

NYSE Euronext
Form 8-K
August 03, 2012

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

August 3, 2012

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported)

NYSE Euronext

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

(Commission
File Number)

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

11 Wall Street

New York, New York
(Address of principal executive offices)

10005
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 656 3000

Not Applicable

(Former Name or Former Address, if Changed Since Last Report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- .. Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- .. Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- .. Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- .. Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

ITEM 2.02 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

On August 3, 2012, NYSE Euronext issued a press release announcing its results of operations for, and its financial condition as of the end of, the second quarter 2012.

A copy of the press release is attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this report and incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9.01 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS

(d) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
99.1	Press Release, dated August 3, 2012, entitled NYSE Euronext Announces Second Quarter 2012 Financial Results.

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: August 3, 2012

NYSE Euronext

By: /s/ Michael S. Geltzeiler
Michael S. Geltzeiler
Group Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

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Total:

Residential real estate

399

489

19

\$

403

\$

2

\$

408

\$

2

Construction real estate

43

48

13

21

—

14

—

Commercial real estate

2,761

2,830

104

2,426

23

2,359

69

Total

\$

3,203

\$

3,367

\$

136

\$

2,850

\$

25

\$

2,781

\$

71

(1) Does not reflect government guaranties on impaired loans as of June 30, 2012 totaling \$87 thousand.

The following table provides information with respect to impaired loans by class of loan as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011:

As of June 30, 2011			For The Three Months Ended June 30, 2011		For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	
Recorded Investment (1)	Principal Balance (1)	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized

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(Dollars in thousands)

Total:

Residential real estate	\$433	\$498	\$72	\$365	\$4	\$343	\$4
Commercial real estate	2,399	2,582	59	2,407	21	2,377	42
Total	\$2,832	\$3,080	\$131	\$2,772	\$25	\$2,720	\$46

(1) Does not reflect government guaranties on impaired loans as of June 30, 2011 totaling \$110 thousand.

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The following table provides information with respect to impaired loans as of December 31, 2011:

	December 31, 2011		
	Recorded Investment (1)	Principal Balance (1)	Related Allowance
	(Dollars in thousands)		
With an allowance recorded:			
Residential real estate	\$241	\$243	\$55
Commercial real estate	1,907	1,930	21
	2,148	2,173	76
With no allowance recorded:			
Residential real estate	177	252	—
Commercial real estate	318	374	—
	495	626	—
Total:			
Residential real estate	418	495	55
Commercial real estate	2,225	2,304	21
Total	\$2,643	\$2,799	\$76

(1) Does not reflect government guaranties on impaired loans as of December 31, 2011 totaling \$88 thousand.

Troubled debt restructured loans as of June 30, 2012 by class of loan include one commercial real estate loan that received a concession with the extension of a due date that was not considered a market transaction to the Company, one construction real estate loan that received a concession with the extension of both the maturity and due dates, and three residential real estate loans that represent loan modifications in which a concession was provided to the borrower, such as due date or maturity date extension, interest rate reduction, or the forgiveness of accrued interest. Troubled loans, that are restructured and meet established thresholds, are classified as impaired and a specific reserve amount is allocated to the allowance on the basis of the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, an observable market price, or the present value of anticipated future cash flows.

New troubled debt restructure activity for both the three and six months periods ended June 30, 2012 consisted of an extension of the maturity and due dates for one construction real estate loan in May 2012. The loan's outstanding recorded investment prior to the modification was \$43 thousand and there was no change to this balance with the completion of the modification.

There were no troubled debt restructured loans modified within the previous twelve months that had subsequently defaulted during the six month period ended June 30, 2012. Troubled debt restructured loans are considered defaulted at 90 days past due.

At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company was not committed to lend any additional funds to borrowers whose loans were nonperforming, impaired or restructured.

Note 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Union Bank, the Company's sole subsidiary, sponsors a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering all eligible employees. The plan provides defined benefits based on years of service and final average salary.

Net periodic pension benefit cost for the three and six months ended June 30 consisted of the following components:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Service cost	\$294	\$170	\$550	\$340
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	220	209	442	418
Expected return on plan assets	(237	)(219	)(474	)(438
Amortization of prior service cost	2	2	4	4
Amortization of net loss	147	46	294	92
Net periodic benefit cost	\$426	\$208	\$816	\$416

Note 10. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accounting principles generally require recognized revenue, expenses, gains, and losses be included in net income or loss. Certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as the after tax effect of unrealized gains and losses on investment securities available-for-sale that are not other than temporarily impaired, are not reflected in the consolidated statement of income. The cumulative effect of such items is reflected as a separate component of the equity section of the balance sheet (accumulated other comprehensive income or loss). Other comprehensive income or loss, along with net income, comprises the Company's total comprehensive income or loss.

As of the balance sheet dates, the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, were:

	June 30,	December 31,
	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Net unrealized gain on investment securities available-for-sale	\$917	\$892
Defined benefit pension plan:		
Net unrealized actuarial loss	(5,012	)(5,231
Net unrealized prior service cost	(4	)(7
Total	\$(4,099	)\$ (4,346

The following table discloses the tax effects allocated to each component of other comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012			June 30, 2011		
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
Net unrealized holding gains arising during the period on investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 139	\$(47)	)\$ 92	\$ 191	\$(65)	)\$ 126
Reclassification adjustment for net gains on investment securities available-for-sale realized in net income	(2)	)1	(1)	(10)	)3	(7)
Total	137	(46)	)91	181	(62)	)119
Defined benefit pension plan:						
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of net actuarial loss realized in net income	158	(54)	)104	46	(15)	)31
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of prior service cost realized in net income	2	(1)	)1	2	(1)	)1
Total	160	(55)	)105	48	(16)	)32
Total other comprehensive income	\$297	\$(101)	)\$ 196	\$229	\$(78)	)\$ 151

The following table discloses the tax effects allocated to each component of other comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012			June 30, 2011		
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
Net unrealized holding gains arising during the period on investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 82	\$(28)	)\$ 54	\$ 320	\$(109)	)\$ 211
Reclassification adjustment for net gains on investment securities available-for-sale realized in net income	(44)	)15	(29)	(10)	)3	(7)
Total	38	(13)	)25	310	(106)	)204
Defined benefit pension plan:						
Net gain arising during the period	39	(13)	)26	—	—	—
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of net actuarial loss realized in net income	294	(100)	)194	92	(31)	)61
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of prior service cost realized in net income	4	(2)	)2	4	(2)	)2
Total	337	(115)	)222	96	(33)	)63
Total other comprehensive income	\$375	\$(128)	)\$ 247	\$406	\$(139)	)\$ 267

Note 11. Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

The Company utilizes FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, as guidance for accounting for assets and liabilities carried at fair value. This standard defines fair value as the price that would be received, without adjustment for transaction costs, to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is a market based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The guidance in FASB ASC Topic 820 establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for the Company's financial assets that are measured on a recurring basis at estimated fair value:

Investment securities available-for-sale: Certain corporate debt securities, marketable equity securities and mutual funds have been valued using unadjusted quoted prices from active markets and therefore have been classified as level 1. However, the majority of the Company's investment securities available-for-sale have been valued utilizing level 2 inputs. For these securities, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include market maker bids, quotes and pricing models. Inputs to the pricing models include recent trades, benchmark interest rates, spreads and actual and projected cash flows.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, segregated by fair value hierarchy level, are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(Dollars in thousands)				
June 30, 2012:				
Investment securities available-for-sale				
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 10,392	\$—	\$ 10,392	\$—
Agency mortgage-backed	2,625	—	2,625	—
State and political subdivisions	14,119	—	14,119	—
Corporate	6,790	6,281	509	—
Total debt securities	33,926	6,281	27,645	—
Marketable equity securities	797	797	—	—
Mutual funds	153	153	—	—
Total	\$ 34,876	\$ 7,231	\$ 27,645	\$—
December 31, 2011:				
Investment securities available-for-sale				
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 17,537	\$—	\$ 17,537	\$—
Agency mortgage-backed	3,386	—	3,386	—
State and political subdivisions	12,830	—	12,830	—
Corporate	8,293	6,229	2,064	—
Total debt securities	42,046	6,229	35,817	—
Marketable equity securities	773	773	—	—
Mutual funds	135	135	—	—
Total	\$ 42,954	\$ 7,137	\$ 35,817	\$—

There were no significant transfers in or out of Levels 1 and 2 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012. Certain other assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in periods after initial recognition, such as impaired loans, investment securities held-to-maturity and other real estate owned, were not significant at June 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011. The Company has not elected to apply the fair value method to any financial assets or liabilities other than those situations where other accounting pronouncements require fair value measurements.

FASB ASC Topic 825, Financial Instruments, requires disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Management's estimates and assumptions are inherently subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment.

Changes in assumptions could dramatically affect the estimated fair values.

Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument. Certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments may be excluded from disclosure requirements. Thus, the aggregate fair value amounts presented may not necessarily represent the actual underlying fair value of such instruments of the Company.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating the fair value of financial instruments required to be measured on a nonrecurring basis:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximate those assets' fair values and are classified as Level 1.

Interest bearing deposits in banks: Fair values for interest bearing deposits in banks are based on discounted present values of cash flows and are classified as Level 2.

Investment securities: Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value measurements consider observable data which may include market maker bids, quotes and pricing models. Inputs to the pricing models include recent trades, benchmark interest rates, spreads and actual and projected cash flows. Investment securities are classified as Level 1 or Level 2 depending on availability of recent trade information.

Loans held for sale: The fair value of loans held for sale is estimated based on quotes from third party vendors, resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Loans: Fair values of loans are estimated for portfolios of loans with similar financial characteristics and segregated by loan class or segment. For variable-rate loan categories that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying amounts adjusted for credit risk. The fair values for other loans (for example, fixed-rate residential, commercial real estate, rental property mortgage loans as well as commercial and industrial loans) are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Loan fair value estimates include judgments regarding future cash flows, future expected loss experience and risk characteristics. Fair values for impaired loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis or underlying collateral values, where applicable. The fair value methods and assumptions that provide observable assumptions as defined by current accounting standards are classified as Level 2. Those methods that do not provide observable assumptions are classified as Level 3.

Accrued interest receivable and payable: The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate their fair values and are classified as Level 1 or 2.

Nonmarketable equity securities: It is not practical to determine the fair value of the nonmarketable securities, such as FHLB of Boston stock, due to restrictions placed on their transferability.

Deposits: The fair values disclosed for noninterest bearing deposits are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date, resulting in a Level 1 classification. The fair values for time deposits and other interest bearing nontime deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on similar deposits to a schedule of aggregated expected maturities on such deposits, resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Borrowed funds: The fair values of the Company's long-term debt are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis based on interest rates currently being offered on similar debt instruments, resulting in a Level 2 classification. The fair values of the Company's short-term debt approximate the carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet, also

resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Off-balance-sheet financial instruments: Fair values for off-balance-sheet, credit-related financial instruments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The only commitments to extend credit that are normally longer than one year in duration are the home equity lines whose interest rates are variable quarterly. The only fees collected for commitments are an annual fee on credit card arrangements and often a flat fee on commercial lines of credit and standby letters of credit. The fair value of off-balance-sheet financial instruments as of the balance sheet dates was not significant.

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As of the balance sheet dates, the estimated fair values and related carrying amounts of the Company's significant financial instruments were as follows:

June 30, 2012					
Fair Value Measurements					
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(Dollars in thousands)					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$12,352	\$12,352	\$12,352	\$—	\$—
Interest bearing deposits in banks	22,027	22,238	—	22,238	—
Investment securities	34,876	34,876	7,231	27,645	—
Loans held for sale	15,105	15,568	—	15,568	—
Loans, gross					
Residential Real Estate	146,827	137,356	—	137,356	—
Construction Real Estate	30,637	34,263	—	34,263	—
Commercial Real Estate	192,500	183,126	—	183,126	—
Commercial	21,882	20,983	—	20,983	—
Consumer	6,426	6,420	—	6,420	—
Tax exempt	22,871	28,561	—	28,561	—
Accrued interest receivable	1,731	1,731	71	1,660	—
Nonmarketable equity securities	1,976	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities					
Deposits					
Noninterest bearing	\$74,513	\$74,513	\$74,513	\$—	\$—
Interest bearing	249,318	249,316	—	249,316	—
Time	135,576	136,388	—	136,388	—
Borrowed funds					
Short-term	6,833	6,833	—	6,833	—
Long-term	17,150	22,023	—	22,023	—
Accrued interest payable	156	156	—	156	—
December 31, 2011					
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value			
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$24,381	\$24,381			
Interest bearing deposits in banks	24,020	24,324			
Investment securities	46,954	46,952			
Loans and loans held for sale, net	425,158	415,823			
Accrued interest receivable	1,810	1,810			
Nonmarketable equity securities	1,976	N/A			
Financial liabilities					
Deposits					
Borrowed funds	\$473,439	\$474,509			
Accrued interest payable	29,015	33,696			
	356	356			

The carrying amounts in the preceding tables are included in the balance sheet under the applicable captions.

Note 12. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events represent events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued. Financial statements are considered “issued” when they are widely distributed to shareholders and others for general use and reliance in a form and format that complies with U.S. GAAP. Events occurring subsequent to June 30, 2012 have been evaluated as to their potential impact to the consolidated financial statements.

On July 12, 2012, an other real estate owned (OREO) property went to foreclosure auction as a result of the May 2012 expiration of a purchase and sale agreement on the subject property. As of June 30, 2012, the property was being carried at its valuation less cost to sell obtained at the time of transfer to OREO. The Company expects to record pre-tax charges of \$202 thousand during the third quarter of 2012 to reflect the net sales price accepted and for the sale to close during the third quarter of 2012.

On July 18, 2012, the Company declared a \$0.25 per share regular quarterly cash dividend payable August 9, 2012, to stockholders of record on July 28, 2012.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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

The following discussion and analysis by management focuses on those factors that, in management's view, had a material effect on the financial position of Union Bankshares, Inc. (the Company) as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and its results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. This discussion is being presented to provide a narrative explanation of the consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes and with other financial data appearing elsewhere in this filing and with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. In the opinion of the Company's management, the interim unaudited data reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, and disclosures necessary to fairly present the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations for the interim periods presented. Management is not aware of the occurrence of any events after June 30, 2012 which would materially affect the information presented.

CAUTIONARY ADVICE ABOUT FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Company may from time to time make written or oral statements that are considered “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may include financial projections, statements of plans and objectives for future operations, estimates of future economic performance or conditions and assumptions relating thereto. The Company may include forward-looking statements in its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), in its reports to stockholders, including this quarterly report, in press releases, other written materials, and in statements made by senior management to analysts, rating agencies, institutional investors, representatives of the media and others.

Forward-looking statements reflect management's current expectations and are subject to uncertainties, both general and specific, and risk exists that actual results will differ from those predictions, forecasts, projections and other estimates contained in forward-looking statements. These risks cannot be readily quantified. When management uses any of the words “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “projects,” “plans,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “targets,” “goals,” “n

“could,” “would,” “should,” or similar expressions, they are making forward-looking statements. Many possible events or factors, including those beyond the control of management, could affect the future financial results and performance of the Company. This could cause results or performance to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements. The possible events or factors that might affect the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the listing in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the items added below in this report on Form 10-Q:

• loans and investments may be called or prepaid prior to their contractual maturity or become other than temporarily impaired;

• loans and deposits acquired with the acquisition of three New Hampshire branches in May 2011 could perform

differently than management anticipates in its forecasts and growth in the New Hampshire markets could be lower or slower than anticipated;

• assumptions made regarding interest rate movement, yield curve and sensitivity could vary substantially if actual experience differs from historical experience, which could affect the Company's projected results of operations;

• excess liquidity due to weaker loan demand, lower draws on unused lines of credit or stronger deposit growth than anticipated may make it difficult to maintain historical yields due to the continuing low interest rate environment and resulting adverse impact on investment returns;

• regulatory limitations placed on income producing methods including the limitations on debit and credit card interchange fees and overdraft fees and restrictions on asset sales;

• disruptions in U.S. and global financial and credit markets, including the downgrading of U.S. and U.S. Government sponsored debt by one or more credit rating agencies;

• impact of regulatory changes to risk based capital calculations which might require changes to the mix of balance sheet assets in order to attain the desired capital ratios;

• proposed and final regulations issued by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau applicable to large banks and the indirect impact on community banks resulting from changing industry standards and best practices;

• continuing economic instability, including elevated unemployment rates, higher taxation, governmental budget issues, national and local election results and reform of entitlement programs; and

• the effect of federal and state health care reform efforts, including the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and Vermont's recently enacted single-payer universal health care law.

When evaluating forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to the Company, investors and others are cautioned to consider these and other risks and uncertainties, including the events and circumstances discussed under "Recent Developments" below, and are reminded not to place undue reliance on such statements. Investors should not consider the foregoing list of factors to be a complete list of risks or uncertainties. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update them to reflect new or changed information or events, except as may be required by federal securities laws.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Economic data continues to suggest a slow but positive trend towards economic recovery in our market as well as nationally. As discussed in the June 2012 Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) press release, the economy is expanding at a moderate pace, however, growth in employment has slowed and the unemployment rate remains elevated. Household spending had improved in the early months of 2012 but has since slowed down and despite some improvement the housing sector remains depressed. Inflation has declined, reflecting the lower prices of crude oil and gasoline. The continued strains in the global financial markets pose significant downside risks to the economic outlook. Also, the persistent drought across much of the nation could impact food prices causing an increase in inflation and a decrease in discretionary spending or our customer's ability to make timely loan payments.

It appears that interest rates will continue at historic lows as the FOMC is likely to keep the target range for federal funds rate at 0-25 basis points in order to promote the ongoing economic recovery. The FOMC currently anticipates that economic conditions are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels for the target federal funds rate at least through 2014. The Federal Reserve, in an attempt to continue to put downward pressure on longer-term interest rates, is extending the duration of its treasury securities portfolio by continuing to purchase treasury securities with remaining maturities of 6 to 30 years and to redeem an equal amount of treasury securities with remaining maturities of approximately 3 years or less.

Vermont's and New Hampshire's unemployment rates have dropped slightly over the last couple of months and are 4.7% and 5.1%, respectively, as of June 30, 2012. These rates compare favorably with the national unemployment rate of 8.2% for the same period. The FOMC has indicated that labor conditions have slowed and the national

unemployment rate still remains elevated.

Vermont and New Hampshire continue to have lower residential foreclosure and delinquency rates than the national average. Union Bank (Union), the Company's subsidiary, has earned a favorable reputation for residential lending programs and has recently been granted an Unconditional Direct Endorsement Approval from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the origination of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loans. This direct endorsement provides Union the ability to more quickly and efficiently serve FHA-eligible home buyers. Demand for construction and purchase mortgage loans strengthened during the last months of 2011 and has continued to increase throughout the first six months of 2012.

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In response to the earlier financial crisis affecting the banking and financial markets, the resulting recession and the changing political environment, many new laws, regulations and programs have been adopted. We will not attempt to discuss them all within this quarterly report but will update the ones that have been adopted, issued or modified since our 2011 Annual Report and which may have a financial impact on the Company.

There have been new laws, regulations and actions enacted that will or may impact the Company's future earnings and/or efficiency. The following are the most relevant:

Among the new regulations imposed by the Dodd-Frank Act are new residential mortgage provisions that mandate more extensive disclosures, require lenders to offer terms that reasonably reflect the consumers' ability to repay a loan, prohibit mandatory arbitration provisions, add new customer protections for high-cost mortgages and set escrow account and appraisal standards. The relevant regulations promulgated to date regarding these provisions have been implemented by Union, but there are still additional regulations to be written.

As required by SEC regulations, the Company now files its financial statements both in EDGAR format and in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), and posts such XBRL information on its website. The second year of mandated XBRL compliance will require significant administrative resources and result in additional costs.

The Basel III Capital Framework will increase minimum capital levels and add a new capital conservation buffer in the coming years. The Company's ratios continue to be over the proposed minimums. Basel III will also implement a leverage ratio starting in 2013, a liquidity coverage ratio in 2015, a net stable funding ratio in 2018, and increased risk percentages on certain asset categories which will negatively impact the Company's risk based capital ratios. The final rules are scheduled to be released later in 2012.

On December 31, 2012, the temporary unlimited insurance coverage for noninterest bearing transaction and IOLTA accounts by the FDIC is scheduled to expire.

On April 5, 2012, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (Jobs Act) was signed into law by the President. The general provisions of the Jobs Act were aimed at increasing small businesses' ability to raise capital and this may be a benefit to the Company in the future. The Jobs Act also provides new deregistration thresholds which could allow the Company to consider deregistering its common stock and become exempt from complying with its current Securities and Exchange Act reporting requirements. The Company is evaluating these provisions and their potential impact.

Recently the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau outlined new rules that the Bureau intends to adopt that will impact mortgage servicing. These rules will implement revisions to the Truth in Lending Act and the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act adopted as part of the Dodd-Frank Act. Some of the proposed rules were published in July 2012, with final rules to be promulgated in January 2013. There are additional regulations still to be promulgated.

The new national and state health care laws will impact the majority of individuals and businesses in the coming years and the effect of that impact on the Company and its customers can not yet be quantified.

The cost of doing business as usual has increased dramatically in this regulatory environment as the number and extent of new regulations and the speed with which they must be implemented put a strain on software providers and staff as well as customers. Also, the cost of mitigating long-term interest rate risk by selling loans to the secondary market continues to increase and it is anticipated that this cost will continue to grow.

It is not completely clear at this time what impact current or future government sponsored programs, regulations or legislation will have on the Company, its customers or the U.S. and global financial markets but additional regulatory complexity requiring the allocation of Company resources is likely.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has established various accounting policies which govern the application of U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the preparation of the Company's financial statements. Certain accounting policies

involve significant judgments and assumptions by management which have a material impact on the reported amount of assets, liabilities, capital, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The SEC has defined a company's critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of the company's financial condition and results of operations, and which require the company to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates on matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, management has identified the accounting policies and judgments most critical to the Company. The judgments and assumptions used by management are based on historical experience and other factors, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Because of the nature of the judgments and assumptions made by management, actual results could differ from estimates and have a material impact on the carrying value of assets, liabilities, capital, or the results of operations of the Company.

Please refer to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 for a more in-depth discussion of the Company's critical accounting policies. There have been no changes to the Company's critical accounting policies since the filing of that report.

OVERVIEW

The Company's net income was \$1.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$1.0 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, an increase of \$407 thousand, or 39.5%. These results reflected the net effect of an increase in net interest income of \$600 thousand, or 12.7% and an increase of \$511 thousand, or 30.8%, in noninterest income, partially offset by an increase of \$30 thousand, or 20.0%, in the provision for loan losses, an increase in noninterest expenses of \$544 thousand, or 10.8%, and a \$130 thousand, or 68.8%, increase in the provision for income taxes. Second quarter 2012 results reflect the full period impact of the assets and liabilities from the acquisition of the three New Hampshire branches in May 2011, while results for the second quarter 2011 include \$307 thousand of pre-tax branch acquisition expenses.

The Company continues to face a challenging low interest rate environment as the prime rate has remained unchanged at 3.25% for the last three and a half years. Total interest income increased by \$451 thousand, or 7.9%, to \$6.2 million in the second quarter of 2012, versus \$5.7 million in the second quarter of 2011. That increase was bolstered by the decrease in interest expense from \$1.0 million in 2011 to \$853 thousand in 2012, a decrease of \$149 thousand, or 14.9%, between periods. The result of the changes in interest income and interest expense was that net interest income for the second quarter of 2012 was \$5.3 million, up \$600 thousand, or 12.7%, from the second quarter of 2011 of \$4.7 million. The continued static low prime rate or further drops in the prime rate and/or increases in competitors' deposit or market borrowing rates could be problematic for the Company if loans were to refinance to a lower rate or individual variable rate loan and investment instruments repriced downward at a faster rate than the downward repricing of funding costs. In addition, there is very little relative reduction that can be made in future periods from the deposit rates currently paid as it appears customers are staying in short-term time deposits or nontime deposit accounts which are all currently paying an interest rate less than 55 basis points.

The \$511 thousand, or 30.8%, increase in noninterest income for the quarter was due to several contributing factors. Net gains on sales of loans held for sale increased \$329 thousand from \$339 thousand for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to \$668 thousand for the quarter ended June 30, 2012. The volume of residential loans sold to the secondary market increased from \$13.5 million in the second quarter of 2011 to \$25.9 million in the second quarter of 2012. The continuing volume of sales was driven by the sustained low long-term mortgage rates, which continued to result in strong loan demand throughout our branches and loan production office. There was also an increase of \$150 thousand, or 14.3%, in service fee income in the areas of fees earned for debit card and ATM transactions, merchant program income, and overdraft charges related to deposit account services.

Salaries and wages were higher by \$343 thousand, or 18.1%, for the second quarter of 2012 compared to the same period last year, reflecting normal salary increases, additional staff in the acquired branches and the loan production office and the introduction of the Short Term Incentive Performance Plan (STIPP) during the first quarter of 2012. Pension and employee benefits were up \$278 thousand, or 35.7%, with the majority of the increase due to the cost of the defined benefit pension plan. Net occupancy expenses and equipment expenses are both up due to the increased number of banking locations, new ATM's and the higher costs of operation in 2012. Also, Union purchased the banking facility of the newly acquired branch located in Littleton, New Hampshire as of March 31, 2012. As a result, Union experienced an increase in occupancy expenses other than rent expenses; however, these expenses were

partially offset with an increase in rental income received from the same property.

Other noninterest expenses were up \$132 thousand, or 8.7% for the three months ended June 30, 2012, which has numerous components. The largest changes were the \$27 thousand increase in equity in losses of affordable housing investments in the second quarter of 2012 from the additional investments made during 2011, the \$28 thousand of core deposit intangible amortization during the second quarter of 2012 related to the May 2011 branch acquisitions, the \$27 thousand increase in expense related to utilization of ATM and debit cards and \$26 thousand increase mainly resulting from one occurrence of debit card fraud. There were no branch acquisition expenses incurred during the second quarter of 2012.

The Company's effective tax rate increased to 18.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from 15.5% for the same period in 2011, as income before provision for income taxes increased, with partially offsetting positive impacts from both tax exempt income and tax credits from affordable housing partnership investments.

At June 30, 2012, the Company had total consolidated assets of \$534.3 million, including gross loans and loans held for sale (total loans) of \$436.2 million, deposits of \$459.4 million, borrowed funds of \$24.0 million and stockholders' equity of \$41.0 million. The Company's total assets decreased \$18.5 million, or 3.3%, to \$534.3 million at June 30, 2012, from \$552.8 million at December 31, 2011. This decline in total assets is mainly a result of municipal loans decreasing \$6.8 million and overnight deposits dropping \$11.4 million as municipal deposits decreased \$20.0 million compared to levels at year end. This is a normal seasonal fluctuation due primarily to the effects of the annual municipal funding cycle in the State of Vermont, where the vast majority of municipal borrowers pay off their annual line of credit for one day each fiscal year which is normally the last business day of June.

Net loans and loans held for sale increased a total of \$6.7 million, or 1.6%, to \$431.8 million, or 80.8%, of total assets at June 30, 2012, compared to \$425.2 million, or 76.9%, of total assets at December 31, 2011.

Deposits decreased \$14.0 million, or 3.0%, to \$459.4 million at June 30, 2012, from \$473.4 million at December 31, 2011. Similar to the decline in total assets at June 30, 2012 compared to December 31, 2011, total deposits decrease as a result of the seasonal fluctuation of the municipal funding cycle in that municipalities redeem deposit monies to paydown outstanding loan balances.

The Company's total capital increased from \$40.3 million at December 31, 2011 to \$41.0 million at June 30, 2012. The regulatory guidelines for the well capitalized capital category continue to be met with the total risk based capital ratio increasing slightly from 12.17% at December 31, 2011 to 12.22% at June 30, 2012. The regulatory guideline for well capitalized is 10.0% and for minimum requirements is 8.0%. In May 2012, Union Bankshares, Inc. was cited in an article published in the American Banker Magazine listing the top 200 community banks and thrifts in the United States ranked by 3-year average Return on Equity (ROE). The Company ranked 32nd on the list with a 3-year average ROE of 13.07%.

The following unaudited per share information and key ratios depict several measurements of performance or financial condition for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively:

	Three Months Ended or At		Six Months Ended or At		
	June 30,	2011	June 30,	2011	
Return on average assets (ROA) (1)	1.04	% 0.86	% 0.97	% 0.88	%
Return on average equity (1)	14.17	% 9.93	% 13.16	% 9.94	%
Net interest margin (1)(2)	4.30	% 4.29	% 4.29	% 4.36	%
Efficiency ratio (3)	72.67	% 77.11	% 74.26	% 76.34	%
Net interest spread (4)	4.18	% 4.10	% 4.16	% 4.15	%
Loan to deposit ratio	94.96	% 93.30	% 94.96	% 93.30	%
Net loan charge-offs to average loans not held for sale (1)	0.01	% *	*	*	
Allowance for loan losses to loans not held for sale (5)	1.09	% 1.01	% 1.09	% 1.01	%
Nonperforming assets to total assets (6)	1.31	% 1.41	% 1.31	% 1.41	%
Equity to assets	7.68	% 8.15	% 7.68	% 8.15	%
Total capital to risk weighted assets	12.22	% 12.63	% 12.22	% 12.63	%
Book value per share	\$9.20	\$9.39	\$9.20	\$9.39	
Earnings per share	\$0.32	\$0.23	\$0.60	\$0.46	
Dividends paid per share	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$0.50	
Dividend payout ratio (7)	78.13	% 108.70	% 83.33	% 108.70	%

* Net charge-offs were either positive net recoveries or so small that the percentage was less than 0.01%.

(1) Annualized.

(2) The ratio of tax equivalent net interest income to average earning assets. See page 30 for more information.

(3) The ratio of noninterest expense (\$5.6 million in 2012 and \$5.0 million in 2011) to tax equivalent net interest income (\$5.5 million in 2012 and \$4.9 million in 2011) and noninterest income (\$2.2 million in 2012 and \$1.6 million in 2011) excluding securities gains (\$2 thousand in 2012 and \$10 thousand in 2011) for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The ratio of noninterest expense (\$11.1 million in 2012 and \$9.6 million in 2011) to tax equivalent net interest income (\$10.9 million in 2012 and \$9.5 million in 2011) and noninterest income (\$4.0 million in 2012 and \$3.0 million in 2011) excluding securities gains (\$44 thousand in 2012 and \$10 thousand in 2011) for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(4) The difference between the average rate earned on earning assets and the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities. See pages 33 and 34 for more information.

(5) Calculation includes the net carrying amount of loans recorded at fair value from the branch acquisitions as of June 30, 2012 (\$26.0 million). Excluding such loans, the allowance for loan losses to loans not purchased and not held for sale was 1.16% at June 30, 2012.

(6) Nonperforming assets are loans or investment securities that are in nonaccrual or 90 or more days past due as well as other real estate or assets owned.

(7) Cash dividends declared and paid per share divided by consolidated net income per share.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Interest Income. The largest component of the Company's operating income is net interest income, which is the difference between interest and dividend income received from interest earning assets and the interest expense paid on interest bearing liabilities. The Company's net interest income increased \$600 thousand, or 12.7%, to \$5.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, from \$4.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011. The net interest spread increased 8 basis points to 4.18% for the three months ended June 30, 2012, from 4.10% for the three months

ended June 30, 2011. The increase in the net interest spread was primarily the result of the 28 basis point drop in the average interest rate paid on interest bearing liabilities, from 1.07% for the three months ended June 30, 2011 to 0.79% for the three months ended June 30, 2012, partially offset by the 20 basis point drop in average interest rates earned on interest earning assets from 5.17% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to 4.97% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012. The net interest margin for the second quarter of 2012 increased 1 basis point to 4.30% from 4.29%

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for the 2011.

Yields Earned and Rates Paid. The following tables show for the periods indicated the total amount of income recorded from average interest earning assets, the related average tax equivalent yields, the interest expense associated with average interest bearing liabilities, the related average rates paid, and the resulting tax equivalent net interest spread and margin. Yield and rate information is average information for the period, and is calculated by dividing the annualized tax equivalent income or expense item for the period by the average balance of the appropriate balance sheet item during the period. Net interest margin is annualized tax equivalent net interest income divided by average earning assets. Nonaccrual loans or investments are included in asset balances for the appropriate periods, but recognition of interest on such loans or investments is discontinued and any remaining accrued interest receivable is reversed in conformity with federal regulations.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012			2011			
	Average Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Average Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Average Yield/ Rate	
(Dollars in thousands)							
Average Assets:							
Federal funds sold and overnight deposits	\$10,407	\$3	0.12	% \$19,878	\$10	0.19	%
Interest bearing deposits in banks	23,627	72	1.22	% 14,667	76	2.09	%
Investment securities (1), (2)	40,388	267	3.07	% 33,338	258	3.50	%
Loans, net (1), (3)	437,411	5,840	5.48	% 384,642	5,389	5.72	%
Nonmarketable equity securities	1,868	3	0.56	% 1,922	1	0.30	%
Total interest earning assets (1)	513,701	6,185	4.97	% 454,447	5,734	5.17	%
Cash and due from banks	5,316			5,270			
Premises and equipment	10,346			8,278			
Other assets	21,887			13,171			
Total assets	\$551,250			\$481,166			
Average Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:							
Interest bearing checking accounts	\$86,107	\$37	0.17	% \$68,107	\$39	0.23	%
Savings/money market accounts	162,963	101	0.25	% 136,396	153	0.45	%
Time deposits	153,934	481	1.26	% 137,466	520	1.52	%
Borrowed funds	28,678	234	3.22	% 30,647	290	3.70	%
Total interest bearing liabilities	431,682	853	0.79	% 372,616	1,002	1.07	%
Noninterest bearing deposits	69,882			61,321			
Other liabilities	9,115			5,696			
Total liabilities	510,679			439,633			
Stockholders' equity	40,571			41,533			
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$551,250			\$481,166			
Net interest income		\$5,332			\$4,732		
Net interest spread (1)			4.18	%		4.10	%
Net interest margin (1)			4.30	%		4.29	%

(1) Average yields reported on a tax equivalent basis using a marginal tax rate of 34%.

(2) Average balances of investment securities are calculated on the amortized cost basis and include nonaccrual securities, if applicable.

(3) Includes loans held for sale as well as nonaccrual loans, unamortized costs and unamortized premiums and is net of the allowance for loan losses.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012			2011			
	Average Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Average Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned/ Paid	Average Yield/ Rate	
(Dollars in thousands)							
Average Assets:							
Federal funds sold and overnight deposits	\$11,167	\$7	0.13	%\$17,119	\$16	0.18	%
Interest bearing deposits in banks	23,603	149	1.27	%13,997	152	2.20	%
Investment securities (1), (2)	42,672	570	3.07	%28,653	476	3.78	%
Loans, net (1), (3)	432,989	11,650	5.52	%379,178	10,585	5.73	%
Nonmarketable equity securities	1,907	5	0.52	%1,922	3	0.30	%
Total interest earning assets (1)	512,338	12,381	4.98	%440,869	11,232	5.25	%
Cash and due from banks	5,666			5,348			
Premises and equipment	9,817			8,052			
Other assets	22,012			12,700			
Total assets	\$549,833			\$466,969			
Average Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:							
Interest bearing checking accounts	\$83,174	\$76	0.18	%\$64,832	\$70	0.22	%
Savings/money market accounts	160,549	201	0.25	%130,665	297	0.46	%
Time deposits	155,664	1,002	1.29	%133,573	1,018	1.54	%
Borrowed funds	29,272	484	3.27	%30,061	578	3.80	%
Total interest bearing liabilities	428,659	1,763	0.82	%359,131	1,963	1.10	%
Noninterest bearing deposits	71,556			60,993			
Other liabilities	9,114			5,399			
Total liabilities	509,329			425,523			
Stockholders' equity	40,504			41,446			
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$549,833			\$466,969			
Net interest income		\$10,618			\$9,269		
Net interest spread (1)			4.16	%		4.15	%
Net interest margin (1)			4.29	%		4.36	%

(1) Average yields reported on a tax equivalent basis using a marginal tax rate of 34%.

(2) Average balances of investment securities are calculated on the amortized cost basis and include nonaccrual securities, if applicable.

(3) Includes loans held for sale as well as nonaccrual loans, unamortized costs and unamortized premiums and is net of the allowance for loan losses.

Tax exempt interest income amounted to \$349 thousand and \$303 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively and \$680 thousand and \$599 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The following table presents the effect of tax exempt income on the calculation of the net interest margin, using a marginal tax rate of 34% for 2012 and 2011:

	For The Three Months Ended		For The Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2012	2011	June 30, 2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Net interest income as presented	\$5,332	\$4,732	\$10,618	\$9,269
Effect of tax-exempt interest				
Investment securities	43	34	84	65
Loans	115	94	225	188
Net interest income, tax equivalent	\$5,490	\$4,860	\$10,927	\$9,522

Rate/Volume Analysis. The following tables describe the extent to which changes in average interest rates (on a fully tax-equivalent basis) and changes in volume of average interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities have affected the Company's interest income and interest expense during the periods indicated. For each category of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, information is provided on changes attributable to:

- changes in volume (change in volume multiplied by prior rate);
- changes in rate (change in rate multiplied by prior volume); and
- total change in rate and volume.

Changes attributable to both rate and volume have been allocated proportionately to the change due to volume and the change due to rate.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Compared to		
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011		
	Increase/(Decrease) Due to Change In		
	Volume	Rate	Net
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Interest earning assets:			
Federal funds sold and overnight deposits	\$(4	)\$(3	)\$(7
Interest bearing deposits in banks	36	(40	)(4
Investment securities	52	(43	)9
Loans, net	709	(258	)451
Nonmarketable equity securities	—	2	2
Total interest earning assets	\$793	\$(342	)\$451
Interest bearing liabilities:			
Interest bearing checking accounts	\$9	\$(11	)\$(2
Savings/money market accounts	26	(78	)(52
Time deposits	57	(96	)(39
Borrowed funds	(19	)(37	)(56
Total interest bearing liabilities	\$73	\$(222	)\$(149
Net change in net interest income	\$720	\$(120	)\$600

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Compared to		
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011		
	Increase/(Decrease) Due to Change In		
	Volume	Rate	Net
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Interest earning assets:			
Federal funds sold and overnight deposits	\$(5	)\$(4	)\$(9
Interest bearing deposits in banks	78	(81	) (3
Investment securities	221	(127	) 94
Loans, net	1,487	(422	) 1,065
Nonmarketable equity securities	—	2	2
Total interest earning assets	\$1,781	\$(632	) \$1,149
Interest bearing liabilities:			
Interest bearing checking accounts	\$18	\$(12	) \$6
Savings/money market accounts	59	(155	) (96
Time deposits	157	(173	) (16
Borrowed funds	(16	) (78	) (94
Total interest bearing liabilities	\$218	\$(418	) \$(200
Net change in net interest income	\$1,563	\$(214	) \$1,349

Three Months Ended June 30, 2012, Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2011.

Interest and Dividend Income. The Company's interest and dividend income increased to \$6.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$5.7 million for the same period last year, mostly driven by an increase in average earning assets of \$59.3 million, or 13.0%, to \$513.7 million, from \$454.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011. However, the positive effect on interest income resulting from the rise in the average volume of earning assets was partially offset by the lower rates earned on all interest earning assets except nonmarketable equity securities as the low interest rate environment continues resulting in lower yields earned on new earning assets in the second quarter of 2012 versus 2011. Interest income on loans increased \$451 thousand, or 8.4%, to \$5.8 million for the second quarter of 2012 versus \$5.4 million for the 2011 comparison period, in conjunction with an increase of \$52.8 million in average loan volume between periods. Average loans approximated \$437.4 million at an average yield of 5.48% for the three months ended June 30, 2012, up \$52.8 million, or 13.7% from an average volume of \$384.6 million at an average yield of 5.72% for the three months ended June 30, 2011. The loans in the branches acquired in May 2011 accounted for approximately \$21.1 million of the increase in average loans for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The positive impact of the increase in average total loan volume was partially offset by a 24 basis point decrease in average yield.

The Company has continued to manage interest rate risk by selling a major portion of the low rate qualified residential mortgages originated during 2012 to the secondary market and has benefited from the sale of these mortgages, with net gains of \$668 thousand on residential real estate loan sales of \$25.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared to net gains of \$339 thousand on loan sales of \$13.7 million during the same period last year.

The average balance of investments (including agency mortgage-backed securities) increased \$7.1 million, or 21.1%, to \$40.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, from \$33.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011. The average balance invested in interest bearing deposits in banks for the quarter was \$23.6 million, up \$9.0 million, or 61.1%, from the average level of \$14.7 million for the 2011 comparison period. The increase in both investment securities and interest bearing deposits in banks was due in part to the excess of assumed deposit liabilities over loans acquired in the acquisition of branches in May 2011 which resulted in a cash payment to the Company by the selling bank in the amount of \$28.9 million. The average balance of federal funds sold and overnight deposits decreased \$9.5 million, or 47.6%, to \$10.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, from \$19.9 million for

the three months ended June 30, 2011. Interest income from average nonloan instruments was \$345 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, reflecting the increase in average nonloan instrument volume, which was fully offset by decreases in average yields on federal funds sold and overnight deposits, interest bearing deposits and investment securities.

Interest Expense. The Company's interest expense decreased \$149 thousand, or 14.9%, to \$853 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2012, from \$1.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, despite an increase of \$59.1 million in the average volume of interest bearing liabilities between periods. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower rates paid on all interest bearing liabilities reflecting the persistent low interest rate environment.

Interest expense on deposits decreased \$93 thousand, or 13.1%, to \$619 thousand for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, from \$712 thousand for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, despite an increase in the average balance of interest bearing deposits. Although competition for deposits has remained strong, average interest bearing deposits for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 increased \$61.0 million, or 17.8%, to \$403.0 million compared to average interest bearing deposits of \$342.0 million for the same period last year. This increase reflects the overall growth in the franchise with the May 2011 acquisition of three New Hampshire branches that had average interest bearing deposits of \$59.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$20.5 million for the same period last year, as well as the continuing impact of higher FDIC insurance coverage and uncertainty surrounding the financial markets as customers retain cash in lieu of other less liquid investments. Average time deposits increased to \$153.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, from \$137.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, an increase of \$16.5 million, or 12.0%, (including an increase of \$15.8 million in average time deposits in the acquired branches.). The average rate paid on time deposits during the second quarter of 2012 decreased 26 basis points, to 1.26% from 1.52% for the second quarter of 2011. The average balances for money market and savings accounts increased \$26.6 million, or 19.5%, to \$163.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, from \$136.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, (including an increase of \$15.1 million in average money market and savings accounts in the acquired branches.). The average rate paid on money market and savings deposits dropped from 0.45% to 0.25% during that same time frame. An \$18.0 million, or 26.4%, increase in interest bearing checking accounts brought the average balance up to \$86.1 million from \$68.1 million between the two comparison periods (including an increase of \$7.9 million in average interest bearing checking accounts in the acquired branches.). The average rate paid on interest bearing checking accounts was 0.17% for the three months ended June 30, 2012, down from 0.23% for the three months ended June 30, 2011.

Interest expense on borrowed funds decreased \$56 thousand, or 19.3%, to \$234 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2012, from \$290 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2011. Average borrowed funds decreased \$2.0 million, or 6.4%, to \$28.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$30.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011. Average customer overnight collateralized repurchase sweeps increased \$1.9 million while average borrowings from the FHLB of Boston decreased \$3.9 million, or 14.5% from \$26.6 million for the second quarter of 2011 to \$22.7 million for the second quarter of 2012. The average rate paid on borrowings dropped from 3.70% for the three months ended June 30, 2011 to 3.22% for the three months ended June 30, 2012, reflecting the effect of lower borrowing rates paid on customer repurchase sweeps and short-term liquidity advances compared to the rates paid on longer-term borrowings outstanding.

Provision for Loan Losses. There was a \$180 thousand loan loss provision for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared to a \$150 thousand loan loss provision for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. Although improvement in travel and tourism industry sales was reported during 2011, the 2012 winter tourism season was adversely impacted by lower than average snowfall, with revenues reportedly down throughout the market area in comparison to projections. The impact of the decline in revenue during the recession period (2009 and 2010) is still evident in the local market and the reduced snowfall in 2012 tempered the improvement reported during 2011. Nonperforming loans decreased by \$962 thousand between June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2012. Loans which we have specifically reserved for increased by approximately \$2.5 million between periods. Between December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2012, nonperforming loans decreased by \$786 thousand and loans individually evaluated for impairment increased approximately \$753 thousand. The local market area has also seen a gradual but consistent decline in commercial and residential property values over the past few years. As a result of the qualitative review during the first quarter 2012, the reserve factor assigned

to the commercial real estate portfolio for the value of underlying collateral component was increased by 0.05%, while the volume and severity of past due, nonaccrual and classified loans reserve factor assigned to the commercial and installment portfolios was decreased 0.10% and 0.05%, respectively. There were no reserve factor changes resulting from the second quarter 2012 qualitative review. The higher provision in the second quarter of 2012 was deemed appropriate by management in light of the increase in loans specifically reserved for, the results of the qualitative factor review, the change in the mix of the portfolio and the outlook for future economic conditions. For further details, see FINANCIAL CONDITION Allowance for Loan Losses and Asset Quality below.

Noninterest Income. The following table sets forth changes from the second quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2012 for components of noninterest income:

	For The Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2012	2011	\$ Variance	% Variance
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Trust income	\$159	\$149	\$10	6.7
Service fees	1,197	1,047	150	14.3
Net gains on sales of loans held for sale	668	339	329	97.1
Other income	142	112	30	26.8
Subtotal	2,166	1,647	519	31.5
Net gains on sales of investment securities available-for-sale	2	10	(8	)(80.0
Total noninterest income	\$2,168	\$1,657	\$511	30.8

Noninterest income net of gains on investment securities available-for-sale was \$2.2 million, or 25.9%, of total income net of gains on investment securities available-for-sale for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$1.6 million, or 22.3%, for the three months ended June 30, 2011. This increase between years reflected the effect of higher income in all noninterest income categories.

Service fees. Service fees increased \$150 thousand, or 14.3%, between the second quarter of 2011 and the second quarter of 2012. The increase was due in large part to the growth in debit card and ATM fees resulting from the growth in the volume of electronic transactions, which added \$83 thousand to fees earned. In addition, merchant program fees increased \$20 thousand between years. There was also an increase of \$20 thousand in loan servicing fees between years due to the increased volume of residential mortgage loans serviced. Overdraft fee income on deposit accounts also increased \$26 thousand between years.

Net gains on sales of loans held for sale. Residential loans totaling \$25.9 million were sold for a net gain of \$668 thousand during the second quarter of 2012, versus residential loan sales of \$13.7 million for a net gain of \$339 thousand during the second quarter of 2011. While the volume of loans sold to mitigate long term interest rate risk increased \$12.2 million, or 89.1%, between periods, the net gains rose 97.1%, reflecting the activity of the loan production office, the introduction of new government sponsored loan products, improved margins on sales of loans and increased activity resulting from a more active real estate market and continuing low interest rates.

Other income. Other income increased \$30 thousand, or 26.8%, reflecting an increase of \$43 thousand in the net income from mortgage servicing rights due to more loans being sold with servicing retained in the second quarter of 2012 than in the second quarter of 2011, a \$21 thousand increase in income from life insurance related to the additional Company owned life insurance purchased in July 2011, and a \$14 thousand gain on the sale of fixed assets being recognized in the second quarter of 2012. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$40 thousand in the amount recognized in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of 2011 from the utilization of Vermont state tax credits.

Net gains on sales of investment securities available-for-sale. One \$500 thousand corporate investment security available-for-sale was sold during the second quarter of 2012 for a net gain of \$2 thousand, compared to a net gain of \$10 thousand on available-for-sale securities sold during the same period last year.

Noninterest Expense. The following table sets forth changes from the second quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2012 for components of noninterest expense:

	For The Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2012	2011	\$ Variance	% Variance
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Salaries and wages	\$2,235	\$1,892	\$343	18.1
Pension and employee benefits	1,057	779	278	35.7
Occupancy expense, net	285	261	24	9.2
Equipment expense	341	267	74	27.7
Branch acquisition expenses	—	307	(307)	(100.0)
Expenses of OREO and other assets owned, net	119	121	(2)	(1.7)
Vermont franchise tax	113	107	6	5.6
FDIC insurance assessment	83	87	(4)	(4.6)
Equity in losses of affordable housing investments	157	130	27	20.8
Amortization of core deposit intangible	42	14	28	200.0
Other expenses	1,131	1,054	77	7.3
Total noninterest expense	\$5,563	\$5,019	\$544	10.8

Salaries and wages. The \$343 thousand increase in 2012 over 2011 was due primarily to normal annual salary increases, additional staff associated with the three branches acquired in May 2011, increased salaries and commissions in the loan production office and accruals for the STIPP adopted in February 2012.

Pension and employee benefits. Expense for the defined benefit pension plan was \$426 thousand for the second quarter of 2012 compared to \$208 thousand for the second quarter of 2011, an increase of \$218 thousand, or 104.6%, due to the lower discount rate utilized to calculate the present value of future benefits, increase in life expectancies, increase in salary levels and number of participants and low return on investments in 2011. There was an increase of \$37 thousand, or 12.1%, in the Company's medical costs from \$306 thousand for the second quarter of 2011, to \$343 thousand for the second quarter of 2012 related to higher staffing levels.

Equipment expense. The increase between years is mainly due to the increase of \$43 thousand, or 28.6%, in software licenses and maintenance contracts expense, from \$151 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 to \$194 thousand for the second quarter of 2012. Equipment depreciation also increased \$32 thousand, or 30.1%, from \$107 thousand for the second quarter of 2011 to \$140 thousand for the second quarter of 2012 primarily due to the replacement of the ATMs during the fourth quarter of 2011 and first quarter of 2012 to comply with regulatory requirements under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) which became effective in March of this year.

Branch acquisition expenses. The branch acquisition expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2011 were mainly legal, professional and marketing fees expended to facilitate the purchase of the three New Hampshire branches. There were also expenses incurred to replace customer checkbooks and branch supplies.

Equity in losses of affordable housing investments. Union recorded new investments in limited partnerships in 2011, which has increased the expense for equity in losses. The increased expenses are offset on an after tax basis by the increased tax credits recorded as a reduction of income tax expense.

Amortization of core deposit intangible. As a result of the branch purchases in May 2011, a core deposit intangible of \$1.7 million was recorded and is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated 10 year average life of the core deposit base.

Other expenses. Expense related to utilization of ATM and debit cards was \$27 thousand higher in the second quarter of 2012, reflecting higher utilization and growth in the deposit base. Along with the increased utilization of debit

cards, charges to expense mainly due to one occurrence of debit card fraud was \$26 thousand more in the second quarter of 2012 compared to 2011. Postage expense increased \$11 thousand and supply expenses have also increased approximately \$6 thousand due to the increased number of branches and accounts. During the second quarter of 2012, there was an \$11 thousand write-off of negative escrow charged to expense. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in marketing costs of \$34 thousand for the second quarter of 2012 compared to the same period

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last year.

Income Tax Expense. The Company has provided for current and deferred federal income taxes for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. The Company's net provision for income taxes was \$319 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2012, compared to \$189 thousand for the same period in 2011. The Company's effective tax rate increased to 18.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2012, from 15.5% for the same period in 2011. Federal income taxes and the effective tax rate increased due to the increase in taxable income. However, the effect of that increase was partially mitigated by an increase in tax exempt interest income to \$349 thousand for the second quarter of 2012 versus \$303 thousand for the second quarter of 2011, and tax credits recorded from investments in affordable housing projects, which increased to \$141 thousand for the second quarter of 2012 versus \$114 thousand for the second quarter of 2011.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2012, Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2011.

Interest and Dividend Income. The Company's interest and dividend income increased to \$12.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$11.2 million for the same period last year, mostly driven by an increase in average earning assets of \$71.5 million, or 16.2%, to \$512.3 million, from \$440.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, reflecting both the effect of the May 2011 branch acquisition and organic growth of the franchise. However, the positive effect on interest income resulting from the rise in the average volume of earning assets was partially offset by the lower rates earned on all interest earning assets except nonmarketable equity securities as the low interest rate environment, continues resulting in lower yields earned on new earning assets in the first half of 2012 versus 2011. Interest income on loans increased \$1.1 million, or 10.1%, to \$11.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 versus \$10.6 million for the 2011 comparison period, in conjunction with an increase of \$53.8 million in average loan volume between periods. Average loans approximated \$433.0 million at an average yield of 5.52% for the six months ended June 30, 2012, up \$53.8 million, or 14.2% from an average volume of \$379.2 million at an average yield of 5.73% for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The loans in the branches acquired in May 2011 accounted for approximately \$26.3 million of the increase in average loans for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2011. The positive impact of the increase in average total loan volume was partially offset by a 21 basis point decrease in average yield.

The Company has continued to manage interest rate risk by selling a major portion of the low rate qualified residential mortgages originated during 2012 to the secondary market and has benefited from the sale of these mortgages, with net gains of \$1.1 million on residential real estate loan sales of \$48.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared to net gains of \$507 thousand on loan sales of \$30.4 million during the same period last year.

The average balance of investments (including agency mortgage-backed securities) increased \$14.0 million, or 48.9%, to \$42.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, from \$28.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The average balance invested in interest bearing deposits in banks for the first half of 2012 was \$23.6 million, up \$9.6 million, or 68.6%, from the average level of \$14.0 million for the 2011 comparison period. The increase in both investment securities and interest bearing deposits in banks was due in part to the excess of assumed deposit liabilities over loans acquired in the acquisition of branches in May 2011 which resulted in a cash payment to the Company by the selling bank in the amount of \$28.9 million. The average balance of federal funds sold and overnight deposits decreased \$6.0 million, or 34.8%, to \$11.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, from \$17.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. Interest income from average nonloan instruments increased \$84 thousand, or 13.0%, between periods, with \$731 thousand for the first half of 2012 versus \$647 thousand for the same period of 2011, reflecting the increase in average nonloan instrument volume, which was partially offset by decreases in average yields on federal funds sold and overnight deposits, interest bearing deposits and investment securities.

Interest Expense. The Company's interest expense decreased \$200 thousand, or 10.2%, to \$1.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, from \$2.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, despite an increase of \$69.5 million in the average volume of interest bearing liabilities between periods. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower rates paid on all interest bearing liabilities, reflecting the persistent low interest rate environment.

Interest expense on deposits decreased \$106 thousand, or 7.7%, to \$1.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, from \$1.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, despite an increase in average interest bearing deposits. Although competition for deposits has remained strong, average interest bearing deposits for the six months ended June 30, 2012 increased \$70.3 million, or 21.4%, to \$399.4 million compared to average interest bearing deposits of \$329.1 million for the same period last year. This increase reflects the overall growth in the franchise with the May 2011 acquisition of three New Hampshire branches that had average interest bearing deposits of \$58.8 million for the

six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$10.3 million for the same period last year, as well as the continuing impact of higher FDIC insurance coverage and uncertainty surrounding the financial markets as customers retain cash in lieu of other less liquid investments. Average time deposits increased to \$155.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, from \$133.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, an increase of \$22.1 million, or 16.5%, (including an increase of \$20.8 million in average time deposits in the acquired branches). The average rate paid on time deposits during the first half of 2012 decreased 25 basis points, to 1.29% from 1.54% for the first half of 2011. The average balances for money market and savings accounts increased \$29.9 million, or 22.9%, to \$160.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, from \$130.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, (including an increase of \$17.3 million in average money market and savings accounts in the acquired branches). The average rate paid on money market and savings deposits dropped from 0.46% to 0.25%. An \$18.3 million, or 28.3%, increase in interest bearing checking accounts brought the average balance up to \$83.2 million from \$64.8 million between the two comparison periods, (including an increase of \$10.3 million in average interest bearing checking accounts in the acquired branches). The average rate paid on interest bearing checking accounts was 0.18% for the six months ended June 30, 2012 down from 0.22% for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Interest expense on borrowed funds decreased \$94 thousand, or 16.3%, to \$484 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2012, from \$578 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2011. Average borrowed funds decreased \$789 thousand, or 2.6%, to \$29.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$30.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. Average customer overnight collateralized repurchase sweeps increased \$3.5 million from \$1.0 million for the first half of 2011 to \$4.5 million for the first half of 2012, while average borrowings from the FHLB of Boston decreased \$4.2 million, or 15.4% from \$27.3 million for the first half of 2011 to \$23.1 million for the first half of 2012. The average rate paid on borrowings dropped from 3.80% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 to 3.27% for the six months ended June 30, 2012, reflecting the effect of the lower borrowing rates paid on customer repurchase sweeps and short-term liquidity advances compared to the rates paid on longer-term borrowings outstanding.

Provision for Loan Losses. There was a \$360 thousand loan loss provision for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to a \$300 thousand loan loss provision for the six months ended June 30, 2011. Although improvement in travel and tourism industry sales was reported during 2011, the 2012 winter tourism season was adversely impacted by lower than average snowfall, with revenues reportedly down throughout the market area in comparison to projections. The impact of the decline in revenue during the recession period (2009 and 2010) is still evident in the local market and the reduced snowfall in 2012 has tempered the improvement reported during 2011. Nonperforming loans decreased by \$962 thousand between June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2012. Loans which we have specifically reserved for increased by approximately \$2.5 million between periods. Between December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2012, nonperforming loans decreased by \$786 thousand and loans individually evaluated for impairment increased approximately \$753 thousand. The local market area has also seen a gradual but consistent decline in commercial and residential property values over the past few years. As a result of the qualitative review during the first quarter 2012, the reserve factor assigned to the commercial real estate portfolio for the value of underlying collateral component was increased by 0.05%, while the volume and severity of past due, nonaccrual and classified loans reserve factor assigned to the commercial and installment portfolios was decreased 0.10% and 0.05%, respectively. There were no reserve factor changes resulting from the second quarter 2012 qualitative review. The higher provision in the first half of 2012 was deemed appropriate by management in light of the increase in loans specifically reserved for, the results of the qualitative factor review, the change in the mix of the portfolio and the outlook for future economic conditions. For further details, see FINANCIAL CONDITION Allowance for Loan Losses and Asset Quality below.

Noninterest Income. The following table sets forth changes from the first half of 2011 to the first half of 2012 for components of noninterest income:

	For The Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012	2011	\$ Variance	% Variance
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Trust income	\$306	\$281	\$25	8.9
Service fees	2,372	2,053	319	15.5
Net gains on sales of loans held for sale	1,141	507	634	125.0
Other income	208	207	1	0.5
Subtotal	4,027	3,048	979	32.1
Net gains on sales of investment securities available-for-sale	44	10	34	340.0
Total noninterest income	\$4,071	\$3,058	\$1,013	33.1

Noninterest income net of gains on investment securities available-for-sale was \$4.0 million, or 24.5%, of total income net of gains on investment securities available-for-sale for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$3.0 million, or 21.3%, for the six months ended June 30, 2011. This increase between years reflected the effect of higher income in all noninterest income categories.

Trust income. Trust income increased by \$25 thousand, or 8.9%, between the six months ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011. Fees are normally charged on asset values which have grown over the prior year, aided by the improvement in the stock market.

Service fees. Service fees increased \$319 thousand, or 15.5%, between the first half of 2011 and the first half of 2012. The increase was due in large part to the 24.6% growth in debit card and ATM fees resulting from the growth in the volume of electronic transactions, which added \$180 thousand to fees earned. In addition, merchant program fees increased \$52 thousand, or 21.3%, between years. There was also an increase of \$46 thousand, or 18.4%, in loan servicing fees between years due to the increased volume of residential mortgage loans serviced. Overdraft fee income on deposit accounts also increased by \$44 thousand, or 8.5% between years.

Net gains on sales of loans held for sale. Residential loans totaling \$48.3 million were sold for a net gain of \$1.1 million during the first half of 2012, versus residential and commercial real estate loan sales of \$30.4 million for a net gain of \$507 thousand during the first half of 2011. While the volume of loans sold to mitigate low long term interest rate risk increased \$17.8 million, or 58.6%, between periods, the net gains rose 125.0%, reflecting the activity of the loan production office, the introduction of new government sponsored loan products, improved margins on sales of loans and increased activity caused by a more active real estate market and continuing low interest rates.

Net gains on sales of investment securities available-for-sale. Two corporate investment securities and one U.S. Government sponsored enterprise security available-for-sale totaling \$1.2 million were sold during the first half of 2012 for a net gain of \$44 thousand compared to a net gain of \$10 thousand on available-for-sale securities sold during the same period last year.

Noninterest Expense. The following table sets forth changes from the first half of 2011 to the first half of 2012 for components of noninterest expense:

	For The Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012	2011	\$ Variance	% Variance
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Salaries and wages	\$4,469	\$3,622	\$847	23.4
Pension and employee benefits	2,115	1,596	519	32.5
Occupancy expense, net	629	551	78	14.2
Equipment expense	686	563	123	21.8
Branch acquisition expenses	—	345	(345)	(100.0)
Expenses of OREO and other assets owned, net	191	193	(2)	(1.0)
Vermont franchise tax	225	212	13	6.1
FDIC insurance assessment	186	212	(26)	(12.3)
Equity in losses of affordable housing investments	315	237	78	32.9
Amortization of core deposit intangible	85	14	71	507.1
Other expenses	2,203	2,054	149	7.3
Total noninterest expense	\$11,104	\$9,599	\$1,505	15.7

Salaries and wages. The \$847 thousand increase in 2012 over 2011 was due primarily to normal annual salary increases, additional staff associated with the three branches acquired in May 2011, increased salaries and commissions in the loan production office and accruals for the STIPP adopted in February 2012.

Pension and employee benefits. Expense for the defined benefit pension plan was \$816 thousand for the first half of 2012 compared to \$416 thousand for the first half of 2011, an increase of \$400 thousand, or 95.9%, due to the lower discount rate utilized to calculate the present value of future benefits, increase in life expectancies, increase in salary levels and number of participants and low return on investments in 2011. Employer payroll taxes were \$426 thousand for the first half of 2012 up from \$369 thousand for the first half of 2011, an increase of \$57 thousand, or 15.3%. The majority of the increase is due to higher staffing levels, resulting in increased salaries and wages and the remainder is due to increased maximum wage bases and rates charged for Vermont and New Hampshire unemployment taxes. The 401K employer contribution expense also increased \$19 thousand, or 24.0%, to \$98 thousand for the first half of 2012 compared to \$79 thousand for the first half of 2011, and health insurance expense increased \$36 thousand, or 5.7%, to \$674 thousand for the first half of 2012 compared to \$638 thousand for the first half of 2011. These increases also relate to the higher staffing levels.

Occupancy expense, net. The increase between years is mainly due to the increased number of banking locations and the higher costs of operation in 2012.

Equipment expense. The increase between years is mainly due to the increase of \$76 thousand, or 24.5%, in software licenses and maintenance contracts expense, from \$312 thousand for the first half of 2011 to \$388 thousand for the first half of 2012. Equipment depreciation also increased \$50 thousand, or 21.5%, from \$231 thousand for the first half of 2011 to \$281 thousand for the first half of 2012 primarily due to the replacement of the ATMs during the fourth quarter of 2011 and first quarter of 2012 to comply with regulatory requirements under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) which became effective in March of this year.

Branch acquisition expenses. The branch acquisition expenses for the first half of 2011 were mainly legal, professional and marketing fees expended to facilitate the purchase of the three New Hampshire branches. There were also expenses incurred to replace customer checkbooks and branch supplies.

FDIC insurance assessment. The decrease in assessment for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was due to a change in the assessment formula which had been previously based on total deposits and effective April 1, 2011 was changed to a net assets base. The benefit from the formula change was partially offset by the increased assessment resulting

from the Company's growing asset base.

Equity in losses of affordable housing investments. Union recorded new investments in limited partnerships in 2011, which has increased the expense for equity in losses. The increased expenses are offset on an after tax basis by the increased tax credits recorded as a reduction of income tax expense.

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Amortization of core deposit intangible. As a result of the branch purchases in May 2011, a core deposit intangible of \$1.7 million was booked and is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated 10 year average life of the core deposit base.

Other expenses. The 2012 results include a \$15 thousand prepayment penalty on the early payoff of a \$268 thousand long-term FHLB of Boston advance while there was no such penalty in 2011. The 2012 results also include an \$11 thousand write-off of a sold loan's negative escrow, and an increase of \$41 thousand related to the origination and sale of residential real estate loans. Expense related to utilization of ATM and debit cards was \$69 thousand higher in the first half of 2012, reflecting higher utilization and growth in the deposit base. Along with the increased utilization of debit cards, charges to expense due to debit card fraud were \$22 thousand higher in the first half of 2012 compared to the first half of 2011. Postage expense increased \$19 thousand and supply expenses also increased approximately \$18 thousand due to the increased number of branches and accounts. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in marketing costs of \$54 thousand and in outsourced disaster recovery services of \$24 thousand for the first half of 2012 compared to the same period last year.

Income Tax Expense. The Company has provided for current and deferred federal income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. The Company's net provision for income taxes was \$560 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared to \$369 thousand for the same period in 2011. The Company's effective tax rate increased to 17.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2012, from 15.2% for the same period in 2011. Federal income taxes and the effective tax rate increased due to the increase in taxable income. However, the effect of that increase was partially mitigated by an increase in tax exempt interest income to \$680 thousand for the first half of 2012 versus \$599 thousand for the first half of 2011, and tax credits recorded from investments in affordable housing projects, which increased to \$281 thousand for the first half of 2012 versus \$204 thousand for the first half of 2011.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

At June 30, 2012, the Company had total consolidated assets of \$534.3 million, including gross loans and loans held for sale ("total loans") of \$436.2 million, deposits of \$459.4 million and stockholders' equity of \$41.0 million. The Company's total assets decreased \$18.5 million, or 3.3%, to \$534.3 million at June 30, 2012, from \$552.8 million at December 31, 2011. Net loans and loans held for sale increased a total of \$6.7 million, or 1.6%, to \$431.8 million, or 80.8%, of total assets at June 30, 2012, including \$26.0 million of loans at June 30, 2012 acquired with the May 2011 branch acquisitions, compared to \$425.2 million, or 76.9%, of total assets at December 31, 2011, including \$27.9 million of loans at such date acquired with the branch acquisitions.

Deposits decreased \$14.0 million, or 3.0%, to \$459.4 million at June 30, 2012, from \$473.4 million at December 31, 2011 which reflects a normal seasonal decrease due to the municipal funding requirements in Vermont as the municipalities and school districts utilize their deposits to pay down their annual line of credit prior to their June 30 fiscal year end. Noninterest bearing deposits decreased \$2.1 million, or 2.8%, from \$76.7 million at December 31, 2011 to \$74.5 million at June 30, 2012, interest bearing deposits increased \$10.3 million, or 4.3%, from \$239.1 million at December 31, 2011 to \$249.3 million at June 30, 2012, and time deposits decreased \$22.1 million, or 14.0%, from \$157.7 million at December 31, 2011, to \$135.6 million at June 30, 2012. (See average balances and rates in the Yields Earned and Rates Paid table on pages 33 and 34.)

The continuing low interest rate environment and aggressive rate competition from in-market and out-of-market financial institutions makes deposit accounts increasingly hard to attract and retain. Deposit account relationships, particularly noninterest bearing deposits, are especially difficult to develop due to the customer's anticipated cost and inconvenience associated with new checks, debit cards, direct deposits and automated clearing house transaction changes. Therefore, the May 2011 acquisition of the New Hampshire branches in markets contiguous to Union's, are viewed by management and the Board of Directors as a strong strategic move for the Company, increasing deposits and expanding the Company's New Hampshire market area.

Total borrowings decreased \$5.0 million, or 17.3%, at June 30, 2012, from \$29.0 million at December 31, 2011 to \$24.0 million at June 30, 2012, as maturities and sales in the investment portfolio were used to fund increased loan demand. There was a reduction in customer overnight collateralized repurchase sweeps of \$4.4 million between December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2012. There was also a prepayment of a \$268 thousand long-term FHLB advance and normal monthly payments on FHLB of Boston amortizing advances. (See Borrowings on page 50.)

Total stockholders' equity increased \$689 thousand to \$41.0 million at June 30, 2012 from \$40.3 million at December 31, 2011. This increase primarily reflects net income of \$2.7 million for the first six months of 2012 and the \$247 thousand positive change in accumulated other comprehensive loss, less regular cash dividends paid of \$2.2 million. (See Capital Resources on page 54.)

Loans Held for Sale and Loan Portfolio. Total loans (including loans held for sale) increased \$7.0 million, or 1.6%, to \$436.2 million at June 30, 2012 from \$429.2 million at December 31, 2011. At June 30, 2012, the Company's \$436.2 million total loan portfolio represented 81.7% of assets, up in dollars and percentage from \$429.2 million, or 77.6% of assets at December 31, 2011 and up in dollars and percentage from \$404.0 million, or 78.7% of assets at June 30, 2011. The Company's loans consist primarily of adjustable-rate and fixed-rate mortgage loans secured by one-to-four family, multi-family residential or commercial real estate. Real estate secured loans represented \$385.1 million, or 88.3%, of total loans at June 30, 2012 and \$370.2 million, or 86.2%, of total loans at December 31, 2011. Although competition for good loans is strong, the Company has been able to originate loans to both current and new customers while maintaining credit quality. Consumer loan demand was steady during the first three months of 2012 and increased to strong by the end of the second quarter of 2012. Commercial and construction loan demand improved during the first six months of 2012 as the winter season came to an early close. Despite the challenges of the winter

season due to lower than normal snowfall, the local economy appears to be improving and the unemployment rates continue to decrease, leading management to be cautiously optimistic regarding future loan demand; however, increased inflation or interest rates could have a negative impact.

The composition of the Company's loan portfolio as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was as follows:

Loan Type	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Residential real estate	\$ 146,827	33.7	\$ 147,426	34.4
Construction real estate	30,637	7.0	28,077	6.6
Commercial real estate	192,500	44.1	189,770	44.2
Commercial	21,882	5.0	23,018	5.4
Consumer	6,426	1.5	6,134	1.4
Tax exempt	22,871	5.2	29,894	6.9
Loans held for sale	15,105	3.5	4,888	1.1
Total loans	436,248	100.0	429,207	100.0
Add/(Deduct):				
Allowance for loan losses	(4,580)		(4,226)	
Unamortized net loan costs	162		177	
Net loans and loans held for sale	\$431,830		\$425,158	

The Company originates and sells qualified residential mortgages in various secondary market avenues, with a majority of sales made to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC/Freddie Mac). At June 30, 2012, the Company serviced a \$362.2 million residential real estate mortgage portfolio, of which \$15.1 million is held for sale and approximately \$200.3 million is serviced for unaffiliated third parties.

The Company chose to sell \$48.3 million of qualified residential mortgage loans generated during the first half of 2012 to the secondary market in order to mitigate long-term interest rate risk and to generate fee income. The Company also retained \$10.2 million of secondary market qualified residential real estate loans originated during the first half of 2012 to increase interest income. The Company generally retains the servicing rights on sold residential mortgage loans. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company received approval to originate and sell FHA and Veterans Administration (VA) residential mortgage loans. In April 2012, Union received an Unconditional Direct Endorsement Approval from HUD which allows Union to approve FHA loans originated in any of its Vermont or New Hampshire locations without needing prior HUD approval. These government backed loans qualify for down payments that can be as low as 3.5% without geographic or income restrictions. The Company sells VA and FHA loans as originated with servicing released. These loan products increase the Company's ability to serve the borrowing needs of residents in the communities we serve while the government guaranty mitigates our exposure to credit risk. The Company also originates commercial real estate and commercial loans under various SBA, U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development and Vermont Economic Development Authority programs which provide a government agency guaranty for a portion of the loan amount. There was \$5.2 million guaranteed under these various programs at June 30, 2012 on an aggregate balance of \$6.6 million in subject loans. The Company occasionally sells the guaranteed portion of the loan to other financial concerns and retains servicing rights, which generates fee income. The Company serviced \$23.2 million of commercial and commercial real estate loans for unaffiliated third parties as of June 30, 2012. This includes \$20.0 million of commercial, municipal, residential or commercial real estate loans the Company has participated out to other financial institutions, in the ordinary course of business on a nonrecourse basis, for liquidity or credit concentration management purposes.

The Company capitalizes servicing rights for both residential mortgage and commercial loans sold with servicing retained. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the sale of the principal portion of these loans as they occur. The unamortized balance of servicing rights on loans sold with servicing retained was \$877 thousand at June 30, 2012, with an estimated market value in excess of the carrying value as of such date.

There were \$3.0 million of residential real estate loans pledged to secure municipal deposits above the FDIC insurance coverage level as of June 30, 2012. Qualified residential first mortgages held by Union are eligible to be

pledged as collateral for borrowings from the FHLB of Boston under a blanket lien.

Asset Quality. The Company, like all financial institutions, is exposed to certain credit risks, including those related to the value of the collateral that secures its loans and the ability of borrowers to repay their loans. Vermont and northwestern New Hampshire did not see the drastic drop in real estate values at the start of the recession as some parts of the country experienced. However, there has been a steady decline in real estate values for our market area over the past few years. Consistent application of the Company's conservative loan policies has helped to mitigate this risk and has been prudent for both the Company and its customers. Renewed market volatility, high unemployment rates and weakness in the general economic condition of the country or our market area, may continue to have a negative effect on our customers' ability to make their loan payments on a timely basis and/or on underlying collateral values. Management closely monitors the Company's loan and investment portfolios, other real estate and other assets owned for potential problems and reports to the Company's and the subsidiary's Boards of Directors at regularly scheduled meetings. Repossessed assets and loans or investments that are 90 days or more past due are considered to be nonperforming assets. Board approved policies set forth portfolio diversification levels to mitigate concentration risk and the Company participates large credits out to other financial institutions to further mitigate that risk. The following table shows the composition of nonperforming assets at the dates indicated and trends of certain ratios monitored by Company's management in reviewing asset quality:

	As of or for the six months ended June 30, 2012	As of or for the year ended December 31, 2011	As of or for the six months ended June 30, 2011	
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Nonaccrual loans	\$4,111	\$4,308	\$4,009	
Accruing loans 90+ days delinquent	1,308	1,897	2,372	
Total nonperforming loans (1)	5,419	6,205	6,381	
OREO	1,550	1,476	860	
Other assets owned	40	40	—	
Total nonperforming assets	\$7,009	\$7,721	\$7,241	
Allowance for loan losses to loans not held for sale (2)	1.09	% 1.00	% 1.01	%
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	84.52	% 68.11	% 63.63	%
Nonperforming loans to total loans	1.24	% 1.45	% 1.58	%
Nonperforming assets to total assets	1.31	% 1.40	% 1.41	%
Delinquent loans (30 days to nonaccruing) to total loans	1.75	% 3.86	% 2.52	%
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans not held for sale*		0.08	%*	
Loan loss provision to net charge-offs, year-to-date	5,406.22	% 254.93	%*	

* Net charge-offs were either positive net recoveries or so small that the percentage was less than 0.01%.

(1) The Company had guarantees of U.S. or Vermont government agencies on the above nonperforming loans totaling \$44 thousand at June 30, 2012, \$730 thousand at December 31, 2011, and \$132 thousand at June 30, 2011.

(2) Calculation includes the net carrying amount of loans recorded at fair value from the branch acquisitions as of June 30, 2012 (\$26.0 million) and December 31, 2011 (\$27.9 million). Excluding such loans, the allowance for loan losses to loans not purchased and not held for sale was 1.16% at June 30, 2012 and 1.07% at December 31, 2011.

The level of nonaccrual loans decreased \$197 thousand, or 4.6%, since December 31, 2011, while accruing loans delinquent 90 days or more decreased \$589 thousand, or 31.0%, during the same time period and the percentage of nonperforming loans to total loans decreased from 1.45% to 1.24%. The \$786 thousand net decrease in nonperforming loans between December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2012 was mainly attributable to one commercial real estate loan that was in nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2011 that was brought current and was returned to accrual status as of June 30, 2012. The aggregate interest income not recognized on nonaccrual loans amounted to approximately \$1.0

million and \$802 thousand as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$903 thousand as of December 31, 2011.

At June 30, 2012, the Company had loans rated substandard that were on a performing status totaling \$5.1 million, compared to \$4.1 million at December 31, 2011. In management's view, such loans represent a higher degree of risk

of becoming nonperforming loans in the future.

The Company's management is focused on the impact that the prolonged weak economy may have on its borrowers and is closely monitoring industry and geographic concentrations for evidence of financial problems. Since the fourth quarter of 2007, residential and commercial real estate values have declined nationally with some other areas of the country experiencing significant weakening. The region's real estate market has also experienced declines in prices as a result of the stagnant economy. Sales of homes in Vermont and northwestern New Hampshire slowed considerably over the last three years along with housing permits but signs of improvement were seen during 2011 in the majority of our markets and have continued to improve in the first half of 2012. The real estate market decline significantly contributed to the downturn in the general economy, and unemployment rates and business failures rose nationwide. Locally these indicators are improving but conditions can cause borrowers who are current in their payments to experience deterioration in the value of their collateral and increase the potential of default if their income levels decline. Management continues to monitor the national, regional and local economic environment and its impact on unemployment, business failures and real estate values in the Company's market area. The unemployment rate has started to stabilize in our market areas and in Vermont was at a 4.7% level for June 2012 compared to 5.5% for June 2011. New Hampshire was at 5.1% for June 2012 compared to 4.9% for June 2011, with the nationwide rate at 8.2% and 9.2% for the comparable periods.

Vermont and New Hampshire continue to have lower residential foreclosure rates than the average in the United States. On occasion the Company acquires residential or commercial real estate properties through or in lieu of loan foreclosure. These properties are held for sale and are initially recorded as OREO at fair value less estimated selling costs at the date of the Company's acquisition of the property, with fair value based on an appraisal for more significant properties and on a broker's price opinion for minor properties. Holding costs and declines in fair value on properties acquired are expensed as incurred. Declines in fair value after acquisition of the property result in charges against income before tax, which totaled \$66 thousand for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 and \$77 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2012. This compares to a \$105 thousand charge against income before tax for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 and \$147 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The Company evaluates each property at least quarterly for changes in the fair value. The Company had eleven residential, land development or commercial real estate properties for a total of \$1.6 million classified as OREO at June 30, 2012, and five of these properties have subsequently gone under contract to sell. This compares to a total of \$1.5 million at December 31, 2011, representing eleven residential, land development or commercial real estate properties. There was a \$168 thousand allowance for losses on OREO at June 30, 2012 and a \$91 thousand allowance at December 31, 2011 which were netted out of the above values. One of the commercial real estate property contracted to sell from a July foreclosure auction will result in a \$202 thousand charge against income before tax in the third quarter of 2012. Further softening in the real estate market would make the potential to recover all principal and related costs for OREO properties uncertain.

Allowance for Loan Losses. Some of the Company's loan customers ultimately do not make all of their contractually scheduled payments, requiring the Company to charge off a portion or all of the remaining principal balance due. The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb such losses. The allowance is maintained at a level believed by management to be appropriate to absorb probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio; however, actual loan losses may vary from current estimates. The Company's policy and methodologies for establishing the allowance for loan losses have not changed during 2012 and are described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Impaired loans, including restructured loans, were \$3.2 million at June 30, 2012, with government guaranties of \$87 thousand and a specific reserve amount allocated of \$136 thousand, which is estimated by management to be the Company's loss exposure. This compares to impaired loans of \$2.6 million at December 31, 2011, with government guaranties of \$88 thousand and a specific reserve amount allocated of \$76 thousand.

The Company's loan portfolio balance not held for sale decreased by \$3.2 million, from \$424.3 million at December 31, 2011 to \$421.1 million at June 30, 2012. There was growth in the construction, commercial real estate

and consumer loan portfolio (see chart on page 45 for further details) during the first half of 2012. This loan growth was partially offset by a large decrease in the municipal loan portfolio reflecting a one day seasonal fluctuation due to the annual fiscal cycle of Vermont municipalities and school districts. The composition of the Company's loan portfolio remained relatively unchanged from December 31, 2011, and there was no material change in the Company's lending programs or terms during the second quarter or first half of 2012.

For the three months ended June 30, 2012, there were charge-offs of loans totaling \$25 thousand and recoveries on

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previously charged off loans of \$19 thousand. For the three months ended June 30, 2011, there were charge-offs of \$7 thousand and recoveries of \$9 thousand. The provision for loan losses was \$180 thousand and \$150 thousand, respectively for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, there were charge-offs of loans totaling \$35 thousand and recoveries on previously charged off loans of \$29 thousand. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, there were charge-offs of \$23 thousand and recoveries of \$28 thousand. The provision for loan losses was \$360 thousand and \$300 thousand, respectively for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

The following table (net of loans held for sale) shows the internal breakdown by risk component of the Company's allowance for loan losses and the percentage of loans in each category to total loans in the respective portfolios at the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Amount (Dollars in thousands)	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate				
Residential	\$1,298	34.9	\$1,250	34.7
Construction	419	7.3	367	6.6
Commercial	2,451	48.1	2,278	47.2
Other Loans				
Commercial	265	4.7	232	5.0
Consumer, municipal, other and unallocated	147	5.0	99	6.5
Total	\$4,580	100.0	\$4,226	100.0

Notwithstanding the categories shown in the table above, all funds in the allowance for loan losses are available to absorb loan losses in the portfolio, regardless of loan category or specific allocation.

As a result of the qualitative review during the first quarter 2012, the reserve factor assigned to the commercial real estate portfolio for the value of underlying collateral component was increased by 0.05%, while the volume and severity of past due, nonaccrual and classified loans reserve factor assigned to the commercial and installment portfolios was decreased 0.10% and 0.05%, respectively. There were no reserve factor changes resulting from the second quarter 2012 qualitative review. Management of the Company believes, in its best estimate, that the allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2012, is appropriate to cover probable credit losses inherent in the Company's loan portfolio as of such date. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will not sustain losses in future periods which could be greater than the size of the allowance at June 30, 2012. In addition, our banking regulators, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review our allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require us to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. A large adjustment to the allowance for losses in future periods may require increased provisions to replenish the allowance, which could negatively affect earnings. While the Company recognizes that economic slowdowns or financial and credit market turmoil may adversely impact its borrowers' financial performance and ultimately their ability to repay their loans, management continues to be cautiously optimistic about the collectability of the Company's loan portfolio.

Investment Activities. At June 30, 2012, investment securities classified as available-for-sale, totaled \$34.9 million, or 6.5%, of assets. The amount in investment securities decreased \$12.1 million, or 25.7%, from \$47.0 million, or 8.5%, of assets at December 31, 2011 as loan demand increased. There was \$5.1 million of investment securities pledged to secure various public deposits or customer repurchase agreements as of June 30, 2012 and \$11.2 million at December 31, 2011.

Net unrealized gains for the Company's available-for-sale investment securities portfolio were \$1.4 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Net unrealized gains of \$917 thousand, net of income tax effect, were reflected in the Company's accumulated other comprehensive loss component of stockholders' equity at June 30, 2012. Deterioration in credit quality and/or imbalances in liquidity that may exist in the financial marketplace might adversely affect the fair values of the Company's investment portfolio and may increase the potential that certain unrealized losses will be designated as other than temporary in future periods, resulting in write-downs and charges to earnings.

Deposits. The following table shows information concerning the Company's average deposits by account type and weighted average nominal rates at which interest was paid on such deposits for the periods ended June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012		Average Rate	Year ended December 31, 2011		
	Average Amount	Percent of Total Deposits		Average Amount	Percent of Total Deposits	Average Rate
(Dollars in thousands)						
Nontime deposits:						
Noninterest bearing deposits	\$71,556	15.2	—	\$66,389	15.6	—
Interest bearing checking accounts	83,174	17.6	0.18	% 74,862	17.5	0.23 %
Money Market accounts	97,410	20.7	0.33	% 85,694	20.1	0.49 %
Savings accounts	63,139	13.4	0.14	% 55,442	13.0	0.24 %
Total nontime deposits	315,279	66.9	0.18	% 282,387	66.2	0.26 %
Time deposits:						
Less than \$100,000	82,828	17.6	1.20	% 78,167	18.3	1.40 %
\$100,000 and over	72,836	15.5	1.41	% 66,327	15.5	1.52 %
Total time deposits	155,664	33.1	1.29	% 144,494	33.8	1.45 %
Total deposits	\$470,943	100.0	0.56	% \$426,881	100.0	0.66 %

The Company participates in the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS) of Promontory Interfinancial Network, LLC, which permits the Company to offer full deposit insurance coverage to its customers by exchanging deposit balances with other CDARS participants. Participants may also purchase deposits through CDARS. There were \$5.9 million of time deposits of \$250,000 or less on the balance sheet at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 which were exchanged with other CDARS participants and are therefore considered for certain regulatory purposes to be “brokered” deposits. The Company also participates in Promontory Interfinancial Network's Insured Cash Sweep (ICS) program. ICS is a service through which Union can offer its customers a savings product with access to multi-million dollar FDIC insurance while receiving reciprocal deposits from other banks. Like the exchange of certificate of deposit accounts through CDARS, exchange of savings deposits through ICS in effect permits Union to retain the full amount of the customer's deposits on Union's balance sheet. There were \$2.9 million in ICS money market deposits on the balance sheet at June 30, 2012 and \$1.8 million at December 31, 2011. None of the Company's CDARS or ICS deposits, as of the respective balance sheet dates, represent purchased deposits as all such deposits were matched dollar for dollar with Union's customer deposits which were placed in other participating financial institutions in order to provide those customers with full FDIC insurance coverage.

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's time deposits in amounts of \$100,000 and over at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 that mature during the periods indicated:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Within 3 months	\$12,586	\$9,922
3 to 6 months	9,110	33,154
6 to 12 months	18,019	17,140
Over 12 months	13,600	14,341
	\$53,315	\$74,557

In total, the Company's time deposits in amounts of \$100 thousand and over dropped \$21.2 million, or 28.5%, between December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2012, while average balances increased from \$66.3 million to \$72.8 million. There was a change in each of the maturity time frames, especially the within 3 months and the 3 to 6 months categories. In Vermont, the fiscal year ends on June 30th for the majority of municipalities and school districts, with most of their time deposits maturing on that date, causing the majority of the swing between time periods. Municipal certificates of

deposit greater than \$100 thousand were \$5.2 million on June 30, 2012 and the balances had grown to \$19.6 million by July 5, 2012 as the majority of our municipal customers started the new fiscal year.

During the first six months of 2012, average total deposits grew \$44.1 million, or 10.3%, with growth in all categories. For the six month period ended June 30, 2012, the average deposits in the branches acquired in May 2011 amounted to \$60.8 million, versus the average volume of \$38.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The lower average volume for the year 2011 reflects the fact that the branch acquisitions occurred in May of 2011. Time deposits have trended towards very short duration or migrated to nontime deposits because of the low interest rate environment and the perceived customer desire to be in a position to redeploy funds should there be a rise in interest rates. Time deposits at June 30, 2012 have decreased \$22.1 million, or 14.0%, from December 31, 2011 and the majority of the decrease is due to the Vermont municipal regulations as deposits are utilized to pay down their annual credit lines prior to their June 30 fiscal year end.

Part of the Dodd-Frank Act permanently raised FDIC deposit insurance coverage to \$250 thousand per depositor per insured depository institution for each account ownership category. At June 30, 2012, the Company had deposit accounts with less than \$250 thousand totaling \$362.1 million, or 78.8% of its deposits, which now have permanent FDIC insurance protection. There were an additional \$15.2 million in noninterest bearing or IOLTA deposit accounts greater than \$250 thousand at June 30, 2012 with unlimited FDIC insurance until December 31, 2012. An additional \$5.6 million of municipal deposits were over the FDIC insurance coverage limit at June 30, 2012 and were collateralized by Union under applicable state regulations by investment securities or loans.

Borrowings. Total borrowed funds at June 30, 2012 were \$24.0 million compared to \$29.0 million at December 31, 2011, a net decrease of \$5.0 million, or 17.3%. Borrowings from the FHLB of Boston were \$21.7 million at June 30, 2012, at a weighted average rate of 4.05%, and \$22.3 million at December 31, 2011, at a weighted average rate of 4.06%. The decrease in FHLB borrowings was partially due to the prepayment of a \$268 thousand advance at 4.07% with a March 2015 maturity date, which resulted in a prepayment penalty for the six months ended June 30, 2012 of \$15 thousand. The Company also made scheduled monthly payments on long-term FHLB of Boston amortizing advances of \$409 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2012. In addition, the Company had overnight secured customer repurchase agreement sweeps at June 30, 2012 of \$2.3 million compared to \$6.7 million at December 31, 2011, a decrease of \$4.4 million. The Company had no overnight federal funds purchased or advances on its repurchase agreement line or at the Federal Reserve discount window at either June 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011.

OTHER FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Market Risk and Asset and Liability Management. Market risk is the potential of loss in a financial instrument arising from adverse changes in market prices, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. As of June 30, 2012, the Company did not have any market risk sensitive instruments acquired for trading purposes. The Company's market risk arises primarily from interest rate risk inherent in its lending, investing, deposit taking and borrowing activities, as yields on assets change in a different time period or to a different extent from that of interest costs on liabilities. Many other factors also affect the Company's exposure to changes in interest rates, such as national, regional and local economic and financial conditions, financial market conditions, legislative and regulatory actions, competitive pressures, customer preferences including loan prepayments and/or early withdrawal of time deposits, and historical pricing relationships. These factors and the Company's methodology to measure and manage these risks are discussed in greater detail in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and have not changed during the six months ended June 30, 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, 100%, of the investment portfolio was classified as available-for-sale and the modified duration was relatively short. The Company does not utilize any exotic derivative products or invest in any "high risk" instruments.

The Company's interest rate sensitivity analysis (simulation) as of December 2011 for a flat rate environment (the prime rate at both December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2012 was 3.25%) projected the following for the six months ended

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June 30, 2012, compared to the actual results:

	June 30, 2012		Percentage Difference
	Projected	Actual	
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Net Interest Income	\$11,008	\$10,618	(3.5)
Net Income	\$2,512	\$2,665	6.1
Return on Assets	0.94	%0.97	%3.2
Return on Equity	11.56	%13.16	%13.8

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Actual net interest income is \$10.6 million, \$390 thousand or 3.5%, lower than projected as actual interest rates on loans, investment securities and interest bearing deposits were below projected rates. Loan demand, especially in residential construction and mortgage lending, has been strong through the first six months of 2012, however growth in some other loan categories lagged in the beginning months of 2012. The Company, in an attempt to increase interest income, increased the residential mortgage loan portfolio by keeping in portfolio some secondary market qualified residential loans originated during the six months ended June 30, 2012 rather than selling them to the secondary market.

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2012 is ahead of forecasted amounts. Although our actual net interest income compared to the projected amount resulted in a negative variance of \$390 thousand, this was offset by the combined effect of positive variances of \$562 thousand in net gain on the sale of loans, \$44 thousand in gain on sale of available-for-sale securities, \$130 thousand in deposit and other service charges, and \$32 thousand in public relations expense partially offset by negative variances of \$127 thousand in pension expense, \$24 thousand in the FDIC assessment, \$61 thousand in equipment expenses, and \$73 thousand in OREO expenses.

Commitments, Contingent Liabilities, and Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements. 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, to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, and to implement its strategic objectives. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, interest rate caps and floors written on adjustable-rate loans, commitments to participate in or sell loans, commitments to buy or sell securities, certificates of deposit or other investment instruments and risk-sharing commitments on certain sold loans. Such instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized on the balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in a particular class of financial instruments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual notional 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. For interest rate caps and floors written on adjustable-rate loans, the contractual or notional amounts do not represent the Company's exposure to credit loss. The Company controls the risk of interest rate cap agreements through credit approvals, limits, and monitoring procedures. The Company generally requires collateral or other security to support financial instruments with credit risk.

The following table details the contract or notional amount of financial instruments that represent credit risk at the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Commitments to originate loans	\$44,694	\$10,176
Unused lines of credit	50,778	48,758
Standby letters of credit	1,920	1,503
Credit card arrangements	962	933
FHLB of Boston MPF credit enhancement obligation, net	212	86
Commitment to purchase investment securities	—	504
Total	\$98,566	\$61,960

Commitments to originate loans are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have a fixed expiration date or other termination clause and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the loan commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon and not all credit lines will be utilized, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash

requirements. Lines of credit incur seasonal volume fluctuations due to the nature of some customers' businesses, such as tourism and maple syrup products production. The large increase in commitments to originate loans at June 30, 2012 from December 31, 2011 is a result of the municipals' and school districts' fiscal cycle, with \$21.6 million committed to them on June 30, 2012 for their fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012.

The Company did not hold or issue derivative or hedging instruments during the six month period ended June 30, 2012.

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The Company's subsidiary bank is required (as are all banks) to maintain vault cash or a noninterest bearing reserve balance as established by Federal Reserve regulations. The Bank's average total required reserve for the 14 day maintenance period including June 30, 2012 was \$539 thousand and for December 31, 2011 was \$546 thousand, both of which were satisfied by vault cash. The Company has also committed to maintain a noninterest bearing contracted clearing balance of \$1.0 million at June 30, 2012 with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Interest Rate Sensitivity "Gap" Analysis. An interest rate sensitivity "gap" is defined as the difference between interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities maturing or repricing within a given time period. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities. A gap is considered negative when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive assets. During a period of rising interest rates, a negative gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income, while a positive gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income. During a period of falling interest rates, a negative gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income, while a positive gap would tend to affect net interest income adversely. Because different types of assets and liabilities with the same or similar maturities may react differently to changes in overall market interest rates or conditions, changes in interest rates may affect net interest income positively or negatively even if an institution were perfectly matched in each maturity category.

The Company prepares its interest rate sensitivity "gap" analysis by scheduling interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities into periods based upon the next date on which such assets and liabilities could mature or reprice. The amount of assets and liabilities shown within a particular period were determined in accordance with the contractual terms of the assets and liabilities, except that:

- adjustable-rate loans, investment securities, variable rate interest bearing deposits in banks, variable-rate time deposits, FHLB of Boston advances and other secured borrowings are included in the period when they are first scheduled to adjust and not in the period in which they mature;
- fixed-rate mortgage-related securities and residential loans reflect estimated prepayments, which were estimated based on analyses of broker estimates, the results of a prepayment model utilized by the Company, and empirical data;
- other nonmortgage related fixed-rate loans reflect scheduled contractual amortization, with no estimated prepayments;
- and
- interest bearing checking, money markets and savings deposits, which do not have contractual maturities, reflect estimated levels of attrition, which are based on detailed studies by the Company of the sensitivity of each such category of deposit to changes in interest rates.

Management believes that these assumptions approximate actual experience and considers them reasonable. However, the interest rate sensitivity of the Company's assets and liabilities in the tables could vary substantially if different assumptions were used, callable investment options were modeled, prepayment speeds changed or actual experience differs from the historical experience on which the assumptions are based.

The following table shows the Company's rate sensitivity analysis as of June 30, 2012:

	Repriced within					Total
	3 Months or Less	4 to 12 Months	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	
(Dollars in thousands, by repricing date)						
Interest sensitive assets:						
Overnight deposits	\$7,132	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$7,132
Interest bearing deposits in banks	3,078	5,822	12,380	747	—	22,027
Investment securities (1)(3)	1,317	2,837	6,137	6,135	17,500	33,926
Nonmarketable securities	—	—	—	—	1,976	1,976
Loans and loans held for sale (2)(3)	168,321	73,038	84,933	53,678	56,440	436,410
Total interest sensitive assets	\$179,848	\$81,697	\$103,450	\$60,560	\$75,916	\$501,471
Interest sensitive liabilities:						
Time deposits	\$27,945	\$65,030	\$35,159	\$7,442	\$—	\$135,576
Money markets	41,947	—	—	—	49,799	91,746
Regular savings	26,097	—	—	—	39,599	65,696
Interest bearing checking	56,068	—	—	—	35,808	91,876
Borrowed funds	2,510	5,107	1,677	5,490	9,199	23,983
Total interest sensitive liabilities	\$154,567	\$70,137	\$36,836	\$12,932	\$134,405	\$408,877
Net interest rate sensitivity gap	\$25,281	\$11,560	\$66,614	\$47,628	\$(58,489)	\$92,594
Cumulative net interest rate sensitivity gap	\$25,281	\$36,841	\$103,455	\$151,083	\$92,594	
Cumulative net interest rate sensitivity gap as a percentage of total assets	4.7	%6.9	%19.4	%28.3	%17.3	%
Cumulative net interest rate sensitivity gap as a percentage of total interest sensitive assets	5.0	%7.3	%20.6	%30.1	%18.5	%
Cumulative net interest rate sensitivity gap as a percentage of total interest sensitive liabilities	6.2	%9.0	%25.3	%37.0	%22.6	%

(1) Investment securities exclude marketable equity securities and mutual funds shares with a fair value of \$797 thousand and \$153 thousand, respectively, that may be sold by the Company at any time.

(2) Balances shown include deferred unamortized loan costs of \$162 thousand.

(3) Estimated repayment assumptions considered in Asset/Liability model.

Liquidity. Managing liquidity risk is essential to maintaining both depositor confidence and earnings stability. Liquidity is a measurement of the Company's ability to meet potential cash requirements, including ongoing commitments to fund deposit withdrawals, repay borrowings, fund investment and lending activities, and for other general business purposes. The Company's principal sources of funds are deposits, amortization, prepayment and maturity of loans, securities, interest bearing deposits and other short-term investments, sales of securities and loans available-for-sale, earnings and funds provided from operations. Maintaining a relatively stable funding base, which is achieved by diversifying funding sources, competitively pricing deposit products, and extending the contractual maturity of liabilities, reduces the Company's exposure to rollover risk on deposits and limits reliance on volatile short-term purchased funds. Short-term funding needs arise from declines in deposits or other funding sources, funding of loan commitments, draws on unused lines of credit and requests for new loans. The Company's strategy is

to fund assets, to the maximum extent possible, with core deposits which provide a source of relatively stable and low-cost funds.

The acquisition of three New Hampshire branches in May 2011 brought in \$67.0 million in total deposits, of which over 50% were in a market where Union was already present, with the balance in two new local markets comprising communities similar to Union's existing markets. This purchase and assumption transaction resulted in \$29.6 million in cash inflow which has been invested in interest earning assets.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2012, the Company's ratio of average loans to average deposits rose to 95.0% compared to 93.3% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The lower loan to deposit ratio in the second quarter last year reflected the effect of the May 2011 acquisition of the branches, which provided \$32.9 million in loans and \$67.0 million in deposits. Loan demand, especially residential construction and mortgage lending demand has been stronger in first half of 2012 than in the same period in 2011, as long-term interest rates have continued to fall. Origination of loans held for sale was \$58.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$27.9 million during the six

months ended June 30, 2011. The net decrease in portfolio loans was \$3.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to a decrease of \$9.4 million, net of the loans acquired with the acquisition of branches, for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

As a member of the FHLB of Boston, Union had access to unused lines of credit up to \$5.7 million at June 30, 2012 over and above the \$21.7 million term advances already drawn on the lines, based on a FHLB of Boston estimate of available collateral as of that date. With the purchase of required FHLB of Boston Class B common stock and evaluation by the FHLB of Boston of the underlying collateral available, line availability could rise to approximately \$27.4 million. This line of credit can be used for either short-or-long-term liquidity or other needs. In addition to its borrowing arrangements with the FHLB of Boston, Union maintains a pre-approved Federal Funds \$7.0 million line of credit with an upstream correspondent bank, a \$15 million repurchase agreement line of credit and access to the Federal Reserve discount window, which would require pledging of qualified assets. There was no balance outstanding on the federal funds or repurchase agreement lines or at the discount window at June 30, 2012.

There were no purchased deposits through CDARS or ICS (or otherwise) at either June 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011, although Union had exchanged \$8.8 million and \$7.7 million of deposits, respectively, with other CDARS/ICS members at those dates.

The Company's management monitors current and projected cash flows and adjusts positions as necessary to maintain adequate levels of liquidity. Although approximately 68.4% of the Company's time deposits will mature within twelve months, that level is lower than the preceding five years, which ranged from 70.2% to 88.0%. The FOMC has committed to keeping interest rates low until at least 2014. But in the future, as interest rates rise, the increase in rates may lead to early redemptions of certificates of deposit by customers which will present its own liquidity issue which will have to be managed. The movement of funds from FDIC insured deposits back into the financial market is also something that we monitor as it could cause a liquidity concern.

A reduction in total deposits could be offset by purchases of federal funds, utilization of the repurchase agreement line of credit, utilization of the Federal Reserve discount window, purchases of brokered deposits such as one-way CDARS deposits, short-or-long-term FHLB borrowings, or liquidation of interest bearing deposits in banks, investment securities available-for-sale or loans held for sale. Such steps could result in an increase in the Company's cost of funds or a decrease in the yield earned on assets and therefore adversely impact the net interest spread and margin. Management believes the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet all reasonable borrower, depositor, and creditor needs in the present economic environment. However, any projections of future cash needs and flows are subject to substantial uncertainty, including factors outside the Company's control. Customer behavior in the new branches acquired will continue to be closely monitored as the majority of these customers are new to Union Bank.

Capital Resources. Capital management is designed to maintain an optimum level of capital in a cost-effective structure that meets target regulatory ratios, supports management's internal assessment of economic capital, funds the Company's business strategies and builds long-term stockholder value. Dividends are generally in line with long-term trends in earnings per share and conservative earnings projections, while sufficient profits are retained to support anticipated business growth, fund strategic investments, maintain required regulatory capital levels and provide continued support for deposits. The Company and its subsidiary continue to be considered well capitalized under the capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject. The Company continues to evaluate growth opportunities both through internal growth or potential acquisitions. The high dividend payouts and treasury stock purchases during the prior few years, as well as the May 2011 acquisition of three New Hampshire branches, reflect the Board's desire to utilize our capital for the benefit of the stockholders.

The total dollar value of the Company's stockholders' equity at June 30, 2012 of \$41.0 million was up \$689 thousand from December 31, 2011 at \$40.3 million, reflecting net income of \$2.7 million for the first six months of 2012, the

\$12 thousand from the issuance of common stock resulting from the exercise of stock options, the \$6 thousand of stock based compensation and a positive change of \$247 thousand in accumulated other comprehensive loss, partially offset by the dividend payment of \$2.2 million in the first six months of 2012 and the \$13 thousand purchase of Treasury stock.

Union Bankshares, Inc. has 7,500,000 shares of \$2.00 par value common stock authorized. As of June 30, 2012, the Company had 4,923,986 shares issued, of which 4,457,204 were outstanding and 466,782 were held in treasury.

In May 2010, Union Bankshares, Inc. announced the adoption of a limited stock repurchase program to authorize the repurchase of up to 2,500 shares of its common stock each calendar quarter in open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions, as management deems advisable and as market conditions warrant. The repurchase authorization for a calendar quarter expires at the end of that quarter to the extent it has not been exercised, and is not carried forward into future quarters. The quarterly repurchase authorization was reauthorized in December 2011 and expires on December 31, 2012. The Company repurchased 700 shares during the first half of 2012 pursuant to that authorization, at a total cost of \$13 thousand.

The Company has reserved 50,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the 2008 Incentive Stock Option Plan of Union Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiary. There were no options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2012. There were 700 shares issued for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 resulting from the exercise of stock options. The stock to be issued upon exercise of options granted under this Plan consists of authorized but unissued shares of the common stock and/or shares held in treasury. As of June 30, 2012, there were employee incentive stock options outstanding and exercisable under the Plan with respect to 10,800 shares of common stock. As of June 30, 2012, there were no unvested stock options or any unrecognized compensation cost related to the unvested stock options granted under the Plan. All of the options that are currently exercisable under the Plan for the purchase of a total of 10,800 shares were “in the money” at June 30, 2012. As of June 30, 2012, options for the purchase of 2,500 shares granted under the Company’s previous incentive stock option plan were outstanding, vested and exercisable and all of those options were “in the money.” None of these options were exercised during the first half of 2012.

Union Bankshares, Inc. and Union are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Management believes that as of June 30, 2012, both companies met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject. As of June 30, 2012, the most recent calculation date, Union was categorized as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. The prompt corrective action capital category framework applies to FDIC insured depository institutions such as Union but does not apply directly to bank holding companies such as the Company. To be categorized as well capitalized, Union must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. As a bank holding company, the Company is subject to substantially similar capital adequacy requirements of the Federal Reserve Board. There were no conditions or events between June 30, 2012 and the date of this report that management believes have changed either company’s category.

	Actual		Minimum For Capital Requirements		Minimum To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions		
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	
As of June 30, 2012	(Dollars in thousands)						
Total capital to risk weighted assets							
Union	\$45,692	12.18	% \$30,011	8.0	% \$37,514	10.0	%
Company	45,978	12.22	% 30,100	8.0	% N/A	N/A	
Tier I capital to risk weighted assets							
Union	\$41,087	10.95	% \$15,009	4.0	% \$22,513	6.0	%
Company	41,373	11.00	% 15,045	4.0	% N/A	N/A	
Tier I capital to average assets							
Union	\$41,087	7.57	% \$21,710	4.0	% \$27,138	5.0	%
Company	41,373	7.59	% 21,804	4.0	% N/A	N/A	

The total risk based capital ratio for the Company at December 31, 2011 was 12.17% and had increased slightly to 12.22% at June 30, 2012 .

The Company remains focused on achieving its goals of long-term growth and an above-average shareholder return, while maintaining a strong capital position. Management is aware of the particular importance in today's uncertain economic environment of maintaining strong capital reserves and planning for future capital needs.

A quarterly cash dividend of \$0.25 per share was declared to shareholders of record on July 28, 2012, payable August 9, 2012. Dividends for each of the previous four quarters were \$0.25 per share.

Union Bankshares, Inc. Page 55

Regulatory Matters. The Company and Union are subject to periodic examinations by the various regulatory agencies. These examinations include, but are not limited to, procedures designed to review lending practices, risk management, credit quality, liquidity, compliance and capital adequacy. During 2011, the Vermont Department of Financial Regulation performed a regular, periodic regulatory examination of Union. No comments were received that would have a material adverse effect on the Company's or Union's liquidity, financial position, capital resources, or results of operations. Examinations of the Company and Union are expected to be performed during 2012 by the FDIC and other regulatory entities pursuant to their regular, periodic regulatory reviews.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Information called for by this item is incorporated by reference in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the caption OTHER FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS on pages 50-56.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with the assistance of the Disclosure Control Committee, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of June 30, 2012. Based on this evaluation they concluded that those disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files with the Commission is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required information.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting. There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act, during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

There are no known pending legal proceedings to which the Company or its subsidiary is a party, or to which any of their properties is subject, other than ordinary litigation arising in the normal course of business activities. Although the amount of any ultimate liability with respect to such proceedings cannot be determined, in the opinion of management, any such liability is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition or results of operations of the Company and its subsidiary.

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

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the only unregistered issuance of the Company's equity securities were pursuant to the exercise of incentive stock options, resulting in the issuance of 700 shares of the Company's common stock. The shares were issued in reliance upon an exemption in section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 for distributions not involving a public offering.

There was no repurchases of the Company's equity securities made during the quarter ended June 30, 2012.

Item 5. Exhibits.

- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
The following materials from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the unaudited consolidated balance sheets, (ii) the unaudited consolidated statements of income for the second quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, (iii) the unaudited consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the second quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, (iv) the unaudited consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity, (iv) the unaudited consolidated statements of cash flows and (v) related notes.* **

This exhibit shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or * otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

** As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this information is "furnished" and not "filed" for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

SIGNATURES

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

Union Bankshares, Inc.

August 14, 2012

/s/ David S. Silverman
David S. Silverman
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

August 14, 2012

/s/ Marsha A. Mongeon
Marsha A. Mongeon
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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