusual, infrequently occurring or non-recurring charges or events, (b) asset write-downs, (c) litigation or claim judgments or settlements, (d) acquisitions or divestitures, (e) reorganization or change in the corporate structure or capital structure of the Company, (f) an event either not directly related to the operations of the Company, Subsidiary, division, business segment or business unit or not within the reasonable control of management, (g) foreign exchange gains and losses, (h) a change in the fiscal year of the Company, (i) the refinancing or repurchase of bank loans or debt securities, (j), unbudgeted capital expenditures, (k) the issuance or repurchase of equity securities and other changes in the number of outstanding shares, (l) conversion of some or all of convertible securities to common stock, (m) any business interruption event (n) the cumulative effects of tax or accounting changes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or (o) the effect of changes in other laws or regulatory rules affecting reported results.

(c) *Compliance with Code Section 409A.* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, to the extent that the Administrator determines that any Award granted under the Plan is subject to Code Section 409A and unless otherwise specified in the applicable Award Agreement, the Award Agreement evidencing such Award shall incorporate the terms and conditions necessary for such Award to avoid the consequences described in Code Section 409A(a)(1), and to the maximum extent permitted under Applicable Law (and unless otherwise stated in the applicable Award Agreement), the Plan and the Award Agreements shall be interpreted in a manner that results in their conforming to the requirements of Code Section 409A(a)(2), (3) and (4) and any Treasury Regulations or Internal Revenue Service interpretive guidance issued under Code Section 409A (whenever issued, the "Guidance"). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan (and unless the Award Agreement provides otherwise, with specific reference to this sentence), to the extent that a Participant holding an Award that constitutes a "deferral of compensation" under Code Section 409A and the Guidance is a "specified employee" (also as defined thereunder), to the extent required by Code Section 409A, no distribution or payment of any amount shall be made before a date that is six (6) months following the date of such Participant's "separation from service" (as defined in Code Section 409A and the Guidance) or, if earlier, the date of the Participant's death.

(d) *Dividends and Dividend Equivalents.* Subject to the terms of this Plan, the Administrator will determine all terms and conditions of each award of cash or Shares equal to the cash dividends or other cash distributions paid with respect to a Share ("**Dividend Equivalents**") including, but not limited to, whether: (i) such Award will be granted in tandem with another Award; (ii) payment of the Award will be made concurrently with dividend payments or credited to an account for the Participant which provides for the deferral of such amounts until a stated time; (iii) the Award will be settled in cash or Shares; and (iv) as a condition for the Participant to realize all or a portion of the benefit provided under the Award, one or more performance goals must be achieved during such period as the Administrator specifies; *provided, that*, Dividend or Dividend Equivalent Units may not be granted in connection with an Option or Stock Appreciation Right; and, *provided, further*, that no Dividend rights or Dividend Equivalents granted in connection with another Award shall provide for payment prior to the date such Award vests or is earned, as applicable.

(e) *No Fractional Shares.* No fractional Shares or other securities may be issued or delivered pursuant to this Plan. Unless otherwise determined by the Administrator or otherwise provided in any Award Agreement, all fractional Shares that would otherwise be issuable under this Plan shall be canceled for no consideration.

(f) *Minimum Vesting Requirement.* Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan to the contrary, Awards granted under the Plan (other than Cash Awards) shall vest no earlier than the first anniversary of the Grant Date; provided, that the following Awards shall not be subject to the foregoing minimum vesting requirement: (i) Conversion Awards granted in connection with awards that are assumed, converted, or substituted pursuant to a merger, acquisition, or similar transaction entered into by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries; (ii) Shares delivered in lieu of fully vested cash obligations; (iii) Awards to Non-Employee Directors that vest on the earlier of the one-year anniversary of the Grant Date and the next annual meeting of stockholders which is at least fifty (50) weeks after the immediately preceding year's annual meeting; and (iv) any additional Stock Awards the Administrator may grant, up to a maximum of five percent (5%) of the available Shares authorized for issuance under the Plan pursuant to Section 3(a) (subject to adjustment under Section 14). The foregoing restriction does not apply to the Administrator's discretion to provide for accelerated exercisability or vesting of any Award, including in cases of retirement, death, Disability, or a Change in Control, in the terms of the Award Agreement or otherwise.

14. Adjustments upon Changes in Capitalization, Dissolution, Merger or Asset Sale.

(a) *Changes in Capitalization.* Subject to any required action by the stockholders of the Company, (i) the number and kind of Shares covered by each outstanding Award, (ii) the price per Share subject to each such outstanding Award, and (iii) each of the Share limitations set forth in Section 3, shall be proportionately adjusted for any increase or decrease in the number or kind of issued shares resulting from a stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, combination or reclassification of the Common Stock, or any other increase or decrease in the number of issued shares of Common Stock effected without receipt of consideration by the Company; provided, however, that conversion of any convertible securities of the Company shall not be deemed to have been "effected without receipt of consideration." Such adjustment shall be made by the Administrator, whose determination in that respect shall be final, binding and conclusive. Except as expressly provided herein, no issuance by the Company of shares of stock of any class, or securities convertible into shares of stock of any class, shall affect, and no adjustment by reason thereof shall be made with respect to, the number or price of shares of Common Stock subject to an Award.

(b) *Dissolution or Liquidation.* In the event of the proposed dissolution or liquidation of the Company, the Administrator shall notify each Participant as soon as practicable prior to the effective date of such proposed transaction. To the extent it has not been previously exercised or the Shares subject thereto issued to the Awardee and unless otherwise determined by the Administrator, an Award will terminate immediately prior to the consummation of such proposed transaction.

(c) *Change in Control.* In the event there is a Change in Control of the Company, the Board or Administrator may, in its discretion, (i) provide for the assumption or substitution of, or adjustment to, each outstanding Award; (ii) accelerate the vesting of Options and terminate any restrictions on Cash Awards or Stock Awards; and/or (iii) provide for termination of Awards as a result of the Change in Control on such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate, including, without limitation, providing for the cancellation of Awards for a cash payment to the Participant.

15. Amendment and Termination of the Plan.

(a) *Amendment and Termination.* The Board or Administrator may amend, alter or discontinue the Plan, sub-plan, Plan addendum or any Award Agreement, but any such amendment shall be subject to approval of the stockholders of the Company in the manner and to the extent required by Applicable Law. In addition, without limiting the foregoing, unless approved by the stockholders of the Company, no such amendment (or, in the case of (iii), action by the Administrator or the Board) shall be made that would:

(i) materially increase the maximum number of Shares for which Awards may be granted under the Plan, other than an increase pursuant to Section 14;

(ii) reduce the minimum exercise price at which Options or Stock Appreciation Rights may be granted under the Plan;

(iii) result in a repricing of Options or Stock Appreciation Rights by (A) reducing the exercise price of outstanding Options or Stock Appreciation Rights, (B) canceling an outstanding Option or Stock Appreciation Right held by an Awardee and re-granting to the Awardee a new Option or Stock Appreciation Right with a lower exercise price, or (C) cash buyout or exchange for a new Award of an Option or Stock Appreciation Right when the Share price is lower than the exercise price of the Option or Stock Appreciation Right (except in the event of a Change in Control), provided that these limitations shall not apply in connection with a change in the Company's capitalization pursuant to Section 14; or

(iv) change the class of persons eligible to receive Awards under the Plan.

(b) *Effect of Amendment or Termination.* No amendment, suspension or termination of the Plan shall materially impair the rights of any Award, unless mutually agreed otherwise between the Participant and the Administrator, which agreement must be in writing and signed by the Participant and the Company; provided further that the Administrator may amend an outstanding Award in order to conform it to the Administrator's intent (in its sole discretion) that such Award not be subject to Code Section 409A(a)(1)(B). Termination of the Plan shall not affect the Administrator's ability to exercise the powers granted to it hereunder with respect to Awards granted under the Plan prior to the date of such termination.

(c) *Effect of the Plan on Other Arrangements.* Neither the adoption of the Plan by the Board or a Committee nor the submission of the Plan to the stockholders of the Company for approval shall be construed as creating any limitations on the power of the Board or any Committee to adopt such other incentive arrangements as it or they may deem desirable, including, without limitation, the granting of restricted stock or stock options otherwise than under the Plan, and such arrangements may be either generally applicable or applicable only in specific cases. The value of Awards granted pursuant to the Plan will not be included as compensation, earnings, salaries or other similar terms used when calculating an Awardee's benefits under any employee benefit plan sponsored by the Company or any Subsidiary except as such plan otherwise expressly provides.

16. Designation of Beneficiary.

(a) If permitted by the Administrator, an Awardee may file a written designation of a beneficiary who is to receive the Awardee's rights pursuant to Awardee's Award or the Awardee may include his or her Awards in an omnibus beneficiary designation for all benefits under the Plan. To the extent that Awardee has completed a designation of beneficiary while employed with the Company, such beneficiary designation shall remain in effect with respect to any Award hereunder until changed by the Awardee to the extent enforceable under Applicable Law.

(b) Such designation of beneficiary may be changed by the Awardee at any time by written notice. In the event of the death of an Awardee and in the absence of a beneficiary validly designated under the Plan who is living at the time of such Awardee's death, the Company shall allow the executor or administrator of the estate of the Awardee to exercise the Award, or if no such executor or administrator has been appointed (to the knowledge of the Company), the Company, in its discretion, may allow the spouse or one or more dependents or relatives of the Awardee to exercise the Award to the extent permissible under Applicable Law or if no spouse, dependent or relative is known to the Company, then to such other person as the Company may designate.

17. No Right to Awards or to Employment.

No person shall have any claim or right to be granted an Award and the grant of any Award shall not be construed as giving an Awardee the right to continue in the employ of the Company or its Affiliates. Further, the Company and its Affiliates expressly reserve the right, at any time, to dismiss any Employee at any time, with or without cause, and without liability or any claim under the Plan, except as provided herein or in any Award Agreement entered into hereunder.

18. Legal Compliance.

Shares shall not be issued pursuant to the exercise of an Option or Stock Award unless the exercise of such Option or Stock Award and the issuance and delivery of such Shares shall comply with Applicable Law and shall be further subject to the approval of counsel for the Company with respect to such compliance.

19. Inability to Obtain Authority.

To the extent the Company is unable, or the Administrator deems it not feasible to, obtain authority from any regulatory body having jurisdiction, which authority is deemed by the Company's counsel to be necessary to the lawful issuance and sale of any Shares hereunder, the Company shall be relieved of any liability with respect to the failure to issue or sell such Shares as to which such requisite authority shall not have been obtained.

20. Reservation of Shares.

The Company, during the term of the Plan, will at all times reserve and keep available such number of Shares as shall be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Plan.

21. Notice.

Any written notice to the Company required by any provisions of the Plan shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Company and shall be effective when received.

22. Governing Law; Interpretation of Plan and Awards.

(a) This Plan and all determinations made and actions taken pursuant hereto shall be governed by the substantive laws, but not the choice of law rules, of the State of California.

(b) In the event that any provision of the Plan or any Award granted under the Plan is declared to be illegal, invalid or otherwise unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, such provision shall be reformed, if possible, to the extent necessary to render it legal, valid and enforceable, or otherwise deleted, and the remainder of the terms of the Plan and/or Award shall not be affected except to the extent necessary to reform or delete such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision.

(c) The headings preceding the text of the sections hereof are inserted solely for convenience of reference, and shall not constitute a part of the Plan, nor shall they affect its meaning, construction or effect. Unless the context otherwise requires, references to sections shall be to sections of the Plan.

(d) The terms of the Plan and any Award shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective permitted heirs, beneficiaries, successors and assigns.

(e) All questions arising under the Plan or under any Award shall be decided by the Administrator in its total and absolute discretion. In the event the Participant believes that a decision by the Administrator with respect to such person was arbitrary or capricious, the Participant may request arbitration with respect to such decision. The review by the arbitrator shall be limited to determining whether the Administrator's decision was arbitrary or capricious. This arbitration shall be the sole and exclusive review permitted of the Administrator's decision, and the Awardee shall as a condition to the receipt of an Award be deemed to explicitly waive any right to judicial review.

(f) Notice of demand for arbitration shall be made in writing to the Administrator within thirty (30) days after the applicable decision by the Administrator, and any such arbitration shall be initiated no later than sixty (60) days after such decision pursuant to the Commercial Arbitration Rules (the "**Rules**") of the American Arbitration Association (the "**AAA**") in effect at the time. The arbitration shall be conducted on an individual basis before a single arbitrator and administered pursuant to the AAA Rules at the office of AAA nearest the place of the Participant's most recent employment with the Company or its Subsidiaries, unless the parties agree in writing on a different location. The arbitrator shall be an attorney knowledgeable about employee benefits and compensation chosen from the neutrals within the meaning of the AAA Rules. Any challenge to the neutrality of the arbitrator shall be resolved by the arbitrator whose decision shall be final and conclusive. Each party shall bear its own attorneys' fees and costs associated with the arbitration, and the costs and expenses of the arbitration shall be borne as provided by the AAA Rules. The decision of the arbitrator on the issue(s) presented for arbitration shall be final and conclusive and may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. The arbitrator shall not have the power to award punitive or exemplary damages.

(g) By accepting an Award made under the Plan, each Participant agrees that the Company may recover some or all Awards, recover some or all of the amounts paid with respect to Awards, recoup some or all of the value thereof by offset from other amounts owed to the Participant by the Company or its Subsidiaries, or otherwise require repayment if and to the extent the Administrator determines that (i) any clawback, forfeiture, or other similar policy adopted by the Company and as in effect from time to time requires; (ii) federal or state law or the listing requirements of the exchange on which the Company's stock is listed for trading so require; (iii) the performance criteria required for an Award were not met, or not met to the extent necessary to support the amount of an Award that was paid; or (iv) an Award, or any payment thereunder, was based on the achievement of financial results, as reported in an Annual Report on Form 10-K, a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, or other report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, that were subsequently the subject of a restatement due to material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the federal securities laws (other than as a result of a change in accounting principles). For the avoidance of doubt, any general clawback, forfeiture, or other similar policy that is or may be adopted by the Company on which the right of recovery under this Section 22(g) may be subject shall be incorporated herein to the extent applicable.

23. Limitation on Liability.

The Company and any Affiliate which is in existence or hereafter comes into existence shall not be liable to a Participant, an Employee, an Awardee or any other persons as to:

(a) *The Non-Issuance of Shares.* The non-issuance or sale of Shares as to which the Company has been unable to obtain from any regulatory body having jurisdiction the authority deemed by the Company's counsel to be necessary to the lawful issuance and sale of any shares hereunder; and

(b) *Tax Consequences.* Any tax consequence realized by any Participant, Employee, Awardee, or other person due to the receipt, vesting, exercise, or settlement of any Option or other Award granted hereunder or due to the transfer of any Shares issued hereunder is the sole responsibility of such Participant, Employee, Awardee, or other person, as applicable. The Participant is responsible for, and by accepting an Award under the Plan agrees to bear, all taxes of any nature that are legally imposed upon the Participant in connection with an Award, and the Company does not assume, and will not be liable to any party for, any cost or liability arising in connection with such tax liability legally imposed on the Participant. In particular, Awards issued under the Plan may be characterized by the Internal Revenue Service (the "**IRS**") as "deferred compensation" under the Code resulting in additional taxes, including in some cases interest and penalties. In the event the IRS determines that an Award constitutes deferred compensation under the Code or challenges any good faith characterization made by the Company or any other party of the tax treatment applicable to an Award, the Participant will be responsible for the additional taxes, and interest and penalties, if any, that are determined to apply if such challenge succeeds, and the Company will not reimburse the Participant for the amount of any additional taxes, penalties or interest that result.

24. Unfunded Plan.

Insofar as it provides for Awards, the Plan shall be unfunded. Although bookkeeping accounts may be established with respect to Awardees who are granted Cash Awards and Stock Awards under the Plan, any such accounts will be used merely as a bookkeeping convenience. The Company shall not be required to segregate any assets which may at any time be represented by Awards, nor shall the Plan be construed as providing for such segregation, nor shall the Company nor the Administrator be deemed to be a trustee of stock or cash to be awarded under the Plan. Any liability of the Company to any Participant with respect to an Award shall be based solely upon any contractual obligations which may be created by the Plan; no such obligation of the Company shall be deemed to be secured by any pledge or other encumbrance on any property of the Company. Neither the Company nor the Administrator shall be required to give any security or bond for the performance of any obligation which may be created by the Plan.

I, Chang M. Liu, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Cathay General Bancorp;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Chang M. Liu

Chang M. Liu

President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 8, 2025

I, Heng W. Chen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Cathay General Bancorp;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Heng W. Chen

Heng W. Chen
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 8, 2025

CEO CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Cathay General Bancorp (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Chang M. Liu, chief executive officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Chang M. Liu

Chang M. Liu

President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 8, 2025

CFO CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Cathay General Bancorp (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Heng W. Chen, chief financial officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Heng W. Chen

Heng W. Chen
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 8, 2025