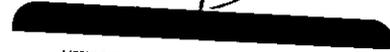


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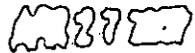
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2006 Annual Report

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First South Bancorp

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter to Stockholders	1
Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data	3
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	4
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	15
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	16
Consolidated Statements of Operations	17
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	18
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	19
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	20
Board of Directors	41
Executive Officers	41
Area Executives & Subsidiary Executives	41
City & Branch Executives	41
First South Bank Office Locations	42
Stockholder Information	43
Comparative Stock Performance Graph	44

MISSION STATEMENT

"Our mission is to become the premier community bank in eastern North Carolina. We will enhance shareholder value by serving the personal and business needs of our markets, providing superior customer service, investing in the communities that we serve, and enriching the lives of our employees."

LETTER TO STOCKHOLDERS

To Our Stockholders:

The financial performance achieved by First South Bancorp (“First South”) and its wholly owned subsidiary, First South Bank (“Bank”) during the year ended December 31, 2006 yielded a significant return on investment for our stockholders. During 2006, we accomplished our financial and strategic objectives, set a new earnings record and continued to enhance shareholder value.

For 2006, we are again pleased to report record earnings of \$17.2 million representing a 21.7% increase over the \$14.1 million earned in 2005. Diluted earnings per share increased 22.0% to \$1.72 per share for 2006 from \$1.41 per share for 2005. The significance of these earnings has been the Bank’s success of managing the interest sensitivity gap relationship between the maturity and repricing of its interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. This has allowed us to sustain the volume of our net interest income during a period of rising interest rates, slower loan growth, and competitive pressure on deposit flows in the market areas we serve.

Total assets of First South grew by 9.1% to \$910.5 million at year-end 2006, from \$834.2 million at year-end 2005. In addition, total loans and leases increased to \$761.4 million and deposits increased to \$800.2 million, respectively, at year-end 2006. Internal growth was strong in a very competitive environment and the Bank’s reliance on borrowings was minimal.

We also continued placing efforts on controlling operating expenses, resulting in a 43.1% efficiency ratio for 2006. In addition, our key performance ratios, return on average assets (ROA) and return on average equity (ROE), continue to place us at the top of our peer group. Our ROA and ROE was 1.9% and 23.5%, respectively, for 2006.

The total return to our stockholders increased significantly in 2006. During 2006, the Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split, increased the quarterly cash dividend payment rate by 25.0%, and when combined with the appreciation in the market price of our common stock, resulted in a 38.3% total return to our shareholders.

We enjoyed many positive events during 2006. We received national and statewide recognition for our operating efficiency, 3-year return on equity and various operating performance ratios including return on average equity, return on capital, net interest margin and total one-year return from American Banker, ABA Banking Journal, Business North Carolina, U. S. Banker, and the Charlotte Business Journal. First South was listed in the new NASDAQ Global Select Market, which places us in a peer group of the top listed companies in the world. In addition, we retained our listing in the Russell Index of funds, which helps raise First South’s visibility with investors that rely on the Russell Indexes as part of their investment strategy. We are pleased with these recognitions, as they further exemplify the market awareness of First South and the Bank among both the business and investment communities.

During 2006, we relocated our limited service office in Avon, North Carolina to a new full service office in Buxton, North Carolina, and we are currently renovating a new full service office in Durham, North Carolina. We recently acquired a new site to locate a third full service office in Greenville, North Carolina. This expansion will allow us to better serve the banking needs in our growing market area, expand our customer base in existing markets and represents a continuation of the growth of our branch office network. In addition, this year we completed the construction and occupancy of a new credit administration operations center. This has provided us a centralized facility in order to be more responsive in meeting the credit needs and providing administrative support to our growing commercial banking customer base.

During 2007, we will focus on refurbishing a portion of our existing branch offices, in order to improve their efficiency and allow us to offer a broader range of services.

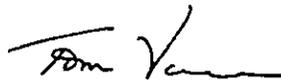
Many of our future strategies will focus on enhancing First South's franchise value. Our goal is to continue being a high performance bank, both in profitability and growth without compromising service. We are committed to our shareholders, our customers, and our employees.

We will continue to review the structure of the assets and liabilities of the Bank in order to meet the challenges of a changing world. We will use internal and external growth to meet our strategic plan. As the consolidation of our industry continued, this should create significant opportunities for First South to expand into new markets.

The outstanding financial results achieved this year would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of our professional staff. We are appreciative and proud of their accomplishments. They are committed to First South, its principles and to providing their customers the highest possible level of service. We will continue to invest in our employees, which will ultimately result in improved service to our customers and enhanced shareholder value.

Each member of your Board of Directors along with our officers and employees join me in thanking you for supporting First South Bancorp. As always, we welcome your comments or suggestions and we look forward to your continued support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Vann". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "T" and "V".

Tom Vann
President and
Chief Executive Officer

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OTHER DATA

At or For the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005,
2004, 2003 and 2002

	12/31/06	12/31/05	12/31/04	12/31/03	12/31/02
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)					
Selected Financial Condition Data					
Total assets	\$910,548	\$834,234	\$722,051	\$675,836	\$628,473
Loans receivable, net	761,437	708,929	631,816	553,200	490,914
Cash and investment securities	82,258	74,771	52,997	84,996	90,259
Mortgage-backed securities	36,729	22,702	9,209	11,715	23,526
Deposits	800,188	733,753	628,537	583,173	526,327
Borrowings	21,450	22,098	25,102	29,648	38,195
Stockholders' equity	78,797	68,190	59,695	55,164	50,100
Selected Operations Data					
Interest income	\$ 67,752	\$ 53,176	\$ 40,180	\$ 36,905	\$ 36,826
Interest expense	25,607	15,464	9,692	10,186	12,473
Net interest income	42,145	37,712	30,488	26,719	24,353
Provision for credit losses	933	1,711	968	988	1,756
Noninterest income	9,259	8,207	8,750	10,502	8,462
Noninterest expenses	22,207	21,132	19,592	17,979	16,337
Income before income taxes	28,264	23,076	18,678	18,254	14,722
Income taxes	11,072	8,947	6,966	6,841	5,210
Net income	<u>\$ 17,192</u>	<u>\$ 14,129</u>	<u>\$ 11,712</u>	<u>\$ 11,413</u>	<u>\$ 9,512</u>
Per Share Data					
Earnings per share - basic	(1) \$ 1.77	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.97
Earnings per share - diluted	(1) 1.72	1.41	1.19	1.15	0.91
Dividends per share	(1) 0.68	0.53	0.45	0.35	0.29
Selected Financial Ratios and Other Data					
Performance Ratios:					
Return on average assets	1.93 %	1.78 %	1.64 %	1.76 %	1.64 %
Return on average equity	23.45	21.92	20.50	22.06	18.39
Interest rate spread	4.94	5.04	4.63	4.46	4.43
Net interest margin	5.05	5.11	4.66	4.49	4.54
Average earning assets/average interest bearing liabilities	119.20	118.66	116.63	114.16	116.03
Noninterest expense/average assets	2.50	2.67	2.75	2.77	2.81
Efficiency ratio	43.14	45.95	49.87	48.30	49.79
Dividend payout ratio	38.42	35.87	36.36	29.09	31.19
Quality Ratios:					
Nonperforming assets/total assets	0.37 %	0.27 %	0.34 %	0.41 %	0.31 %
Nonperforming loans/total loans	0.36	0.32	0.37	0.47	0.31
Allowance for credit losses/total loans	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.36	1.40
Provision for credit losses/total loans	0.12	0.24	0.15	0.18	0.36
Capital Ratios and Other Data:					
Equity/total assets, end of period	8.65 %	8.18 %	8.28 %	8.16 %	7.97 %
Average equity/average assets	8.24	8.13	8.02	7.96	8.90
Full service offices	26	26	25	22	21
Loans serviced for others	\$245,633	\$260,632	\$277,252	\$288,917	\$262,504

(1) Adjusted for three-for-two stock splits on May 25, 2006, April 23, 2004 and April 19, 2002.

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

General. First South Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") was formed for the purpose of issuing common stock, owning 100% of First South Bank (the "Bank") and operating through the Bank a commercial banking business, therefore, this discussion of consolidated financial condition and results of operations relates principally to the Bank. The business of the Bank consists principally of attracting deposits from the general public and using them to originate secured and unsecured commercial and consumer loans, permanent mortgage and construction loans secured by single-family residences and other loans. The Bank's earnings depend primarily on its net interest income, the difference between interest earned on interest earning assets and interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities. The level of noninterest income and expenses also affects the Bank's earnings.

Prevailing economic conditions, as well as federal and state regulations, affect the operations of the Bank. The Bank's cost of funds is influenced by interest rates paid on competing investments, rates offered on deposits by other financial institutions in the Bank's market area and by general market interest rates. Lending activities are affected by the demand for financing of real estate and various types of commercial and consumer loans, and by interest rates at which such financing may be offered. The Bank's business emphasis is to operate as a well-capitalized, profitable and independent community oriented financial institution dedicated to providing quality customer service and meeting the financial needs of the communities it serves. Management believes the Bank can be more effective in serving its customers than many larger competitors because of its ability to respond quickly and effectively to customer needs and inquiries. The Bank's ability to provide these services is enhanced by the stability of the Bank's senior management team.

The Company's common stock is listed and trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol FSBK.

Stock Split. On May 25, 2006 the Company paid a three-for-two stock split, in the form of a 50% stock dividend, to stockholders of record as of May 4, 2006. Stockholders received one additional share of common stock for every two shares held on the record date. All prior period share and per share data have been adjusted for the split.

Liquidity and Capital Resources. The Bank's primary sources of funds are deposits, principal and interest payments on loans, proceeds from loan and securities sales, and advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (the "FHLB"). While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan prepayments are influenced by interest rates, economic conditions and local competition. The Bank's primary investing activity is the origination of commercial, consumer and mortgage loans and lease financing receivables. The Bank's primary financing activities are the attraction of checking, certificate and savings deposits, and obtaining FHLB advances.

The levels of cash and cash equivalents depend on the Bank's operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$25.8 million and \$32.9 million, respectively. The Bank has other sources of liquidity if a need for additional funds arises. Investment and mortgage-backed securities available for sale totaled \$91.5 million at December 31, 2006 and \$62.5 million at December 31, 2005. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Bank sold or exchanged real estate loans of \$18.4 million and \$29.2 million, respectively. Borrowings consisting of FHLB advances, junior subordinated debentures and retail repurchase agreements were \$21.4 million at December 31, 2006 compared to \$22.1 million at December 31, 2005. The Bank has pledged its FHLB Atlanta stock and certain loans as collateral for actual or potential FHLB advances. The Bank has a minimum credit availability with the FHLB of 40% of the Bank's total assets. At December 31, 2006 the Bank had unused credit availability with the FHLB of \$357.3 million, compared to \$327.1 million at December 31, 2005.

The Company had \$10.3 million of junior subordinated debentures at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, issued through a private placement pooled trust preferred securities offering by First South Preferred Trust I, a Delaware statutory trust. The trust preferred securities bear interest at a rate of 2.95% over three-month LIBOR payable quarterly, have a 30-year maturity and are first redeemable, in whole or in part, on or after September 30, 2008, with certain exceptions. For regulatory purposes, the \$10.3 million total of trust preferred securities qualifies as Tier 1 capital for the Company and the Bank, to the extent such proceeds have been invested in the Bank and the Company. Proceeds from the trust preferred securities were used by the statutory trust to purchase junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company. For additional information, see Note 19 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As a North Carolina chartered commercial bank and a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") insured institution, the Bank is required to meet various state and federal regulatory capital standards. The Bank's stand-alone equity was \$81.1 million at December 31, 2006, compared to \$75.5 million at December 31, 2005. The Commissioner requires the Bank to maintain a capital surplus of not less than 50% of common capital stock. The FDIC requires the Bank to meet a minimum leverage capital requirement of Tier I capital (consisting of retained earnings and common stockholders' equity, less any intangible assets) to assets ratio of at least 4%, and a total capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 8%, of which 4% must be in the form of Tier I capital. The Bank was in compliance with all regulatory capital requirements at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

At December 31, 2006, stockholders' equity was \$78.8 million, compared to \$68.2 million at December 31, 2005. Net income for fiscal 2006 was \$17.2 million, compared to \$14.1 million for fiscal 2005. At December 31, 2006 there were 9,788,133 shares of common stock outstanding, net of 1,466,089 treasury shares.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments. In the normal course of business there are various outstanding contractual obligations of the Company that will require future cash outflows. In addition, there are commitments and contingent liabilities, such as commitments to extend credit, which may or may not require future cash outflows. Table 1 below reflects contractual obligations of the Company outstanding as of December 31, 2006.

Table 1 – Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	Over 5 Years
	(In thousands)				
Borrowed money	\$ 11,140	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,140	\$ -	\$ -
Junior subordinated debentures	10,310	-	-	-	10,310
Lease obligations	1,189	441	560	188	-
Deposits	800,188	759,309	38,070	2,809	-
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>\$ 822,827</u>	<u>\$ 765,750</u>	<u>\$ 43,770</u>	<u>\$ 2,997</u>	<u>\$ 10,310</u>

Other Commitments	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period				
	Total Amounts Committed	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	Over 5 Years
	(In thousands)				
Commitments to originate loans	\$ 98,085	\$ 83,268	\$ 14,817	\$ -	\$ -
Undrawn balances on lines of credit and undrawn balances on credit reserves	54,345	703	3,123	3,781	46,738
Standby letters of credit	2,720	2,720	-	-	-
Total other commitments	<u>\$ 155,150</u>	<u>\$ 86,691</u>	<u>\$ 17,940</u>	<u>\$ 3,781</u>	<u>\$ 46,738</u>

In the normal course of business, the Company may enter into purchase agreements for goods or services. In management's opinion, the dollar amount of such agreements at December 31, 2006 is not material and has not been included in Table 1 above.

Asset/Liability Management. The Bank strives to maintain consistent net interest income and reduce its exposure to adverse changes in interest rates by matching the terms to repricing of its interest-sensitive assets and liabilities. Factors beyond the Bank's control, such as market interest rates and competition, may also impact interest income and interest expense. The Bank's net interest income will generally increase when interest rates rise over an extended period of time, and conversely, will decrease when interest rates decline. The Bank can significantly influence its net interest income by controlling the increases and decreases in its interest income and interest expense, which are caused by changes in market interest rates. See Table 2 below for additional information on the effects of net interest income caused by changes in interest rates.

Interest rate risk and trends, liquidity and capital ratio requirements are reported to the Board on a regular basis. The Board reviews the maturities of the Bank's assets and liabilities and establishes policies and strategies designed to regulate the flow of funds and to coordinate the sources, uses and pricing of such funds. The first priority in structuring and pricing assets and liabilities is to maintain an acceptable interest rate spread while reducing the net effects of changes in interest rates. The Bank's management is responsible for administering the policies and determinations of the Board with respect to the Bank's asset and liability goals and strategies.

A primary approach in managing the Bank's interest rate risk has been to increase interest sensitive assets such as commercial loans, consumer loans and lease financing receivables. At December 31, 2006, the Bank had \$697.3 million of commercial loans, consumer loans and lease receivables, compared to \$650.5 million at December 31, 2005. The Bank had \$25.6 million of loans held for sale at December 31, 2006, compared to \$10.8 million at December 31, 2005. Depending on conditions existing at a given time, the Bank may sell fixed-rate residential mortgage loans in the secondary market. In managing its portfolio of investment securities, a majority of investment and mortgage-backed securities are held as available for sale, allowing the Bank to sell a security in a timely manner should an immediate liquidity need arise. The Bank had \$91.5 million of investment and mortgage-backed securities classified as available for sale at December 31, 2006, compared to \$62.5 million at December 31, 2005.

Market Risk. Market risk reflects the risk of economic loss resulting from changes in market prices and interest rates. The risk of loss can be reflected in diminished current market values and/or reduced potential net interest income in future periods. Market risk arises primarily from interest rate risk inherent in lending and deposit taking activities. The Bank does not maintain a trading account for any class of financial instruments, nor does it engage in hedging activities or purchase high-risk derivative instruments. Furthermore, the Bank is not subject to foreign currency exchange risk or commodity price risk.

The Bank measures interest rate risk by computing estimated changes in net interest income and the net portfolio value ("NPV") of its cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the event of a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. The Bank's exposure to interest rates is reviewed on a quarterly basis by management and the Board. Exposure to interest rate risk is measured with the use of interest rate sensitivity analysis to determine the change in NPV in the event of hypothetical changes in interest rates, while interest rate sensitivity gap analysis is used to determine the repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities. If estimated changes to NPV and net interest income are not within the limits established by the Board, it may direct management to adjust the Bank's asset and liability mix to bring interest rate risk within Board approved limits.

NPV represents the market value of portfolio equity and is equal to the market value of assets minus the market value of liabilities, with adjustments made for off-balance sheet items. This analysis assesses the potential loss in risk sensitive instruments in the event of sudden and sustained 1% to 3% increases and decreases in market interest rates. The Board has adopted an interest rate risk policy that establishes maximum increases in NPV of 19%, 39% and 60% and decreases in NPV of 19%, 37% and 54% in the event of sudden and sustained 1% to 3% increases or decreases in market interest rates. Table 2 below presents the Bank's projected changes in NPV and net interest income in the event of sudden and sustained increases or decreases in market interest rates for the various rate shock levels at December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006, the Bank's estimated changes in NPV and net interest income were within the targets established by the Board.

Table 2 - Projected Change in NPV and Net Interest Income

Change in Rates	Net Portfolio Value			Net Interest Income		
	\$ Amount	\$ Change	% Change	\$ Amount	\$ Change	% Change
(Dollars in thousands)						
+ 300 bp	\$ 99,289	\$ (9,526)	(8.8)%	\$ 46,672	\$ 3,111	7.1%
+ 200 bp	102,756	(6,059)	(5.6)	45,638	2,077	4.8
+ 100 bp	106,089	(2,726)	(2.5)	44,654	1,093	2.5
Base	108,815	--	--	43,561	--	--
- 100 bp	109,055	240	0.2	42,316	(1,245)	(2.9)
- 200 bp	106,828	(1,987)	(1.8)	40,833	(2,728)	(6.3)
- 300 bp	104,321	(4,494)	(4.1)	39,113	(4,448)	(10.2)

The NPV calculation is based on the net present value of discounted cash flows utilizing market prepayment assumptions.

Computations of prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on numerous assumptions, including relative levels of market interest rates, loan prepayments and deposit decay rates, and should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results. Further, the computations do not contemplate any actions the Bank may undertake in response to changes in interest rates.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in Table 2. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities to repricing, they may react in differing degrees to changes in market interest rates. The interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in market rates. Certain assets, such as adjustable-rate loans, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. In addition, the proportion of adjustable-rate loans in the Bank's portfolio could decrease in future periods if market interest rates remain at or decrease below current levels due to refinance activity. Further, in the event of a change in interest rates, prepayment and early withdrawal levels would likely deviate from those assumed in the table. Also, the ability of many borrowers to repay their adjustable-rate debt may decrease in the event of an increase in interest rates.

In addition, the Bank uses interest sensitivity gap analysis to monitor the relationship between the maturity and repricing of its interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, while maintaining an acceptable interest rate spread. Interest sensitivity gap is defined as the difference between the amount of interest-earning assets maturing or repricing within a specific time period and the amount of interest-bearing liabilities maturing or repricing within that time period. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest-sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest-sensitive liabilities, and is considered negative when the amount of interest-sensitive liabilities exceeds the amount of interest-sensitive assets. Generally, during a period of rising interest rates, a negative gap would adversely affect net interest income, while a positive gap would result in an increase in net interest income. Conversely, during a period of falling interest rates, a negative gap would result in an increase in net interest income, while a positive gap would negatively affect net interest income. The Bank's goal is to maintain a reasonable balance between exposure to interest rate fluctuations and earnings.

Rate/Volume Analysis. Net interest income can also be analyzed in terms of the impact of changing interest rates on average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities, and the changing volume or amount of these assets and liabilities.

Table 3 below represents the extent to which changes in interest rates and changes in the volume of average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities have affected the Company's interest income and interest expense during the periods indicated. For each category of average interest-earning asset and average interest-bearing liability, information is provided on changes attributable to: (i) changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by old rate); (ii) changes in rate (change in rate multiplied by old volume); (iii) changes in rate-volume (changes in rate multiplied by the changes in volume); and (iv) net change (total of the previous columns).

Analysis of Net Interest Income. Net interest income primarily represents the difference between income derived from interest-earning assets and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income is affected by both the difference between the yield on earning assets and the average cost of funds ("interest rate spread"), and the relative volume of interest-earning assets, interest-bearing liabilities and noninterest-bearing deposits.

Table 4 below sets forth certain information relating to the Company's Statements of Financial Condition and Statements of Operations for the three years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, reflecting the yield on average earning assets and the average cost of funds for the periods indicated. Average balances are derived from month end balances. The Company does not believe that using month end balances rather than average daily balances has caused any material difference in the information presented.

Table 3 - Rate/Volume Analysis

	Year Ended December 31, 2006 vs. 2005				Year Ended December 31, 2005 vs. 2004			
	Increase (Decrease) Due to				Increase (Decrease) Due to			
	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total
	(In thousands)							
Interest income:								
Loans receivable	\$ 4,544	\$ 7,610	\$ 687	\$ 12,841	\$ 5,483	\$ 7,067	\$ 1,055	\$ 13,605
Investment securities	978	(221)	(111)	646	(535)	(349)	67	(817)
Mortgage-backed securities	1,181	11	25	1,217	(36)	(23)	2	(57)
Other interest-earning assets	(202)	170	(96)	(128)	108	72	85	265
Total earning assets	<u>6,501</u>	<u>7,570</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>14,576</u>	<u>5,020</u>	<u>6,767</u>	<u>1,209</u>	<u>12,996</u>
Interest expense:								
Deposits	1,657	6,877	783	9,317	1,233	3,840	530	5,603
FHLB advances	192	127	201	520	(184)	133	(93)	(144)
Other interest-bearing liabilities	28	270	9	307	63	221	28	312
Total interest-bearing liabilities	<u>1,877</u>	<u>7,274</u>	<u>993</u>	<u>10,144</u>	<u>1,112</u>	<u>4,194</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>5,771</u>
Change in net interest income	<u>\$ 4,624</u>	<u>\$ 296</u>	<u>\$ (488)</u>	<u>\$ 4,432</u>	<u>\$ 3,908</u>	<u>\$ 2,573</u>	<u>\$ 744</u>	<u>\$ 7,225</u>

	Year Ended December 31, 2004 vs. 2003				Year Ended December 31, 2003 vs. 2002			
	Increase (Decrease) Due to				Increase (Decrease) Due to			
	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total
	(In thousands)							
Interest income:								
Loans receivable	\$ 4,853	\$ (430)	\$ (65)	\$ 4,358	\$ 5,737	\$ (3,586)	\$ (666)	\$ 1,485
Investment securities	(649)	123	(24)	(550)	(79)	(62)	1	(140)
Mortgage-backed securities	(478)	(47)	21	(504)	(1,057)	(126)	61	(1,122)
Other interest-earning assets	(34)	7	(2)	(29)	(114)	(52)	22	(144)
Total earning assets	<u>3,692</u>	<u>(347)</u>	<u>(70)</u>	<u>3,275</u>	<u>4,487</u>	<u>(3,826)</u>	<u>(582)</u>	<u>79</u>
Interest expense:								
Deposits	477	(1,433)	(69)	(1,025)	1,275	(3,369)	(346)	(2,440)
FHLB advances	62	68	49	179	184	(17)	(109)	58
Other interest-bearing liabilities	118	125	109	352	30	38	27	95
Total interest-bearing liabilities	<u>657</u>	<u>(1,240)</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>(494)</u>	<u>1,489</u>	<u>(3,348)</u>	<u>(428)</u>	<u>(2,287)</u>
Change in net interest income	<u>\$ 3,035</u>	<u>\$ 893</u>	<u>\$ (159)</u>	<u>\$ 3,769</u>	<u>\$ 2,998</u>	<u>\$ (478)</u>	<u>\$ (154)</u>	<u>\$ 2,366</u>

Table 4 - Yield/Cost Analysis

	Year Ended December 31, 2006			Year Ended December 31, 2005			Year Ended December 31, 2004		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost
(In thousands)									
Interest earning assets:									
Loans receivable (1)	\$748,296	\$63,198	8.45 %	\$686,357	\$50,357	7.34 %	\$597,260	\$36,752	6.15 %
Investment securities	51,919	2,600	5.01	34,596	1,954	5.65	42,881	2,771	6.46
Mortgage-backed securities	30,941	1,725	5.58	9,303	508	5.46	9,927	565	5.69
Other interest-earning assets	3,397	229	6.74	7,817	357	4.57	3,586	92	2.57
Total earning assets	<u>834,553</u>	<u>67,752</u>	<u>8.12</u>	<u>738,073</u>	<u>53,176</u>	<u>7.20</u>	<u>653,654</u>	<u>40,180</u>	<u>6.15</u>
Nonearning assets	<u>55,349</u>			<u>53,826</u>			<u>58,511</u>		
Total assets	<u>\$889,902</u>			<u>\$791,899</u>			<u>\$712,165</u>		
Interest bearing liabilities:									
Time deposits	\$502,167	21,674	4.32	\$429,127	13,247	3.08	\$347,217	7,734	2.23
Demand deposits	145,206	2,153	1.48	147,852	1,260	0.85	158,543	1,172	0.74
Savings	20,993	32	0.15	23,028	35	0.15	21,553	33	0.15
FHLB advances	15,035	641	4.26	5,808	121	2.08	19,108	265	1.39
Junior subordinated debentures	10,310	815	7.90	10,310	633	6.14	10,310	448	4.48
Repurchase agreements	6,417	292	4.55	5,863	167	2.85	4,019	40	1.00
Total interest-bearing liabilities	<u>700,128</u>	<u>25,607</u>	<u>3.66</u>	<u>621,988</u>	<u>15,463</u>	<u>2.49</u>	<u>560,750</u>	<u>9,692</u>	<u>1.73</u>
Noninterest bearing demand deposits	<u>104,693</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>94,719</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>78,996</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Total sources of funds	<u>804,821</u>	<u>25,607</u>	<u>3.18</u>	<u>716,707</u>	<u>15,463</u>	<u>2.16</u>	<u>639,746</u>	<u>9,692</u>	<u>1.52</u>
Other liabilities and stockholders' equity:									
Other liabilities	11,751			10,748			15,288		
Stockholders' equity	<u>73,330</u>			<u>64,444</u>			<u>57,131</u>		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$889,902</u>			<u>\$791,899</u>			<u>\$712,165</u>		
Net interest income		<u>\$42,145</u>			<u>\$37,713</u>			<u>\$30,488</u>	
Interest rate spread (2)			<u>4.94 %</u>			<u>5.04 %</u>			<u>4.63 %</u>
Net yield on earning assets (3)			<u>5.05 %</u>			<u>5.11 %</u>			<u>4.66 %</u>
Ratio of earning assets to interest bearing liabilities			<u>119.20 %</u>			<u>118.66 %</u>			<u>116.63 %</u>

(1) Includes classified loans.

(2) Represents the difference between the yield on earning assets and the average cost of funds.

(3) Represents the net interest income divided by average earning assets.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Financial Condition at December 31, 2006 and 2005

Total assets increased 9.1% to \$910.5 million at December 31, 2006 from \$834.2 million at December 31, 2005. Earning assets increased 10.6% to \$857.7 million at December 31, 2006 from \$775.6 million at December 31, 2005, reflecting continued net growth in the securities and loan and leases receivable portfolios. Earning assets were 94.2% of total assets at December 31, 2006, compared to 93.0 % at December 31, 2005.

Loans and lease receivables, net of allowance for loan losses and deferred loan fees, increased 7.4% to \$761.4 million at December 31, 2006 from \$708.9 million at December 31, 2005. The Bank continues to emphasize the origination of both secured and unsecured commercial and consumer loans, in order to take advantage of shorter terms to maturity in managing its exposure to market and interest rate risk due to changes in interest rates. The Bank also sells selected mortgage loans in the secondary mortgage market in order to reduce its exposure to interest rate and credit risk, while retaining servicing to generate additional fee income. Loans serviced for others totaled \$245.6 million at December 31, 2006 compared to \$260.6 million serviced at December 31, 2005.

Commercial loans and lease receivables increased 8.2% to \$593.5 million at December 31, 2006 from \$548.6 million at December 31, 2005. Consumer loans increased 2.0% to \$103.8 million at December 31, 2006 from \$101.8 million at December 31, 2005. This growth reflects the Bank's continuing focus of the growth and development of its commercial and consumer loan and lease receivables portfolio. Commercial and consumer loans and lease receivables originations were \$395.9 million during fiscal 2006, compared to \$474.1 million during fiscal 2005, reflecting the slow down in origination volumes due to the rise in interest rates.

Residential real estate mortgage loans increased 9.8% to \$74.7 million at December 31, 2006 from \$68.0 million at December 31, 2005, reflecting loan origination volume, principal repayments, loan sales and securitizations. During fiscal 2006, the Bank originated \$94.5 million of residential mortgage loans, compared to \$119.3 million during fiscal 2005. The Bank sold \$1.2 million of loans held for sale during fiscal 2006, compared to \$12.9 million sold during fiscal 2005, reflecting the slow down in origination and refinancing volumes due to the rise in interest rates. During fiscal 2006, the Bank implemented a strategy to hold current held for sale mortgage loan originations for possible securitization into available for sale mortgage-backed securities in order to support future liquidity management needs.

Investment and mortgage-backed securities increased 44.4% to \$93.2 million at December 31, 2006, from \$64.5 million at December 31, 2005. During fiscal 2006, \$10.0 million of investment maturities were reinvested into \$25.0 million of purchases of investment securities available for sale, compared to \$16.0 million of investment maturities reinvested into \$25.0 million of purchases of investment securities available for sale in 2005. The Bank securitized \$17.2 million of mortgage loans for mortgage-backed securities during fiscal 2006, compared to \$16.4 million securitized during fiscal 2005. The Bank sold no investment or mortgage-backed securities available for sale during fiscal 2006 or fiscal 2005.

Goodwill related to prior period acquisitions was \$4.2 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and is not amortized according to provisions of financial accounting standards. The unamortized balance of the Company's goodwill is tested for impairment quarterly. The Company has performed its quarterly impairment tests and has determined there was no impairment of goodwill as of December 31, 2006 or December 31, 2005.

Deposits increased 9.1% to \$800.2 million at December 31, 2006 from \$733.8 million at December 31, 2005. Certificates of deposit increased 10.6% to \$517.0 million at December 31, 2006 from \$467.4 million at December 31, 2005. The Bank continued to market lower cost core deposits during 2006, resulting in net checking account growth of 8.1% to \$264.7 million at December 31, 2006 from \$244.9 million at December 31, 2005. The Bank manages its cost of deposits by constantly monitoring the volume and rates being paid on maturing certificates of deposits in relationship to current funding needs and competitive market interest rates. During fiscal 2006 and 2005, the Bank repriced maturing certificates of deposits at competitive market rates, and combined with the growth of lower costing checking accounts, has provided an effective means of managing its deposit cost.

Total borrowings were \$21.4 million at December 31, 2006 compared to \$22.1 million at December 31, 2005. FHLB advances and junior subordinated debentures were \$16.3 million at December 31, 2006, compared to \$15.8 million at December 31, 2005. Borrowings in the form of repurchase agreements were \$5.1 million at December 31, 2006, compared to \$6.3 million at December 31, 2005, representing funds held in cash management accounts for commercial banking customers.

Stockholders' equity increased 15.6% to \$78.8 million at December 31, 2006, from \$68.2 million at December 31, 2005. The consolidated equity to assets ratio was 8.7% and 8.2% at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Accumulated other comprehensive loss was \$579,000 at December 31, 2006 compared to \$371,000 at December 31, 2005, reflecting a decrease in unrealized gains on available for sale securities, net of deferred income taxes, resulting from an increase in interest rates during the respective periods.

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company declared four quarterly cash dividends each, totaling \$0.68 and \$0.53 per share respectively. These cash dividend payments reflect dividend payout ratios on basic earnings of 38.4% for fiscal 2006 and 35.9% for fiscal 2005. Future quarterly dividends will be determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors based upon earnings, the capital and financial condition of the Company, and general economic conditions.

Pursuant to stock repurchase programs adopted by the Company during fiscal years 2006 and 2005, the Company acquired 24,537 and 9,303 shares of its common stock, respectively, through both open market and private purchases. Shares acquired under the repurchase program are being held as treasury stock, at cost. At December 31, 2006, treasury shares were 1,466,089 totaling \$29.1 million, compared to 1,660,452 shares totaling \$28.8 million at December 31, 2005. The Company will use the repurchased shares of its outstanding common stock for general corporate purposes including the future exercise of stock options and funding shares issued pursuant to potential future stock splits.

During fiscal 2006 and 2005, 532,979 and 152,478 shares, respectively, were issued on the exercise of stock options. In addition, during fiscal 2006 and 2005, 151,695 and 17,477 shares were tendered to pay for the exercise price of stock options being exercised and income taxes incident to such option exercises.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

Net Income. Net income increased 21.7% to \$17.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$14.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Basic earnings per share increased 18.8% to \$1.77 per share for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$1.49 per share for the year ended December 31, 2005. Diluted earnings per share increased 22.0% to \$1.72 per share for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$1.41 per share for the year ended December 31, 2005. The average numbers of basic shares were 9,714,565 and 9,488,073 and the average numbers of diluted shares were 10,002,869 and 9,980,222, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. Return on average assets and return on average equity were 1.9% and 23.5% respectively for fiscal 2006, compared to 1.8% and 21.9% for fiscal 2005.

Interest Income. Interest income increased 27.4% to \$67.8 million for fiscal 2006 from \$53.2 million for fiscal 2005. During 2006 the increase in interest income resulted from a combination of an increase in interest rates and the increase in the volume of interest-earning assets, enabling the Bank to earn an increased level of interest income. The average balance of interest-earning assets increased 13.1% to \$834.6 million for fiscal 2006, from \$738.1 million for fiscal 2005. The yield on average interest-earning assets was 8.1% and 7.2% for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased 65.6% to \$25.6 million for fiscal 2006 from \$15.5 million for fiscal 2005. The increase in interest expense also reflects the increase in interest rates and the increase in the volume average interest-bearing liabilities, offset by an increase in noninterest-bearing checking accounts. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities increased 12.6% to \$700.1 million for fiscal 2006 from \$622.0 million for fiscal 2005. The average balance of noninterest-bearing deposits increased 10.5% to \$104.7 million for fiscal 2006 from \$94.7 million for fiscal 2005. The average cost of funds (including noninterest-bearing deposits) was 3.2% for 2006, compared to 2.2% for 2005, reflecting a rising interest rate environment during fiscal 2006 and 2005.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased 11.8% to \$42.1 million for fiscal 2006 from \$37.7 million for fiscal 2005. The increase in net interest income during 2006 is attributable to a 23.5% greater increase in the volume of average interest-earning assets as compared to the increase in the volume of interest-bearing liabilities, and the increase in noninterest-bearing deposits. The net yield on interest-earning assets (net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets) was 5.1% for both fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Bank's interest rate spread (the difference between the effective yield on average interest-earning assets and the effective average cost of funds) was 4.9% for fiscal 2006, compared to 5.0% for fiscal 2005.

See Table 3 - Rate/Volume Analysis and Table 4 - Yield/Cost Analysis above for additional information on interest income, interest expense, net interest income, average balances and yield/cost ratios.

Provision for Credit Losses. The Bank provided \$933,000 for credit losses during fiscal 2006, compared to \$1.7 million for fiscal 2005. These provisions were necessary to absorb probable losses in the loan and lease portfolio and unfunded commitments, and to support the inherent risks associated with the growth of the commercial and consumer loan and lease receivable portfolio. The Bank maintains both general and specific allowances for loan and lease losses and a reserve for unfunded loan commitments (collectively the allowance for credit losses) based upon management's evaluation of risk in the loan and lease portfolio, unfunded commitments and past loss experience. The Bank's methodology for evaluating its allowance for credit losses includes amounts specifically allocated to loans and leases that are individually determined to be impaired, and general allowances allocated to groups of loans and leases not individually assessed for impairment. The allowance for loan and lease losses and reserve for unfunded commitments was \$9.2 million and \$765,000, respectively, at December 31, 2006, compared to \$8.1 million and \$1.1 million at December 31, 2005. The ratio of the allowance for credit losses to total loans and leases was 1.3% at both December 31, 2006 and 2005, which the Bank believes is adequate. The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans was .4% at December 31, 2006 and .3% at December 31, 2005.

The Bank uses an analytical asset classification process to determine the adequacy of its allowance for credit losses, reserve for unfunded commitments and necessary provisions for credit losses. The loan and lease portfolio is reviewed quarterly and delinquent loans are individually analyzed. Consideration is given to the loan status, payment history, repayment ability, probability of repayment, and loan-to-value percentages. Loans are classified in categories applicable to their circumstances as a result of this analysis. After reviewing current economic conditions, changes in delinquency status, and actual losses incurred by the Bank, management establishes an appropriate reserve percentage applicable to each category of assets, and provisions for credit losses are recorded when necessary to bring the allowances to a level consistent with this analysis.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income increased 12.8% to \$9.3 million for fiscal 2006 from \$8.2 million for fiscal 2005. Other income consists of fees, service charges and servicing fees earned on loans, service charges and insufficient funds fees collected on deposit accounts, gains from sales of loans and mortgage-backed securities and other miscellaneous income. Fees and service charges increased 9.9% to \$6.7 million for fiscal 2006 from \$6.1 million for fiscal 2005. Fees, service charges earned and insufficient funds fees collected during the respective periods is attributable to the volume of loan, deposit account, and insufficient funds transactions processed during each period, and the collection of related fees and service charges. Servicing fee income on loans serviced for others declined 2.6% to \$666,000 for fiscal 2006 from \$684,000 for fiscal 2005, as loans serviced for others declined to \$245.6 million at year end 2006 from \$260.6 million at year end 2005.

Gains from sales of mortgage loans increased to \$330,000 for fiscal 2006 from \$199,000 for fiscal 2005. The volume of loans sold or exchanged for mortgage-backed securities during fiscal 2006 was \$18.4 million, compared to \$29.2 million sold during fiscal 2005. The Bank may sell certain held for sale mortgage loans during favorable interest rate windows, while retaining other current held for sale mortgage loan originations for securitization into available for sale mortgage-backed securities. In addition, the sale of mortgage loans also provides liquidity necessary to support the Bank's operating, financing and lending activities.

Noninterest Expenses. Noninterest expenses increased 5.1% to \$22.2 million for fiscal 2006 from \$21.1 million in fiscal 2005. The Company's efficiency ratio (noninterest expenses as a percentage of net interest income plus noninterest income) improved to 43.1% for fiscal 2006 compared to 46.0% for fiscal 2005. The efficiency ratio measures the proportion of net operating revenues that are absorbed by overhead expenses.

The largest single component of these expenses is compensation and fringe benefits, which increased 7.1% to \$13.6 million for fiscal 2006 from \$12.7 million for fiscal 2005. Full-time equivalent employees were 275 at December 31, 2006 compared to 270 at December 31, 2005. The net growth in personnel results from opening three full-service banking offices in 2005 and administrative staff required to support the \$76.3 million net growth in assets during fiscal 2006.

Data processing expense has grown proportionately with the growth in customer accounts and transaction activity primarily attributable to the growth in earning assets and deposits. Other noninterest expenses including advertising, deposit insurance, premises and equipment, payroll and other taxes, repairs and maintenance, and office expenses have also grown from period to period in conjunction with the growth in earning assets and deposit accounts.

Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes increased 23.7% to \$11.1 million for fiscal 2006 from \$8.9 million for fiscal 2005. The increase in provision for income taxes is primarily the result of the 22.5% increase of pretax earnings to \$28.3 million for fiscal 2006 from \$23.1 million for fiscal 2005. Changes in the amount of income tax provisions reflect changes in pretax income and expenses, the application of permanent and temporary differences, and the income tax rates in effect during each period. The effective income tax rates for fiscal 2006 and 2005 were 39.2% and 38.8%, respectively.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

Net Income. Net income increased 20.6% to \$14.1 million for the year ended December 30, 2005 from \$11.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Diluted earnings per share increased 18.4% to \$1.41 per share for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$1.19 per share for the year ended December 31, 2004. The average number diluted shares were 9,980,222 and 9,835,724, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. Return on average assets and return on average equity were 1.8% and 21.9% respectively for fiscal 2005, compared to 1.6% and 20.5% for fiscal 2004.

Interest Income. Interest income increased 32.3% to \$53.2 million for fiscal 2005 from \$40.2 million for fiscal 2004. During 2005 the increase in interest income resulted from a combination of an increase in interest rates and the increase in the volume of interest-earning assets, enabling the Bank to earn an increased level of interest income. The average balance of interest-earning assets increased 12.9% to \$738.1 million for fiscal 2005, from \$653.7 million for fiscal 2004. The yield on average interest-earning assets was 7.2% and 6.2% for 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased 59.5% to \$15.5 million for fiscal 2005 from \$9.7 million for fiscal 2004. The increase in interest expense also reflects the increase in interest rates and the increase in the volume average interest-bearing liabilities, offset by an increase in noninterest-bearing checking accounts. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities increased 10.9% to \$622.0 million for fiscal 2005 from \$560.8 million for fiscal 2004. The average balance of noninterest-bearing deposits increased 19.9% to \$94.7 million for fiscal 2005 from \$79.0 million for fiscal 2004. The average cost of funds was 2.2% for 2005, compared to 1.5% for 2004, reflecting a rising interest rate environment during 2005.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased 23.7% to \$37.7 million for fiscal 2005 from \$30.5 million for fiscal 2004. The increase in net interest income during 2005 is attributable to a 37.9% greater increase in the volume of average interest-earning assets as compared to the increase in the volume of interest-bearing liabilities, and the increase in noninterest-bearing deposits. The net yield on interest-earning assets was 5.1% for fiscal 2005, compared to 4.7% fiscal 2004. The Bank's interest rate spread was 5.0% for fiscal 2005, compared to 4.4% for fiscal 2004.

Provision for Credit Losses. The Bank provided \$1.7 million for credit losses during fiscal 2005, compared to \$968,000 for fiscal 2004. These provisions were necessary to absorb probable losses in the loan portfolio and to support the inherent risks associated with growth in commercial and consumer loans. The Bank maintains an allowance for loan losses and a reserve for unfunded commitments (collectively the allowance for credit losses) based upon management's evaluation of risk in the loan and lease receivable portfolio and past loss experience. The allowance for loan and lease losses was \$8.1 million at December 31, 2005 and \$8.3 million at December 31, 2004, and the reserve for unfunded commitments was \$1.1 million at December 31, 2005 and none at December 31, 2004. The ratio of the allowance for credit losses to total loans was 1.3% at both December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively, which the Bank believes is adequate. The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans was .3% at December 31, 2005 and .4% at December 31, 2004.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income declined 6.2% to \$8.2 million for fiscal 2005 from \$8.8 million for fiscal 2004. Fees and service charges declined 5.6% to \$6.1 million for fiscal 2005 from \$6.5 million for fiscal 2004, reflecting the volume of loan, deposit account, and insufficient funds transactions processed during each period, and the collection of related fees and service charges. Servicing fee income on loans serviced for others declined 5.6% to \$684,000 for fiscal 2005 from \$724,000 for fiscal 2004, as loans serviced for others declined to \$260.6 million at year end 2005 from \$277.3 million at year end 2004.

Gains from sales of loans, investments and mortgage-backed securities declined to \$199,000 for fiscal 2005 from \$597,000 for fiscal 2004. The volume of loans and mortgage-backed securities sold during fiscal 2005 was \$29.2 million, compared to \$39.9 million sold during fiscal 2004, reflecting a strategy to retain current held for sale mortgage loan originations for securitization into available for sale mortgage-backed securities. In addition, loan sales provide liquidity necessary to support the Bank's operating, financing and lending activities.

Noninterest Expenses. Noninterest expenses increased 7.7% to \$21.1 million for fiscal 2005 from \$19.6 million in fiscal 2004. The Company's efficiency ratio improved to 46.0% for fiscal 2005 compared to 49.9% for fiscal 2004.

The largest single component of these expenses is compensation and fringe benefits, which increased 5.7% to \$12.7 million for fiscal 2005 from \$12.0 million for fiscal 2004. Full-time equivalent employees increased to 270 at December 31, 2005 from 250 at December 31, 2004. This growth is due to additional personnel resulting from purchasing three full-service banking offices and administrative staff required to support the \$111.1 million net growth in assets during fiscal 2005.

Data processing expense has grown proportionately with the growth in customer accounts and transaction activity primarily attributable to the growth in earning assets and deposits. Other noninterest expenses including advertising, deposit insurance, premises and equipment, payroll and other taxes, repairs and maintenance, and office expenses have also grown from period to period in conjunction with the growth in earning assets and deposit accounts.

Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes increased 28.4% to \$8.9 million for fiscal 2005 from \$7.0 million for fiscal 2004. The increase in provision for income taxes is primarily the result of the 23.5% increase of pretax earnings to \$23.1 million for fiscal 2005 from \$18.7 million for fiscal 2004, and an increase in the federal tax rate from 34% to 35% during 2005 based on an increased volume of federal taxable income. Changes in the amount of income tax provisions reflect changes in pretax income and expenses, the application of permanent and temporary differences, and the income tax rates in effect during each period. The effective income tax rates for fiscal 2005 and 2004 were 38.8% and 37.3%, respectively.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices. The financial statements of the Bank and accompanying footnotes have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. They require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the change in the relative purchasing power of money over time and due to inflation. The impact of inflation is reflected in the increased cost of the Bank's operations. Unlike most industrial companies, nearly all the assets and liabilities of the Bank are monetary. As a result, interest rates have a greater impact on the Bank's performance than do the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the price of goods and services.

Forward Looking Statements. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 states that the disclosure of forward looking information is desirable for investors and encourages such disclosure by providing a safe harbor for forward looking statements by corporate management. This Annual Report, including the Letter to Stockholders and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains forward looking statements that involve risk and uncertainty. In order to comply with the terms of the safe harbor, the Company notes that a variety of risks and uncertainties could cause its actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the Company's forward looking statements. There are risks and uncertainties that may affect the operations, performance, development, growth projections and results of the Company's business. They include, but are not limited to, economic growth, interest rate movements, timely development of technology enhancements for products, services and operating systems, the impact of competitive products, services and pricing, customer requirements, regulatory changes and similar matters. Readers of this report are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements that are subject to influence by these risk factors and unanticipated events. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from management's expectations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. See Note 14 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" for a full description of financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk to which the Bank is a party in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

New Accounting Pronouncements. See Note 1 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" for a full description of new accounting pronouncements including the respective effective dates of adoption and effects on results of operations and financial condition.



Turlington and Company, L.L.P.
Certified Public Accountants

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors
First South Bancorp, Inc.
Washington, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of First South Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2006 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. The consolidated financial statements of First South Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were audited by other auditors whose report dated March 7, 2006 (except for the stock split described in Note 1 as to which the date is May 25, 2006) expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of First South Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary at December 31, 2006 and the results of their operations, and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of First South Bancorp, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 6, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on both management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Turlington and Company, L.L.P.

Lexington, North Carolina
March 6, 2007

FIRST SOUTH BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
December 31, 2006 and 2005

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 24,608,819	\$ 32,523,922
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	1,194,801	419,470
Investment securities - available for sale	56,454,127	41,827,690
Mortgage-backed securities - available for sale	35,066,627	20,639,067
Mortgage-backed securities - held for investment	1,662,540	2,063,310
Loans receivable, net		
Held for sale	25,576,080	10,845,783
Held for investment	735,860,969	698,083,024
Premises and equipment, net	8,898,009	8,831,170
Real estate owned	634,434	13,886
Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta stock, at cost		
which approximates market	1,933,300	1,689,200
Accrued interest receivable	5,398,477	4,288,600
Goodwill	4,218,576	4,218,576
Mortgage servicing rights	1,266,530	1,402,085
Identifiable intangible assets	227,940	259,380
Income tax receivable	1,605,102	1,145,814
Prepaid expenses and other assets	<u>5,941,574</u>	<u>5,982,857</u>
 Total assets	 <u>\$ 910,547,905</u>	 <u>\$ 834,233,834</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Demand	\$ 264,722,202	\$ 244,879,590
Savings	18,481,271	21,509,653
Large denomination certificates of deposit	181,078,901	153,954,109
Other time	<u>335,906,107</u>	<u>313,409,713</u>
 Total deposits	 800,188,481	 733,753,065
Borrowed money	11,139,947	11,787,528
Junior subordinated debentures	10,310,000	10,310,000
Other liabilities	<u>10,112,899</u>	<u>10,192,769</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>831,751,327</u>	 <u>766,043,362</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized, 11,254,222 and 8,000,000 issued; 9,788,133 and 6,339,548 shares outstanding, respectively	97,881	63,395
Additional paid-in capital	38,165,536	37,624,894
Retained earnings, substantially restricted	70,217,380	59,661,079
Treasury stock at cost	(29,104,894)	(28,787,979)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	<u>(579,325)</u>	<u>(370,917)</u>
 Total stockholders' equity	 <u>78,796,578</u>	 <u>68,190,472</u>
 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	 <u>\$ 910,547,905</u>	 <u>\$ 834,233,834</u>

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

FIRST SOUTH BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Interest income			
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 63,198,115	\$ 50,357,203	\$ 36,751,526
Interest and dividends on investments and deposits	<u>4,553,439</u>	<u>2,818,847</u>	<u>3,428,131</u>
Total interest income	<u>67,751,554</u>	<u>53,176,050</u>	<u>40,179,657</u>
Interest expense			
Interest on deposits	23,858,628	14,542,548	8,938,856
Interest on borrowings	932,559	288,329	304,846
Interest on junior subordinated debentures	<u>815,331</u>	<u>632,629</u>	<u>448,319</u>
Total interest expense	<u>25,606,518</u>	<u>15,463,506</u>	<u>9,692,021</u>
Net interest income before provision for credit losses	42,145,036	37,712,544	30,487,636
Provision for credit losses	<u>932,878</u>	<u>1,711,197</u>	<u>968,000</u>
Net interest income	<u>41,212,158</u>	<u>36,001,347</u>	<u>29,519,636</u>
Other income			
Fees and service charges	6,723,391	6,116,949	6,479,309
Loan servicing fees	666,032	684,135	724,363
Gain on sale of real estate, net	10,237	215,928	23,037
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	329,743	199,414	508,218
Gain on sale of mortgage-backed securities	-	-	88,844
Other income	<u>1,529,644</u>	<u>990,165</u>	<u>926,699</u>
Total other income	<u>9,259,047</u>	<u>8,206,591</u>	<u>8,750,470</u>
General and administrative expenses			
Compensation and fringe benefits	13,582,647	12,682,779	12,000,690
Federal insurance premiums	95,012	89,523	86,666
Premises and equipment	1,776,903	1,761,934	1,618,024
Advertising	207,246	187,536	185,468
Payroll and other taxes	1,305,008	1,143,214	1,023,813
Data processing	2,362,751	2,270,449	2,060,986
Amortization of intangible assets	375,463	403,999	300,745
Other	<u>2,502,015</u>	<u>2,592,604</u>	<u>2,315,233</u>
Total general and administrative expenses	<u>22,207,045</u>	<u>21,132,038</u>	<u>19,591,625</u>
Income before income taxes	28,264,160	23,075,900	18,678,481
Income taxes	<u>11,071,804</u>	<u>8,947,196</u>	<u>6,966,040</u>
NET INCOME	17,192,356	14,128,704	11,712,441
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	<u>(208,408)</u>	<u>(1,244,045)</u>	<u>(1,383,503)</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 16,983,948</u>	<u>\$ 12,884,659</u>	<u>\$ 10,328,938</u>
Net income per common share			
Basic	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.25
Diluted	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.19

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

FIRST SOUTH BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings, substantially restricted	Treasury stock	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	Total
Balance, December 31, 2003	\$ 41,903	\$ 49,020,632	\$ 43,171,318	\$ (39,326,931)	\$ 2,256,631	\$ 55,163,553
Net income	-	-	11,712,441	-	-	11,712,441
Other comprehensive loss, net	-	-	-	-	(1,383,503)	(1,383,503)
Exercise of stock options	834	(980,779)	-	1,418,734	-	438,789
Tax benefit, stock options exercised	-	279,334	-	-	-	279,334
Shares traded to exercise options	(145)	329,517	-	(366,669)	-	(37,297)
Acquisition of treasury shares	(773)	-	-	(2,211,917)	-	(2,212,690)
Dividends (\$.45 per share)	-	-	(4,265,280)	-	-	(4,265,280)
3-for-2 stock split	<u>20,828</u>	<u>(10,832,989)</u>	<u>(20,828)</u>	<u>10,832,989</u>	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2004	62,647	37,815,715	50,597,651	(29,653,794)	873,128	59,695,347
Net income	-	-	14,128,704	-	-	14,128,704
Other comprehensive loss, net	-	-	-	-	(1,244,045)	(1,244,045)
Exercise of stock options	1,017	(1,060,993)	-	1,741,721	-	681,745
Tax benefit, stock options exercised	-	490,923	-	-	-	490,923
Shares traded to exercise options	(176)	379,249	-	(539,273)	-	(160,200)
Acquisition of treasury shares	(93)	-	-	(336,633)	-	(336,726)
Dividends (\$.53 per share)	-	-	(5,065,276)	-	-	(5,065,276)
Balance, December 31, 2005	63,395	37,624,894	59,661,079	(28,787,979)	(370,917)	68,190,472
Net income	-	-	17,192,356	-	-	17,192,356
Other comprehensive loss, net	-	-	-	-	(208,408)	(208,408)
Exercise of stock options	3,706	(5,963,302)	-	6,605,460	-	645,864
Tax benefit, stock options exercised	-	3,965,214	-	-	-	3,965,214
Shares traded to exercise options	(1,517)	2,412,280	-	(6,054,715)	-	(3,643,952)
Acquisition of treasury shares	(245)	-	-	(867,660)	-	(867,905)
Stock based compensation	-	126,450	-	-	-	126,450
Dividends (\$.68 per share)	-	-	(6,594,848)	-	-	(6,594,848)
3-for-2 stock split	<u>32,542</u>	-	<u>(41,207)</u>	-	-	<u>(8,665)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2006	<u>\$ 97,881</u>	<u>\$ 38,165,536</u>	<u>\$ 70,217,380</u>	<u>\$ (29,104,894)</u>	<u>\$ (579,325)</u>	<u>\$ 78,796,578</u>

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

FIRST SOUTH BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

	2006	2005	2004
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 17,192,356	\$ 14,128,704	\$ 11,712,441
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Provision for credit losses	932,878	1,711,197	968,000
Depreciation	843,017	839,387	754,332
Amortization of intangibles	375,463	403,999	325,741
Impairment of real estate owned	-	-	19,178
Accretion of discounts on securities, net	59,769	(84,657)	(101,337)
Deferred income taxes	(201,747)	(546,141)	1,141,688
Gain on disposal of premises and equipment and real estate owned	(157,856)	(258,741)	(21,745)
Gain on loans held for sale and mortgage-backed securities	(329,743)	(199,414)	(597,062)
Stock based compensation expense	126,450	-	-
Originations of loans held for sale, net	(32,791,666)	(33,898,697)	(34,985,086)
Proceeds from sale of loans held for sale	1,187,887	12,859,144	37,614,277
Other operating activities	(1,936,077)	156,243	(1,646,103)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>(14,699,269)</u>	<u>(4,888,976)</u>	<u>15,184,324</u>
Investing activities			
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities available for sale	10,050,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(25,000,000)	(27,000,000)	-
Proceeds from principal repayments and sales of mortgage-backed securities available for sale	2,682,350	1,663,783	4,941,963
Proceeds from principal repayments of mortgage-backed securities held for investment	400,770	506,048	272,126
Originations of loans held for investment, net of principal repayments	(39,762,587)	(73,624,172)	(82,539,233)
Proceeds from disposal of premises and equipment and real estate owned	847,830	1,229,700	262,152
Sales (purchases) of FHLB stock	(244,100)	136,000	302,000
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,094,382)	(1,193,777)	(1,183,726)
Repayment of note receivable	-	1,156,557	96,146
Net cash received in branch acquisition	-	-	15,771,621
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(52,120,119)</u>	<u>(81,125,861)</u>	<u>(46,076,951)</u>
Financing activities			
Net increase in deposit accounts	66,435,416	105,216,360	27,017,259
Net increase (decrease) in FHLB borrowings	500,000	(5,000,000)	(5,500,000)
Purchase of treasury shares	(867,905)	(336,726)	(2,212,690)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options, net of tax benefit	967,126	1,012,468	680,826
Cash paid for dividends and fractional shares	(6,207,440)	(4,867,849)	(4,032,865)
Net change in repurchase agreements	(1,147,581)	1,995,628	953,841
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>59,679,616</u>	<u>98,019,881</u>	<u>16,906,371</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(7,139,772)	12,005,044	(13,986,256)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>32,943,392</u>	<u>20,938,348</u>	<u>34,924,604</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 25,803,620</u>	<u>\$ 32,943,392</u>	<u>\$ 20,938,348</u>

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

FIRST SOUTH BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of And For The Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

First South Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") is a bank holding company incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia. First South Bank (the "Bank"), the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of North Carolina. The Federal Reserve Board regulates the Company and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the North Carolina Office of the Commissioner of Banks regulate the Bank.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Bank, and the Bank's wholly owned subsidiary, First South Leasing, LLC. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company follows accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and general practices within the financial services industry as summarized below:

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include demand and time deposits (with remaining maturities of ninety days or less at time of purchase) at other financial institutions.

INVESTMENTS AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

Investments in certain securities are classified into three categories and accounted for as follows: (1) debt securities that the entity has the positive intent and the ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and reported at amortized cost; (2) debt and equity securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings; (3) debt and equity securities not classified as either held-to-maturity securities or trading securities are classified as available for sale securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as accumulated other comprehensive income, a separate component of equity.

A decline in the market value of any AFS or HTM security below cost that is deemed to be other-than-temporary results in a reduction in carrying amount to fair value. The impairment is charged to earnings and a new cost basis for the security is established. To determine whether an impairment is other-than-temporary, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery and considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to year-end, and forecasted performance of the investee.

Premiums and discounts on debt securities are recognized as adjustments to interest income using the interest method over the period to maturity. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are determined using the specific identification method. Mortgage-backed securities represent participating interests in pools of long-term first mortgage loans. Premiums and discounts are amortized using the interest method over the remaining period to contractual maturity, adjusted for anticipated prepayments.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

LOANS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Loans receivable held for investment are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, reduced by an allowance for probable credit losses and net of deferred origination fees. Interest on loans is accrued based on the principal amount outstanding and is recognized using the interest method.

Loan origination fees, as well as certain direct loan origination costs, are deferred. Such costs and fees are recognized as an adjustment to yield over the contractual lives of the related loans.

Commitment fees to originate or purchase loans are deferred, and if the commitment is exercised, recognized over the life of the loan as an adjustment of yield. If the commitment expires unexercised, commitment fees are recognized in income upon expiration of the commitment. Fees for originating loans for other financial institutions are recognized as loan fee income.

A loan is considered impaired, based on current information and events, if it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Uncollateralized loans are measured for impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the historical effective interest rate, while all collateral-dependent loans are measured for impairment based on the fair value of the collateral. The Bank uses several factors in determining if a loan is impaired. Internal asset classification procedures include a thorough review of significant loans and lending relationships and include the accumulation of related data. This data includes loan payment status, borrowers' financial data and borrowers' operating factors such as cash flows, operating income or loss, etc. At December 31, 2006 and 2005 there were no loans, individually or in the aggregate, that are material to the consolidated financial statements which were defined as impaired.

The allowance for credit losses is increased by charges to income and decreased by charge-offs (net of recoveries). Management's periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance is based on the Bank's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, and current economic conditions. While management believes that it has established the allowance in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and has taken into account the views of its regulators and the current economic environment, there can be no assurance that in the future the Bank's regulators or risks in its portfolio will not require further increases in the allowance.

LOANS HELD FOR SALE

Loans originated and intended for sale are carried at the lower of cost or aggregate estimated market value. Net unrealized losses are recognized as charges to income. Gains and losses on sales of whole or participating interests in real estate loans are recognized at the time of sale and are determined by the difference between net sales proceeds and the Bank's carrying value of the loans sold, adjusted for the recognition of any servicing assets retained.

As a part of its normal business operations, the Bank originates mortgage loans that have been approved by secondary investors. The Bank issues a rate lock commitment to a borrower and concurrently "locks-in" with a secondary market investor, under a best efforts delivery mechanism. The terms of the loan are set by the secondary investors and are transferred within a short time period of the Bank initially funding the loan. The Bank receives origination fees from borrowers and servicing release premiums from investors that are recognized when the loan is sold on the Statement of Operations in the line item "Gain on sale of mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities". Between the initial funding of the loans by the Bank and subsequent purchase by the investor, the Bank carries the loans on its Statement of Financial Condition at the lower of cost or fair market value.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

INCOME RECOGNITION ON IMPAIRED AND NONACCRUAL LOANS

Loans, including impaired loans, are generally classified as nonaccrual if they are past due as to maturity or payment of principal or interest for a period of more than 90 days, unless such loans are well-secured and in the process of collection. If a loan or a portion of a loan is classified as doubtful or is partially charged off, the loan is generally classified as nonaccrual. Loans that are on a current payment status or past due less than 90 days may also be classified as nonaccrual if repayment in full of principal and/or interest is in doubt.

Loans may be returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due (including arrearages) are reasonably assured of repayment within an acceptable period of time, and there is a sustained period of repayment performance (generally a minimum of six months) by the borrower, in accordance with the contractual terms of interest and principal.

While a loan is classified as nonaccrual and the future collectibility of the recorded loan balance is doubtful, collections of interest and principal are generally applied as a reduction to principal outstanding, except in the case of loans with scheduled amortization where the payment is generally applied to the oldest payment due. When the future collectibility of the recorded loan balance is expected, interest income may be recognized on a cash basis limited to that which would have been recognized on the recorded loan balance at the contractual interest rate. Receipts in excess of that amount are recorded as recoveries to the allowance for credit losses until prior charge-offs have been fully recovered.

MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS

When mortgage loans, or mortgage-backed securities, are sold, the proceeds are allocated between the related loans and the retained mortgage servicing rights based on their relative fair values.

Servicing assets and liabilities are amortized on a straight line basis over the average period of estimated net servicing income (if servicing revenues exceed servicing costs) or net servicing loss (if servicing costs exceed servicing revenues). All servicing assets or liabilities are assessed for impairment or increased obligation based on their fair value.

The Company recorded amortization of mortgage servicing rights of \$344,023, \$372,559 and \$277,078 for prepayments during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. There were no impairments recognized during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization, if a capital lease. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated service lives of the assets. Useful lives range from 10 to 40 years for substantially all premises and from 3 to 20 years for equipment and fixtures.

REAL ESTATE OWNED

Assets acquired through loan foreclosure are recorded as real estate owned at the lower of the estimated fair value of the property less estimated costs to sell at the date of foreclosure or the carrying amount of the loan plus unpaid accrued interest. The carrying amount is subsequently reduced by additional allowances which are charged to earnings if the estimated fair value declines below its initial value plus any capitalized costs. Costs related to the improvement of the property are capitalized, whereas costs related to holding the property are expensed. There were no valuation adjustments recognized during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. The Company recognized valuation adjustment of approximately \$19,178 during the year ended December 31, 2004.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

INVESTMENT IN FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK STOCK

The Bank is required to invest in Class B capital stock, par value \$100, of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ("FHLB"). The FHLB capital stock requirement is based on the sum of a membership stock component totaling 20% of the Bank's total assets plus an activity based stock component of 4.5% of outstanding FHLB advances. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Bank owned 19,333 and 16,892 shares of the FHLB's capital stock, respectively.

The Bank carries this investment at cost. Due to the redemption provisions of the FHLB, the Company estimated that fair value equals cost and that this investment was not impaired at December 31, 2006.

GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Net assets of companies acquired in purchase transactions are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition, as such, the historical cost basis of individual assets and liabilities are adjusted to reflect their fair value. Identified intangible assets resulting from the branch acquisitions described in Note 20 are amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years, resulting in amortization expense of approximately \$31,000 per year. Goodwill is not amortized, but is reviewed for potential impairment on an annual basis at the reporting unit level. The impairment test is performed in two phases. The first step of the goodwill impairment test, used to identify potential impairment, compares the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired; however, if the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value an additional procedure must be performed. That additional procedure compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill (as defined in SFAS No. 142) with the carrying amount of that goodwill. An impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. Other intangible assets are evaluated for impairment if events and circumstances indicate a possible impairment. Such evaluation of other intangible assets is based on undiscounted cash flow projections.

INCOME TAXES

The Company reports income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, ("SFAS No. 109") which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the temporary difference between financial statement and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are provided if based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

ADVERTISING

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company incurred advertising expense totaling \$207,246, \$187,536 and \$185,468, respectively.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The Company's other comprehensive income relates to unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities. Information concerning the Company's other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Unrealized losses on securities available for sale	\$ (357,109)	\$ (2,006,525)	\$ (2,248,414)
Tax benefit	148,701	762,480	917,500
Reclassification of net gains recognized in net income	-	-	(88,844)
Tax expense	-	-	36,255
Other comprehensive loss, net	<u>\$ (208,408)</u>	<u>\$ (1,244,045)</u>	<u>\$ (1,383,503)</u>

I. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company follows the provisions of SFAS No. 131, "Disclosure About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," which specifies guidelines for determining an entity's operating segments and the type and level of financial information to be disclosed. Based on these guidelines management has determined that the Bank operates in one business segment, the providing of general commercial financial services to customers located in its market areas. The various products are those generally offered by community banks. The allocation of Bank resources is based on overall performance of the Bank, rather than individual branches or products.

STOCK SPLIT

On May 25, 2006 the Company paid a three-for-two stock split, in the form of a 50% stock dividend, to stockholders of record as of May 4, 2006. Stockholders received one additional share of common stock for every two shares held on the record date. All prior period share and per share data have been adjusted for the split.

RECLASSIFICATION

Certain amounts in the 2005 and 2004 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the 2006 presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported net income or stockholders' equity.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SFAS No. 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments — an Amendment of SFAS No. 133 and 140". This Statement permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation; clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of SFAS No. 133; establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation; clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives; and amends SFAS No. 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special-purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. SFAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of the fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 155 on January 1, 2007 with no expected material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 156 ("SFAS No. 156"), "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets — an amendment of SFAS No. 140". This Statement requires an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract; requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable; permits an entity to choose either of the Amortization or Fair Value subsequent measurement methods for each class of separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities; and requires separate presentation of servicing assets and servicing liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. SFAS No. 156 is effective for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 156 on January 1, 2007 with no material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 ("SFAS No. 157"), "Fair Value Measurements". This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value instruments. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measure attribute. Accordingly, this statement does not require any new fair value measurements. However, for some entities, SFAS No. 157 will change current practice. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact SFAS No. 157 may have on its consolidated financial statements.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158 ("SFAS No. 158"), "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans – an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)". This Statement improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan (other than a multiemployer plan) as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. SFAS No. 158 also improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position, with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 158 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006 for an employer with publicly traded equity securities. The Company adopted SFAS No. 158 during the year ended December 31, 2006 with no material effect on its consolidated financial statements, since the Company does not have a defined benefit pension plan.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48, ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109". This Interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return; and also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and as a result, is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact FIN 48 may have on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 1N, "Financial Statements – Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements When Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" ("SAB 108"). SAB 108 addresses how a registrant should quantify the effect of an error on its financial statements. SAB 108 concludes that a dual approach should be used to compute the amount of a misstatement, using both the "rollover" (current year income statement perspective) and "iron curtain" (year-end balance sheet perspective) methods. SAB 108 does not address how to evaluate materiality (quantitative and qualitative effects of a misstatement on the financial statements). The SEC's views on evaluating the materiality of an error are covered in SAB Topic 1M, "Financial Statements – Materiality" ("SAB 99"). SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006 (i.e. December 31, 2006 for a calendar year-end company). The Company adopted SAB 108 for its fiscal year ending December 31, 2006 with no material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issues exposure drafts for proposed statements of financial accounting standards. Such exposure drafts are subject to comment from the public, to revisions by the FASB and to final issuance by the FASB as statements of financial accounting standards. The company considers the effect of proposed statements on its consolidated financial statements and monitors the status of changes to and proposed effective dates of exposure drafts.

2. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment securities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are classified as available for sale according to management's intent and summarized as follows:

	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Gross unrealized gains</u>	<u>Gross unrealized losses</u>	<u>Estimated market value</u>
December 31, 2006:				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Notes	<u>\$ 56,931,292</u>	<u>\$ 94,931</u>	<u>\$ (572,096)</u>	<u>\$ 56,454,127</u>
December 31, 2005:				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Notes	<u>\$ 42,041,062</u>	<u>\$ 227,097</u>	<u>\$ (440,469)</u>	<u>\$ 41,827,690</u>

The following tables show U.S. Treasury and Agency Notes unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2006 and 2005. The current year unrealized losses on these investment securities are a result of volatility in the market during 2006 and relate to twelve U.S. Treasury and Agency Notes. All unrealized losses on U.S. Treasury and Agency Notes are considered by management to be temporary given the credit ratings on these investment securities.

2. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

	2006					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Securities available for sale:						
U.S. Treasury and Agency Notes	\$14,682,646	\$ (173,527)	\$26,642,632	\$ (398,569)	\$41,325,278	\$ (572,096)

	2005					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Securities available for sale:						
U.S. Treasury and Agency Notes	\$26,584,939	\$ (440,469)	\$ -	\$ -	\$26,584,939	\$ (440,469)

U.S. Treasury and Agency notes at December 31, 2006 are contractually scheduled to mature as follows:

	Amortized cost	Estimated market value
Due within one year	\$ 8,993,479	\$ 8,991,635
Due after one year through five years	47,937,813	47,462,492
Total	\$ 56,931,292	\$ 56,454,127

There were no sales of U.S. Treasury and Agency Notes during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. U.S. Treasury and Agency Notes with an amortized cost of approximately \$13.4 million and \$17.0 million were pledged to secure deposits from public entities and repurchase agreements at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

3. MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

Mortgage-backed securities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are classified as available for sale according to management's intent and summarized as follows:

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated market value
December 31, 2006:				
FHLMC participation certificates, maturing from years 2007 to 2036	\$ 35,532,221	\$ 135,332	\$ (600,926)	\$ 35,066,627
December 31, 2005:				
FHLMC participation certificates, maturing from years 2007 to 2035	\$ 21,011,344	\$ 113,072	\$ (485,349)	\$ 20,639,067

Mortgage-backed securities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are classified as held for investment according to management's intent and summarized as follows:

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated market value
December 31, 2006:				
FHLMC participation certificate, maturing during 2013	\$ 1,662,540	\$ -	\$ (99,487)	\$ 1,563,053
December 31, 2005:				
FHLMC participation certificate, maturing during 2013	\$ 2,063,310	\$ -	\$ (97,677)	\$ 1,965,633

3. MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES (Continued)

The following tables present mortgage-backed securities unrealized losses and fair values, aggregated by length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2006 and 2005. The current year unrealized losses on these investment securities are a result of volatility in the market during 2006 and relate to eight FHLMC participation certificates. All unrealized losses on FHLMC participation certificates are considered by management to be temporary given the credit ratings on these investment securities.

	2006					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Securities available for sale:						
FHLMC participation certificates	<u>\$ 8,598,800</u>	<u>\$ (81,158)</u>	<u>\$14,955,333</u>	<u>\$ (519,768)</u>	<u>\$23,554,133</u>	<u>\$ (600,926)</u>
Securities held for investment:						
FHLMC participation certificate	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$1,563,053</u>	<u>\$ (99,487)</u>	<u>\$1,563,053</u>	<u>\$ (99,487)</u>

	2005					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Securities available for sale:						
FHLMC participation certificate	<u>\$15,869,526</u>	<u>\$ (485,349)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$15,869,526</u>	<u>\$ (485,349)</u>
Securities held for investment:						
FHLMC participation certificate	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$1,965,633</u>	<u>\$ (97,677)</u>	<u>\$1,965,633</u>	<u>\$ (97,677)</u>

Mortgage-backed securities, classified as available for sale or held for investment, at December 31, 2006 are contractually scheduled to mature as follows:

	Amortized cost	Estimated market value
Due one year or less	\$ 10,313	\$ 10,528
Due after one year through five years	207,882	210,963
Due after five years through ten years	4,941,304	4,896,834
Due after ten years	<u>32,035,262</u>	<u>31,511,355</u>
Total	<u>\$ 37,194,761</u>	<u>\$ 36,629,680</u>

Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. No mortgage-backed securities were sold in 2006 or 2005. Mortgage-backed securities with a carrying value of approximately \$2.5 million were sold during the year ended December 31, 2004. Net realized gains on the sale of mortgage-backed securities were \$88,844 during the year ended December 31, 2004. Mortgage-backed securities with an amortized cost of approximately \$307,474 and \$476,566 were pledged as collateral for treasury tax and loan deposits at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

4. LOANS RECEIVABLE

Loans receivable at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are summarized as follows:

	2006	2005
Mortgage loans	\$ 74,690,012	\$ 68,022,652
Consumer loans	103,785,611	101,833,555
Commercial loans	580,902,157	536,638,140
Leasing	<u>12,640,043</u>	<u>11,981,099</u>
Total	<u>772,017,823</u>	<u>718,475,446</u>
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(9,157,597)	(8,113,416)
Deferred loan fees, net	<u>(1,423,177)</u>	<u>(1,433,223)</u>
Loans receivable, net	<u>\$ 761,437,049</u>	<u>\$ 708,928,807</u>

4. LOANS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

The Bank has pledged its eligible real estate loans to collateralize actual or potential borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (See Note 9).

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 the Bank exchanged loans with outstanding principal balances of \$17,203,225, \$16,354,875 and \$2,841,484, respectively, with the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") for mortgage-backed securities of equal value.

The Bank originates mortgage loans for portfolio investment or sale in the secondary market. During the period of origination, mortgage loans are designated as either held for sale or for investment purposes. Transfers of loans held for sale to the investment portfolio are recorded at the lower of cost or market value on the transfer date. Loans receivable held for sale at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are fixed rate mortgage loans with an estimated market value of approximately \$25,963,341 and \$11,029,237, respectively.

Net gains on sales of loans receivable held for sale amounted to \$329,743, \$199,414 and \$508,218 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Activity in the allowance for credit losses, which includes the allowance for loan and lease losses and the reserve for unfunded commitments for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, is summarized as follows:

	Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	Reserve for Unfunded Commitments	Allowance for Credit Losses
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 7,633,709	\$ -	\$ 7,633,709
Provisions for credit losses	968,000	-	968,000
Loans charged off	(301,636)	-	(301,636)
Recoveries	<u>43,309</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,309</u>
Balance at December 31, 2004	8,343,382	-	8,343,382
Provisions for credit losses	602,308	1,108,889	1,711,197
Loans charged off	(845,228)	-	(845,228)
Recoveries	<u>12,954</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,954</u>
Balance at December 31, 2005	8,113,416	1,108,889	9,222,305
Provisions for credit losses	1,276,827	(343,949)	932,878
Loans charged off	(342,094)	-	(342,094)
Recoveries	<u>109,448</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>109,448</u>
Balance at December 31, 2006	<u>\$ 9,157,597</u>	<u>\$ 764,940</u>	<u>\$ 9,922,537</u>

Following is a summary of the principal balances of loans on nonaccrual status and loans past due over ninety days:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Loans contractually past due over 90 days and/or on nonaccrual status:		
Mortgage residential	\$ 934,022	\$ 1,362,590
Consumer and commercial	<u>1,806,353</u>	<u>896,254</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,740,375</u>	<u>\$ 2,258,844</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, interest income of approximately \$143,407, \$143,189 and \$121,000, respectively, was not recorded related to loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis.

5. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Land	\$ 2,809,449	\$ 2,847,880
Office buildings and improvements	7,129,462	6,601,871
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4,507,943	4,281,794
Vehicles	449,095	403,542
Construction in process	<u>33,682</u>	<u>14,303</u>
	14,929,631	14,149,390
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>6,031,622</u>	<u>5,318,220</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,898,009</u>	<u>\$ 8,831,170</u>

The Company leases certain branch facilities and equipment under separate agreements that expire at various dates through August 15, 2012. Future rentals under these leases are as follows:

2007	\$ 441,358
2008	382,305
2009	177,480
2010	108,010
2011	79,372
Thereafter	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,188,525</u>

Rental expense amounting to approximately \$444,412, \$395,919 and \$389,000 during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, is included in premises and equipment expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

6. DEPOSITS

At December 31, 2006, the scheduled maturities of time deposits were as follows:

2007	\$476,105,884
2008	32,566,759
2009	5,503,389
2010	1,493,328
2011	1,315,648
Thereafter	<u>-</u>
Total time deposits	<u>\$516,985,008</u>

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company participated in a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan which covered substantially all employees; however, effective January 31, 2002 the Company's Board of Directors approved a plan to freeze the accrual of future benefits under the plan. Consequently, no new employees became eligible to participate in the plan after January 31, 2002. Effective October 1, 2004 the Company withdrew from the plan. Active employees who were participating in the plan became 100% vested on that date and could select from a variety of benefit payment options based on their age and benefit payment amount. Expenses of the plan for unfunded liability, withdrawal fees, administrative fees and PBGC premiums the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$9,470, \$0 and \$624,968, respectively.

The Company also participates in a multi-employer defined contribution plan which covers substantially all employees. During the year ended December 31, 2006, employees may contribute from 1% to 100% of compensation, subject to an annual maximum as determined by the Internal Revenue Code, which is an increase in the contribution of 1% to 15% of compensation allowed during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. The Company makes matching contributions of 100% of employees' contributions up to 5% of the employees' salaries.

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

The plan provides that employees' contributions are 100% vested at all times and the Bank's contributions vest 25% for each year of service. The expenses related to the Company's contributions to this plan for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$354,235, \$326,549 and \$283,966, respectively.

Directors and certain officers participate in deferred compensation plans. These plans generally provide for fixed payments beginning at retirement. These payments are earned over service periods of up to ten years, and can include provisions for deferral of current payments. The expense related to these plans during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 aggregated \$471,509, \$486,662 and \$500,089, respectively. The plans generally include provisions for forfeitures of unvested portions of payments, and vesting in the event of death or disability. The total liability under this plan was approximately \$3,308,663 at December 31, 2006 and is included in other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition.

8. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment," ("SFAS No. 123R") which was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") in December 2004. SFAS No. 123R revises SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation," and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"), and its related interpretations. SFAS No. 123R requires recognition of the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments in the financial statements over the period the employee is required to perform the services in exchange for the award (presumptively the vesting period). SFAS No. 123R also requires measurement of the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award based on the grant-date fair value of the award. SFAS No. 123R also amends SFAS No. 95, "Statement of Cash Flows," to require that excess tax benefits be reported as financing cash inflows, rather than as a reduction of taxes paid, which is included within operating cash flows. The Company adopted SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective application as permitted under SFAS No. 123R. Accordingly, prior period amounts have not been restated. Under this application, the Company is required to record compensation expense for all awards granted after the date of adoption and for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that remain outstanding at the date of adoption. Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, the Company used the intrinsic value method as prescribed by APB 25 and thus recognized no compensation expense for options granted with exercise prices equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

The Company has one share-based compensation plan. On April 8, 1998, the Shareholders of the Company approved the First South Bancorp, Inc. 1997 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"). The purpose of this Plan is to advance the interests of the Company through providing selected key employees and Directors of the Bank and the Company with the opportunity to purchase shares. At December 31, 2006, the Plan includes 538,374 granted unexercised shares and 988,277 shares available to be granted. The option price is required to be 100% of the stock's fair market value as defined, with an exception for any shareholder with more than a 10% ownership interest in the Company. The exercise price is required to be 110% of the stock's fair market value for these options holders. Vesting is determined on the date of the grant. Options have a 10-year life; however, there are additional limitations for shareholders with more than a 10% ownership interest in the Company. The Plan also has a change of control provision under which all options immediately vest if a change of control, as defined, occurs.

A summary of option activity under the Plan as of December 31, 2006, and changes during the year ended December 31, 2006 is presented below:

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2006:</u>	<u>Options Available</u>	<u>Options Outstanding</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	1,003,977	1,055,653	\$ 7.34	
Granted	(20,500)	20,500	\$ 29.22	
Forfeited	4,800	(4,800)	\$ 19.31	
Exercised	-	(532,979)	\$ 5.74	
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	<u>988,277</u>	<u>538,374</u>	\$ 9.74	<u>\$ 11,975,810</u>

The amount of cash received and value of shares tendered for payment of option exercises for the December 31, 2006 was \$3,058,144. The tax benefits realized for the tax deductions from option exercise of the share-based payment arrangements totaled \$3,965,214 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

8. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

The intrinsic value of options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$11,309,095.

A summary of nonvested option shares as of December 31, 2006, and changes during the year ended December 31, 2006 is presented below:

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2006:</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Price</u>
Nonvested at December 31, 2005	75,300	\$ 18.22
Granted	20,500	\$ 29.22
Forfeited	(4,800)	\$ 19.31
Vested	<u>(37,750)</u>	\$ 12.97
Nonvested at December 31, 2006	<u>53,250</u>	\$ 22.89

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants for the year ended December 31, 2006, dividend growth rate of 17%; expected volatility of 22.3%; risk-free interest rates ranging from 4.70% to 5.06%; and expected lives of 6 years. The weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$6.03.

As of December 31, 2006, there was \$174,614 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's stock option plans. That cost is expected to be recognized the next 4.5 years.

The following table summarizes additional information about the Company's outstanding options and exercisable options as of December 31, 2006, including weighted-average remaining contractual term expressed in years ("Life") and weighted average exercise price ("Price"):

<u>Range of Exercise Price</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>			<u>Exercisable</u>	
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Life</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Price</u>
\$5.41 – 5.50	324,475	1.27	\$ 5.41	324,475	\$ 5.41
\$6.87 – 10.37	51,067	4.47	\$ 8.41	51,067	\$ 8.41
\$14.97 – 16.61	91,332	6.38	\$ 15.64	87,582	\$ 15.64
\$16.77 – 29.28	61,500	8.49	\$ 20.40	22,000	\$ 19.10
\$30.81 – 33.30	10,000	9.57	\$ 32.54	-	\$ -
	<u>538,374</u>	3.07	\$ 9.65	<u>485,124</u>	\$ 8.19

The adoption of SFAS 123R and its fair value compensation cost recognition provisions are different from the recognition provisions under SFAS 123 and the intrinsic value method for compensation cost allowed under APB 25. As a result of adopting SFAS 123R the Company's income before income taxes and net income for the year ended December 31, 2006 is \$126,450 and \$115,038 lower, than if it had continued to account for share-based compensation under APB 25. Basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2006 are \$.01 lower, respectively, than if the Company had continued to account for share-based compensation under APB 25.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income available to common stockholders if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to the year earlier period:

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>			
	<u>2005</u>		<u>2004</u>	
	<u>As Reported</u>	<u>Pro Forma</u>	<u>As Reported</u>	<u>Pro Forma</u>
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$14,128,704	\$14,007,413	\$11,712,441	\$11,627,766
Stock based compensation, net of tax effect	\$ -	\$ 121,291	\$ -	\$ 84,675
Net income per share – basic	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.24
Net income per share – diluted	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.18

8. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

A summary of the status of the Plan as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and changes during the years then ended, including weighted-average exercise price ("Price"), is presented below:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2005		2004	
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Price</u>
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,160,961	\$ 6.79	1,279,062	\$ 6.63
Granted	53,175	19.37	20,625	15.53
Cancellations	<u>(158,483)</u>	7.29	<u>(138,726)</u>	6.59
Outstanding at year end	<u>1,055,653</u>	7.34	<u>1,160,961</u>	6.79
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year		<u>\$ 3.17</u>		<u>\$ 2.31</u>

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, dividend growth rate of 17% for each period; expected volatility of 21.4%, and 21.7%; and risk-free interest rates ranging from 4.03% to 4.47% during the year ended December 31, 2005; 3.59% to 4.11% during the year ended December 31, 2004; and expected lives of 6 years.

9. BORROWED MONEY

Borrowed money represents advances from the FHLB and repurchase agreements. Advances outstanding from the FHLB at December 31, 2006 and 2005 had a weighted average rate of 5.50% and 4.40%, respectively, and totaled \$6,000,000 and \$5,500,000, respectively. These advances have a scheduled maturity date of January 3, 2008.

At December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, repurchase agreements outstanding had average rates of 4.69% and 3.59%, and totaled \$5,139,947 and \$6,287,528, respectively.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, repurchase agreements were collateralized by U.S. government agency obligations with a principal balance of \$10,000,000 and \$7,000,000, respectively. The Company has pledged all of its stock in the FHLB and certain loans secured by one to four family residential mortgages as collateral for actual or potential borrowings from the FHLB. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had approximately \$175.7 million and \$160.8 million, respectively, of additional credit available with the FHLB.

10. INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Current			
Federal	\$ 9,378,947	\$ 7,925,068	\$ 4,817,313
State	<u>1,894,604</u>	<u>1,568,269</u>	<u>1,007,039</u>
	<u>11,273,551</u>	<u>9,493,337</u>	<u>5,824,352</u>
Deferred			
Federal	(165,994)	(496,214)	1,004,496
State	<u>(35,753)</u>	<u>(49,927)</u>	<u>137,192</u>
	<u>(201,747)</u>	<u>(546,141)</u>	<u>1,141,688</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,071,804</u>	<u>\$ 8,947,196</u>	<u>\$ 6,966,040</u>

10. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

Reconciliations of the expected income tax expense at statutory tax rates with income tax expense reported in the statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Expected income tax expense at 35%	\$ 9,892,456	\$ 8,076,565	\$ 6,350,684
State income taxes, net of federal income tax	1,208,253	986,922	755,192
Other expenses and adjustments	<u>(28,905)</u>	<u>(116,291)</u>	<u>(139,836)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,071,804</u>	<u>\$ 8,947,196</u>	<u>\$ 6,966,040</u>

The components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Deferred income tax assets		
Deferred directors' fees	\$ 562,648	\$ 584,251
Allowance for credit losses	3,820,651	3,410,155
Employee benefits	771,798	758,035
Loans mark-to-market	152,968	72,464
Unrealized losses on securities available for sale	363,433	214,732
Other	<u>57,862</u>	<u>57,419</u>
	<u>5,729,360</u>	<u>5,097,056</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Depreciation and amortization	3,483,047	3,350,886
Carrying value – land	395,000	395,000
Mortgage servicing rights	500,279	553,824
Deferred loan origination fees and costs	807,690	598,819
FHLB stock	141,451	141,451
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>50,958</u>
	<u>5,327,467</u>	<u>5,090,938</u>
Net deferred income tax asset	<u>\$ 401,893</u>	<u>\$ 6,118</u>

11. REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Dividend payments made by the Company are subject to regulatory restrictions under Federal Reserve Board policy as well as to limitations under applicable provisions of Virginia corporate law. The Federal Reserve Board may prohibit a bank holding company from paying any dividends if the holding company's bank subsidiary is classified as "undercapitalized." Under Virginia law, dividends may be paid out of surplus or, if there is no surplus, out of net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and for the preceding fiscal year. Furthermore, under FDIC regulations, the Bank is prohibited from making any capital distributions if, after making the distribution, the Bank would have: (i) a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8.0%; (ii) a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4.0%; or (iii) a leverage ratio of less than 4.0%.

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal and state banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios, as set forth in the table below. Management believes, as of December 31, 2006, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject. The Company's most significant asset is its investment in First South Bank. Consequently, the information concerning capital ratios is essentially the same for the Company and the Bank.

11. REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2006, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized the Bank must maintain minimum amounts and ratios, as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

The Bank's actual regulatory capital amounts and ratios as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 are presented in the table below (dollars in thousands):

	Actual		Minimum for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimum to be Well Capitalized under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
December 31, 2006:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 86,444	11.7%	\$ 58,943	8.0%	\$ 73,678	10.0%
Tier I Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	77,225	10.5%	29,471	4.0%	44,207	6.0%
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)	77,225	8.5%	36,154	4.0%	45,193	5.0%
December 31, 2005:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 80,015	11.7%	\$ 54,940	8.0%	\$ 68,675	10.0%
Tier I Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	71,423	10.4%	27,470	4.0%	41,205	6.0%
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)	71,423	8.6%	33,125	4.0%	41,406	5.0%

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table provides a reconciliation of income available to common stockholders and the average number of shares outstanding (less unearned deferred stock awards and treasury shares) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. Options to purchase 538,374, 1,055,653 and 1,160,961 shares of common stock were outstanding at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 respectively.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net income (numerator)	\$ 17,192,356	\$ 14,128,704	\$ 11,712,441
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS (denominator)	9,714,565	9,488,073	9,377,799
Dilutive effect of stock options	288,304	492,149	457,925
Adjusted shares for diluted EPS	10,002,869	9,980,222	9,835,724

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, there were 8,000 and 10,800, respectively, options that were antidilutive since the exercise price exceeded the average market price of the Company's common stock for the year. These options have been omitted from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for 2006.

13. MORTGAGE BANKING ACTIVITIES

Mortgage loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition. The unpaid principal balances of mortgage loans serviced for others were \$245,620,000, \$260,632,000 and \$277,252,000 at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 respectively. Servicing loans for others generally consists of collecting mortgage payments, maintaining escrow accounts, disbursing payment to investors and foreclosure processing. Loan servicing income is recorded on the accrual basis and includes servicing fees from investors and certain charges collected from borrowers, such as late payment fees.

13. MORTGAGE BANKING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, mortgage servicing rights reported in the consolidated statements of financial condition, net of amortization, were \$1,266,530 and \$1,402,085 respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 respectively, the Company recorded additional servicing assets of \$208,468 and \$75,866 as a result of sales of loans or mortgage-backed securities. Amortization of servicing assets during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 aggregated \$344,023, \$372,559, and \$277,077, respectively. The fair value of recognized servicing assets amounted to approximately \$2,300,000 and \$1,843,000 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company's significant assumptions used to estimate their fair value include weighted average life, prepayment speeds, and expected costs to transfer servicing to a third party.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK AND SIGNIFICANT GROUP CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK:

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

A summary of the contractual amounts of the Company's exposure to off-balance sheet risk as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 98,085,000	\$ 156,852,000
Undrawn balances on lines of credit and undrawn balances on credit reserves (overdraft protection)	54,345,000	53,637,000
Standby letters of credit	<u>2,720,000</u>	<u>2,031,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 155,150,000</u>	<u>\$ 212,520,000</u>

Included in the commitments to originate loans as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, are fixed interest rate loan commitments of approximately \$16.0 million and \$23.8 million, respectively. The shorter duration of interest-sensitive liabilities, to the extent they are used to fund these fixed-rate loans, indicates that the Company is exposed to interest rate risk because, in a rising rate environment, liabilities will be repricing faster at higher interest rates, thereby reducing the market value of fixed-rate long-term assets and net interest income.

The Company's lending is concentrated primarily in Beaufort, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Durham, Nash, Pasquotank, Pitt, Robeson, Wake, and surrounding counties in North Carolina. Credit has been extended to certain of the Company's customers through multiple lending transactions.

Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, amounts reported do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

15. PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's principal asset is its investment in the Bank. Condensed financial statements of the parent company as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS			
Cash	\$ 1,673,729	\$ 1,307,746	\$ 1,071,439
Due from subsidiary	-	-	-
Investment in wholly-owned subsidiary	81,093,299	75,530,645	68,072,782
Other assets	<u>8,003,533</u>	<u>2,929,991</u>	<u>1,931,609</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 90,770,561</u>	<u>\$ 79,768,382</u>	<u>\$ 71,075,830</u>
Junior subordinated debentures	\$ 10,310,000	\$ 10,310,000	\$ 10,310,000
Other liabilities	1,663,983	1,267,910	1,070,483
Stockholders' equity	<u>78,796,578</u>	<u>68,190,472</u>	<u>59,695,347</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 90,770,561</u>	<u>\$ 79,768,382</u>	<u>\$ 71,075,830</u>
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME			
Interest income, net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest on junior subordinated debentures	815,331	632,629	448,319
Equity in earnings of subsidiary	17,846,544	14,597,194	12,074,429
Miscellaneous income	<u>161,143</u>	<u>164,139</u>	<u>86,331</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 17,192,356</u>	<u>\$ 14,128,704</u>	<u>\$ 11,712,441</u>
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS			
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 17,192,356	\$ 14,128,704	\$ 11,712,441
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of intangibles	24,996	24,996	24,996
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiary	(17,846,544)	(14,597,194)	(5,351,168)
Other operating activities	<u>(8,146,306)</u>	<u>(1,023,368)</u>	<u>(589,996)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>(8,775,498)</u>	<u>(1,466,862)</u>	<u>5,796,273</u>
Investing activities:			
Payments for investments in and advances to subsidiary	-	-	-
Repayments of advances to subsidiary	-	-	-
Upstream dividend received from First South Bank	<u>15,115,171</u>	<u>5,895,276</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>15,115,171</u>	<u>5,895,276</u>	<u>-</u>
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,093,576	1,012,468	680,826
Purchase of treasury shares	(867,905)	(336,726)	(2,212,690)
Cash paid for dividends and fractional shares	<u>(6,199,361)</u>	<u>(4,867,849)</u>	<u>(4,032,865)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(5,973,690)</u>	<u>(4,192,107)</u>	<u>(5,564,729)</u>
Net increase in cash	365,983	236,307	231,544
Cash at beginning of year	<u>1,307,746</u>	<u>1,071,439</u>	<u>839,895</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 1,673,729</u>	<u>\$ 1,307,746</u>	<u>\$ 1,071,439</u>

16. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

Summarized unaudited quarterly financial data for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 is as follows (in thousands):

	Fourth	Third	Second	First
2006:				
Interest income	\$ 17,849	\$ 17,528	\$ 16,794	\$ 15,581
Interest expense	7,343	6,960	6,082	5,221
Provision for credit losses	-	150	437	346
Noninterest income	2,190	2,516	2,311	2,244
Noninterest expense	5,532	5,758	5,562	5,358
Income tax expense	<u>2,799</u>	<u>2,859</u>	<u>2,737</u>	<u>2,677</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 4,365</u>	<u>\$ 4,317</u>	<u>\$ 4,287</u>	<u>\$ 4,223</u>
Net income per common share				
Basic	\$.45	\$.44	\$.44	\$.44
Diluted	\$.43	\$.43	\$.43	\$.42
	Fourth	Third	Second	First
2005:				
Interest income	\$ 14,931	\$ 13,912	\$ 12,602	\$ 11,732
Interest expense	4,560	4,350	3,588	2,965
Provision for credit losses	266	394	413	638
Noninterest income	2,133	2,265	1,909	1,901
Noninterest expense	5,507	5,432	5,222	4,973
Income tax expense	<u>2,615</u>	<u>2,327</u>	<u>2,057</u>	<u>1,949</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 4,116</u>	<u>\$ 3,674</u>	<u>\$ 3,231</u>	<u>\$ 3,108</u>
Net income per common share				
Basic	\$.43	\$.39	\$.34	\$.33
Diluted	\$.41	\$.37	\$.32	\$.31

17. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" ("SFAS No. 107"), requires the disclosure of estimated fair values for financial instruments. Quoted market prices, if available, are utilized as an estimate of the fair value of financial instruments. Because no quoted market prices exist for a significant part of the Company's financial instruments, the fair value of such instruments has been derived based on management's assumptions with respect to future economic conditions, the amount and timing of future cash flows and estimated discount rates with respect to future economic conditions, the amount and timing of future cash flows and estimated discount rates. Different assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. Accordingly, the net realizable value could be materially different from the estimates presented below. In addition, the estimates are only indicative of individual financial instruments' values and should not be considered an indication of the fair value of the Company taken as a whole.

Fair values have been estimated using data which management considers as the best available, and estimation methodologies deemed suitable for the pertinent category of financial instrument.

17. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The estimation methodologies, resulting fair values, and recorded carrying amounts at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents are by definition short-term and do not present any unanticipated credit issues. Therefore, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value. The estimated fair values of investment securities and mortgage backed securities are provided in Notes 2 and 3 to the financial statements. These are based on quoted market prices, when available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities.

The fair value of the net loan portfolio has been estimated using the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at an interest rate adjusted for servicing costs and giving consideration to estimated prepayment risk and credit loss factors, as follows:

	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount
1 - 4 family mortgages	\$ 74,623,870	\$ 73,891,745	\$ 67,994,412	\$ 67,292,687
Consumer	101,571,532	102,448,552	99,701,568	100,544,156
Non-residential	<u>585,096,751</u>	<u>585,096,752</u>	<u>541,091,964</u>	<u>541,091,964</u>
Total	<u>\$ 761,592,153</u>	<u>\$ 761,437,049</u>	<u>\$ 708,787,944</u>	<u>\$ 708,928,807</u>

The fair value of deposit liabilities with no stated maturities has been estimated to equal the carrying amount (the amount payable on demand), totaling \$283,203,473 and \$266,389,243 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The fair value estimates for these products do not reflect the benefits that the Bank receives from the low-cost, long-term funding they provide. These benefits are considered significant.

The fair value of certificates of deposits and advances from the FHLB is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates offered for similar deposits and advances with the same remaining maturities. The carrying value and estimated fair values of certificates of deposit and FHLB advances at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	2006	2005
Certificates of deposits		
Carrying amount	\$ 516,985,008	\$ 467,363,822
Estimated fair value	520,987,553	466,326,243
Advances for Federal Home Loan Bank:		
Carrying amount	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 5,500,000
Estimated fair value	6,000,000	5,500,000

The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable, FHLB stock, note receivable, junior subordinated debentures, accrued interest payable, and repurchase agreements approximates their fair value.

There is no material difference between the carrying amount and estimated fair value of off-balance sheet items totaling \$155,150,000 and \$212,520,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, which are primarily comprised of unfunded loan commitments.

The Company's remaining assets and liabilities are not considered financial instruments.

18. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Supplemental cash flow information for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$ 1,051,764	\$ 793,184	\$ 193,709
Exchange of loans for mortgage-backed securities	17,203,225	16,354,875	2,841,484
Cash paid for interest	25,572,320	15,443,427	9,741,103
Cash paid for income taxes	8,360,047	9,272,923	4,452,185
Dividends declared, not paid	1,663,983	1,267,910	1,070,482

Noncash assets acquired in branch acquisitions are presented in Note 20.

19. JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES OWED TO UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY TRUST AND CORPORATION-OBLIGATED MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE PREFERRED TRUST SECURITIES OF SUBSIDIARY TRUST HOLDING SOLELY DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY

The Company has sponsored a trust, First South Preferred Trust I (the Trust), of which 100% of the common equity is owned by the Company. The Trust was formed for the purpose of issuing company-obligated preferred trust securities (the Preferred Trust Securities) to third-party investors and investing the proceeds from the sale of such Preferred Trust Securities solely in junior subordinated debt securities of the Company (the Debentures). The Debentures held by the Trust are the sole assets of the Trust. Distributions on the Preferred Trust Securities issued by the Trust are payable quarterly at a rate equal to the interest rate being earned by the Trust on the Debentures held by that Trust. The Preferred Trust Securities are subject to mandatory redemption, in whole or in part, upon repayment of the Debentures. The Company has entered into an agreement, which fully and unconditionally guarantees the Preferred Trust Securities subject to the terms of the guarantee. The Debentures held by the Trust are first redeemable, in whole or in part, by the Company on or after September 30, 2008.

In the fourth quarter of 2003, as a result of applying the provisions of FIN 46R, governing when an equity interest should be consolidated, the Company was required to deconsolidate the subsidiary Trust from its financial statements. The deconsolidation of the net assets and results of operations of the Trust had virtually no impact on the Company's financial statements or liquidity position since the Company continues to be obligated to repay the Debentures held by the Trust and guarantees repayment of the Preferred Trust Securities issued by the Trust. The consolidated debt obligation related to the Trust increased from \$10 million to \$10.3 million upon deconsolidation with the difference representing the Company's common ownership interest in the Trust.

Subject to certain limitations, the Junior Subordinated Debentures qualify as Tier I capital for the Company under Federal Reserve Board guidelines.

Consolidated debt obligations as of December 31, 2006 related to a subsidiary Trust holding solely Debentures of the Company follows:

LIBOR + 2.95% junior subordinated debentures owed to First South Preferred Trust I due September 26, 2033	\$ 10,000,000
LIBOR + 2.95% junior subordinated debentures owed to First South Preferred Trust I due September 26, 2033	<u>310,000</u>
Total junior subordinated debentures owed to unconsolidated subsidiary trust	<u>\$ 10,310,000</u>

20. ACQUISITIONS

On February 20, 2004, the Company completed the acquisition of two Central Carolina Bank (CCB) retail banking locations. This acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and the Bank assumed the deposits of the two CCB branches for a premium of approximately 1.5% of the assumed deposits.

The fair value of assets, including identifiable intangible assets, and liabilities assumed were as follows (in thousands):

Loans receivable	\$	2,212
Premises and equipment		75
Core deposit intangible		314
Deposits		<u>(18,373)</u>
Net cash received in branch acquisitions	\$	<u>(15,772)</u>

The Company recorded \$31,440 in core deposit intangible amortization expense during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. Amortization expense related to this intangible is anticipated to be approximately \$31,000 per year over the next 5 years, with the remaining balance totaling approximately \$104,000 to be amortized thereafter. These estimates are subject to change in future periods to the extent management determines it is necessary to make adjustments to the carrying value or estimated useful life of this amortizing intangible asset.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Chairman
Partner
Rodman, Holscher, Francisco,
& Peck, P.A.
Washington, NC

Marshall T. Singleton
Vice Chairman
Co-Owner
B. E. Singleton & Sons
Washington, NC

Linley H. Gibbs, Jr.
Retired
Washington, NC

Frederick H. Howdy
President
Drs. Freshwater & Howdy, P.A.
Washington, NC

Charles E. Parker, Jr.
Senior Vice President
Robinson & Stith Insurance
New Bern, NC

H. D. Reaves, Jr.
Former President and
Chief Executive Officer
Home Federal Savings & Loan
Fayetteville, NC

Thomas A. Vann
President and
Chief Executive Officer
First South Bank
Washington, NC

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Thomas A. Vann
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Larry W. Mallard
Executive Vice President
Chief Operating Officer

William L. Wall
Executive Vice President
Chief Financial Officer and
Secretary

James W. Hoose, Jr.
Executive Vice President
Chief Credit Officer

Sherry L. Correll
Executive Vice President
Deposit Operations

Paul S. Jaber
Executive Vice President
Mortgage Operations

Mary R. Boyd
Executive Vice President
Loan Servicing

Kristie W. Hawkins
Treasurer
Controller

AREA & SUBSIDIARY EXECUTIVES

Timothy M. Brown
Senior Vice President
Area Executive
Cape Fear Region

James F. Buckman, IV
Senior Vice President
Area Executive
Pamlico Region

Russel A. Lay
Senior Vice President
Area Executive
Albemarle Region

Dennis A. Nichols
Senior Vice President
Area Executive
Neuse Region

Guy P. Williams, Jr.
Senior Vice President
Area Executive
Tar River Region

Donnie L.G. Bunn
President
First South Leasing, LLC.
Greenville, NC

CITY & BRANCH EXECUTIVES

Jerry G. Hannah
Vice President
City Executive
Kinston, NC

Joseph M. Johnson
Senior Vice President
City Executive
Durham, NC

Thomas S. Lewis
Vice President
Branch Executive
Rocky Mount, NC

Kenneth W. Marshall, Jr.
Assistant Vice President
City Executive
Buxton, NC

Rhonda B. McLeod
Vice President
City Executive
Hope Mills, NC

Robert C. Pfeiffer
Senior Vice President
City Executive
Elizabeth City, NC

Donald B. Strickland, Jr.
Senior Vice President
City Executive
Greenville, NC

William P. Stone
Vice President
City Executive
Lumberton, NC

Clyde F. Swanner, Jr.
Vice President
City Executive
Washington, NC

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STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

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Website: www.firstsouthnc.com

Stock Listing Information

The Company's common stock is listed and trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol FSBK. As of March 1, 2007, there were 885 registered stockholders of record.

Stock Price Information

The following is the high and low trading price information and dividends declared per share for the periods indicated.

<u>Quarter Ended</u>		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Dividends</u>
March 31, 2006	(1)	\$25.33	\$22.70	\$.17
June 30, 2006	(1)	34.72	23.85	.17
September 30, 2006		34.72	28.50	.17
December 31, 2006		33.60	29.65	.17
March 31, 2005	(1)	19.00	15.62	.13
June 30, 2005	(1)	24.17	18.21	.13
September 30, 2005	(1)	24.13	20.79	.13
December 31, 2005	(1)	25.33	19.65	.14

(1) Adjusted for three-for-two stock split on May 25, 2006.

Registrar and Transfer Agent

Inquiries regarding stock transfer, registration, lost certificates or changes in name and address should be directed to the Company's stock registrar and transfer agent: Registrar and Transfer Company, 10 Commerce Drive, Cranford, New Jersey 07016; via the Internet at www.rtc.com; or toll-free at 800-866-1340.

Form 10-K

The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is available via the Internet on the Company's website at www.firstsouthnc.com under the headings "About Us - Newsroom - SEC Filings: EDGAR-Online". Shareholders will be provided a copy without charge by writing to the Corporate Secretary, William L. Wall, First South Bancorp, Inc., P. O. Box 2047, Washington, NC 27889.

Investor Information

Shareholders, investors, and analysts interested in additional information may contact William L. Wall, Chief Financial Officer, First South Bancorp, Inc., P. O. Box 2047, Washington, NC 27889; or via email to bill.wall@firstsouthnc.com.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of First South Bancorp, Inc. will be held Thursday, May 24, 2007 at 11:00 a.m., at the main office of First South Bank, 1311 Carolina Avenue, Washington, North Carolina.

General Counsel

Rodman, Holscher, Francisco & Peck, PA
320 North Market Street
Washington, NC 27889

Special Counsel

Muldoon Murphy & Aguggia LLP
5101 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20016

Independent Accountants

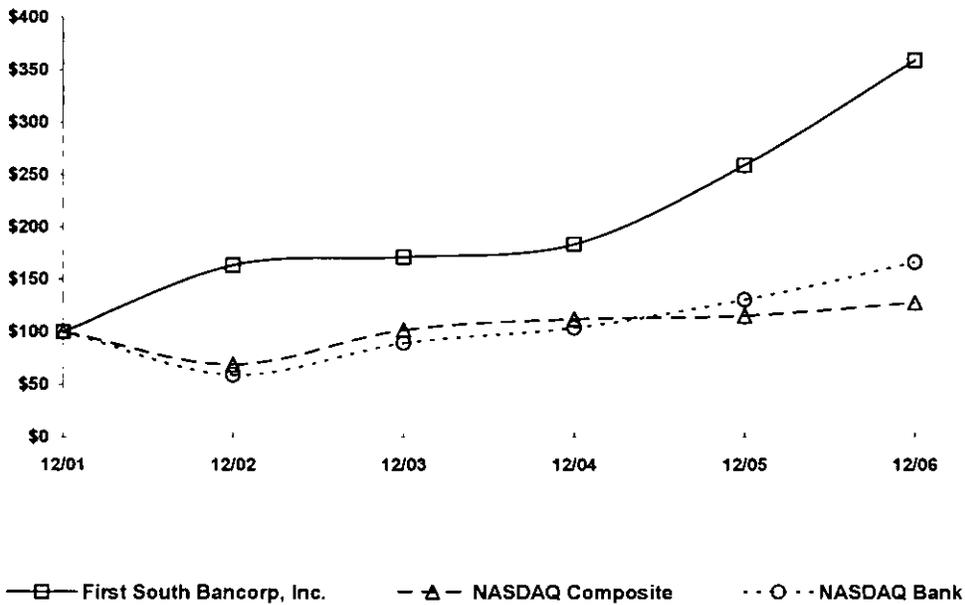
Turlington and Company, LLP
509 East Center Street
Lexington, NC 27293

COMPARATIVE STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The graph and table which follow show the cumulative total return on the Common Stock for the period from December 31, 2001 through December 31, 2006 with (1) the total cumulative return of all companies whose equity securities are traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market and (2) the total cumulative return of banking companies traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market. The comparison assumes \$100 was invested on December 31, 2001 in the Company's Common Stock and in each of the foregoing indices and assumes reinvestment of dividends. The stockholder returns shown on the performance graph are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Common Stock or of any particular index.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among First South Bancorp, Inc., The NASDAQ Composite Index
And The NASDAQ Bank Index



* \$100 invested on 12/31/01 in stock or index-including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

	12/31/01	12/31/02	12/31/03	12/31/04	12/31/05	12/31/06
First South Bancorp Inc.	\$100.00	\$162.88	\$170.93	\$183.53	\$259.45	\$359.39
NASDAQ	\$100.00	\$68.85	\$101.86	\$112.16	\$115.32	\$127.52
NASDAQ Bank	\$100.00	\$59.14	\$89.11	\$103.85	\$130.57	\$166.05



First South Bancorp

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END