Magyar Bancorp, Inc.
Form 10QSB/A
February 09, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB/A

ý QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2006

Commission File Number **000-51726**

MAGYAR BANCORP, INC.
(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	20-4154978 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
400 Somerset Street New Brunswick, New Jersey (Address of principal executive offices)	08901 (Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code (732) 342-7600

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
YES ý NO o

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

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

Class	Outstanding at February 8, 2007
Common Stock, $0.01 Par Value	5,923,742

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format YES o NO ý

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The purpose of this Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended December 31, 2006, is to re-file Item 2, Part I - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The average balance sheet and related information previously filed reflected actual, not average, balances. The average balance sheet information and related information is included in this Amendment No. 1.

These changes had no effect on the Company's consolidated statements of income, consolidated balance sheets, consolidated statement of changes in stockholders' equity, consolidated statements of cash flows, or the notes thereto.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

Forward-Looking Statements

When used in this filing and in future filings by Magyar Bancorp, Inc. with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in the Company’s press releases or other public or shareholder communications, or in oral statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer, the words or phrases, “anticipate,” “would be,” “will allow,” “intends to,” “wi likely result,” “are expected to,” “will continue,” “is anticipated,” “estimated,” “projected,” or similar expressions are intende identify “forward looking statements.” Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to changes in economic conditions in Magyar Bancorp, Inc.’s market area, changes in policies by regulatory agencies, fluctuations in interest rates, demand for loans in Magyar Bancorp, Inc.’s market area, changes in the position of banking regulators on the adequacy of our allowance for loan losses, and competition, all or some of which could cause actual results to differ materially from historical earnings and those presently anticipated or projected.

Magyar Bancorp, Inc. wishes to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made, and advises readers that various factors, including regional and national economic conditions, substantial changes in levels of market interest rates, credit and other risks of lending and investing activities, and competitive and regulatory factors, could affect Magyar Bancorp, Inc.’s financial performance and could cause Magyar Bancorp, Inc.’s actual results for future periods to differ materially from those anticipated or projected.

Magyar Bancorp, Inc. does not undertake, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to update any forward-looking statements to reflect occurrences or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties, and could potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We believe that the most critical accounting policy upon which our financial condition and results of operations depend, and which involves the most complex subjective decisions or assessments, is the allowance for loan losses.

The allowance for loan losses is the amount estimated by management as necessary to cover credit losses in the loan portfolio both probable and reasonably estimable at the balance sheet date. The allowance is established through the provision for loan losses which is charged against income. In determining the allowance for loan losses, management makes significant estimates and has identified this policy as one of our most critical. The methodology for determining the allowance for loan losses is considered a critical accounting policy by management due to the high degree of judgment involved, the subjectivity of the assumptions utilized and the potential for changes in the economic environment that could result in changes to the amount of the recorded allowance for loan losses.

As a substantial amount of our loan portfolio is collateralized by real estate, appraisals of the underlying value of property securing loans and discounted cash flow valuations of properties are critical in determining the amount of the allowance required for specific loans. Assumptions for appraisals and discounted cash flow valuations are instrumental in determining the value of properties. Overly optimistic assumptions or negative changes to assumptions could significantly affect the valuation of a

property securing a loan and the related allowance. The assumptions supporting such appraisals and discounted cash flow valuations are carefully reviewed by management to determine that the resulting values reasonably reflect amounts realizable on the related loans.

Management performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. We consider a variety of factors in establishing this estimate including, but not limited to, current economic conditions, delinquency statistics, geographic and industry concentrations, the adequacy of the underlying collateral, the financial strength of the borrower, results of internal loan reviews and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates by management that may be susceptible to significant change based on changes in economic and real estate market conditions.

The evaluation has a specific and general component. The specific component relates to loans that are delinquent or otherwise identified as a problem loan through the application of our loan review process and our loan grading system. All such loans are evaluated individually, with principal consideration given to the value of the collateral securing the loan and discounted cash flows. Specific allowances are established as required by this analysis. The general component is determined by segregating the remaining loans by type of loan, risk weighting (if applicable) and payment history. We also analyze historical loss experience, delinquency trends, general economic conditions and geographic and industry concentrations. This analysis establishes factors that are applied to the loan groups to determine the amount of the general component of the allowance for loan losses.

Actual loan losses may be significantly more than the allowances we have established which could have a material negative effect on our financial results.

Comparison of Financial Condition at December 31, 2006 and September 30, 2006

Total assets increased $14.9 million, or 3.4%, to $449.1 million at December 31, 2006 from $434.2 million at September 30, 2006, represented by significant growth in net loans receivable, partially offset by a decrease in securities available-for-sale and securities held-to-maturity.

Net loans receivable increased $17.3 million, or 5.0%, to $365.2 million at December 31, 2006 from $348.0 million at September 30, 2006. The increase in loans receivable for the three-month period was slightly offset by $200,000 in sales of one-to-four family residential mortgage loans and provisions for loan loss of $167,000. During the three months ended December 31, 2006, commercial business loans led the increase in net loans receivable with growth of $6.7 million, or 27.2%, to $31.2 million from $24.5 million at September 30, 2006. Construction loans increased $5.3 million, or 5.8%, and home equity lines of credit increased $3.5 million, or 32.1%, during the period to $95.6 million and $14.3 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2006, the significant loan categories in terms of the percent of total loans were 38.7% in one-to-four family residential mortgage loans, 25.9% in construction loans and 18.7% in commercial real estate loans. At December 31, 2005 these categories in terms of the percent of total loans were 43.3% in one-to-four family residential mortgage loans, 22.8% in construction loans and 19.6% in commercial real estate loans. Throughout 2007 we expect to continue with our strategy of diversifying the Company’s balance sheet with higher concentrations in commercial and construction loans.

Total non-performing loans decreased by $94,000 to $7.3 million at December 31, 2006 from $7.4 million at September 30, 2006. The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans receivable was

1.98% at December 31, 2006 compared with 2.10% at September 30, 2006. The allowance for loan losses was increased $167,000 to $4.1 million or 55.6% of non-performing loans at December 31, 2006 compared with $3.9 million or 52.6% of non-performing loans at September 30, 2006. The allowance for loan losses was 1.1% of gross loans outstanding at both December 31, 2006 and September 30, 2006.

The Bank's interest in loans on the Dwek Properties and Sugar Maple Estates (reported in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 27, 2006) was $745,000 and $4.2 million, respectively, at December 31, 2006. Payments on both loans were current at December 31, 2006. An "as-is condition" contract of sale in the amount of $1.46 million was approved by the superior court for the sale of property securing the Dwek Properties loan. The sale and closing are currently scheduled to occur in February 2007. The Sugar Maple Estates property is currently listed for sale through the court appointed sale agent.

In October 2006, Kara Homes, Inc. ("Kara Homes"), one of our largest construction loan borrowers, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy (reported in our Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 10, 2006). Kara Homes' lending relationship with us consists of four construction loans with a total outstanding balance of $7.6 million. Two of the four loans were participated with other banks, limiting our total lending relationship with Kara Homes to $5.1 million. The loans were designated non-accrual at September 30, 2006 and remained on that status at December 31, 2006. On January 8, 2007 the Bankruptcy Court approved a motion to begin a bidding process through the Bankruptcy Court for all four Kara Homes properties. An auction is expected to be held in the Bankruptcy Court during the Company's second quarter to sell the four projects. The Bank has made an initial offer on each of the four projects to proceed with a Bankruptcy Code Section 363 sale of the property to the Bank (free and clear of all liens, claims and encumbrances with the exception of real estate taxes.)

Although management believes that the Bank's position in the Dwek Properties, Sugar Maple Estates, and Kara Homes, Inc. loans are well collateralized, there can be no assurance that losses will not occur or that significant additional expenses will not be incurred in the process of the resolution of the loans.

Securities available-for-sale decreased $0.9 million, or 4.6%, to $17.3 million at December 31, 2006 from $18.2 million at September 30, 2006. The decrease was the result of $142,000 in sales of a money market mutual fund and $730,000 in principal amortization. In addition, securities held-to-maturity decreased $1.1 million, or 4.6%, to $22.8 million at December 31, 2006 from $23.9 million at September 30, 2006, resulting from principal amortization. The decrease in the available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities reflected the deployment of investment proceeds into new higher-yielding construction and commercial loans.

Total deposits increased $16.7 million, or 5.1%, to $342.3 million at December 31, 2006. The increase was primarily the result of money market accounts, which increased $9.2 million, or 16.5%, to $65.3 million at December 31, 2006 from $56.1 million at September 30, 2006, and certificate of deposit accounts, which increased $6.6 million, or 4.4%, to $156.4 million at December 31, 2006 from $149.8 million at September 30, 2006. Other significant changes in total deposits over the three-month period included an increase in NOW accounts of $2.1 million, or 6.8%, to $32.6 million and a decrease in savings accounts of $3.4 million, or 7.9%, to $39.7 million.

Borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York decreased $1.9 million, or 3.9% to $51.1 million at December 31, 2006 from $53.0 million at September 30, 2006. Proceeds from the growth in deposits described above were used to pay down short-term advances over the three-month period.

Stockholders' equity increased $350,000, or 0.7%, to $48.6 million at December 31, 2006 from $48.2 million at September 30, 2006. The increase was attributable to net income during the period of $272,000, the release of shares from the ESOP totaling $73,000 and a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive loss of $5,000. The other comprehensive losses due to unrealized losses on investment securities available-for-sale related to increases in interest rates since the investment securities were purchased. Management has concluded that none of the securities have impairments that are considered other than temporary.

Average Balance Sheets for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

The table on the following page presents certain information regarding Magyar Bancorp, Inc.'s financial condition and net interest income for the three months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. The table presents the annualized average yield on interest-earning assets and the annualized average cost of interest-bearing liabilities. We derived the yields and costs by dividing annualized income or expense by the average balance of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, respectively, for the periods shown. We derived average balances from daily balances over the periods indicated. Interest income includes fees that we consider adjustments to yields.

	Three Months Ended December 31,					
	2006			2005		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Cost
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Interest-earning deposits	$ 233	$ 3	5.11%	$ 1,190	$ 8	2.67%
Loans receivable, net	357,138	6,517	7.24%	277,681	4,575	6.54%
Securities						
Taxable	39,301	416	4.20%	50,269	500	3.95%
Tax-exempt	2,194	30	5.42%	147	2	5.40%
FHLB of NY stock	2,756	44	6.33%	2,389	33	5.48%
Total interest-earning assets	401,622	7,010	6.92%	331,676	5,118	6.12%
Noninterest-earning assets	40,748			37,934		
Total assets	$ 442,370			$ 369,610		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings accounts (1)	$ 40,828	113	1.10%	$ 58,061	153	1.05%
NOW accounts (2)	93,592	824	3.49%	59,821	241	1.60%
Time deposits (3)	181,674	2,007	4.38%	155,682	1,312	3.34%
Total interest-bearing deposits	316,094	2,944	3.70%	273,564	1,706	2.47%
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	50,490	644	5.06%	46,322	514	4.40%
Loan payable	-	-		2,497	50	7.94%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	366,584	3,588	3.88%	322,383	2,270	2.79%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	27,252			22,380		
Total liabilities	393,836			344,763		
Retained earnings	48,534			24,847		
Total liabilities and retained earnings	$ 442,370			$ 369,610		
Tax-equivalent basis adjustment		(9)				
Net interest income		$ 3,413			$ 2,848	
Interest rate spread			3.04%			3.33%
Net interest-earning assets	$ 35,038			$ 9,293		
Net interest margin (4)			3.37%			3.41%
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	109.56%			102.88%		

(1) Includes passbook savings, money market

passbook and club accounts.

(2) Includes regular and money market NOW accounts.

(3) Includes certificates of deposits and individual retirement accounts

(4) Calculated as annualized net interest income divided by average total interest-earning assets

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

Net Income. The Company recorded net income of $272,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2006. Net income increased $106,000, or 63.9%, compared to $166,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2005.

Net Interest and Dividend Income. Net interest and dividend income increased $565,000, or 19.8%, to $3.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from $2.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2005. Total interest and dividend income increased $1.9 million to $7.0 million for the three month period ended December 31, 2006 while total interest expense increased $1.3 million to $3.6 million from the same three month period one year earlier.

Interest Income. The increase in interest income of $1.9 million, or 36.8%, to $7.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 was primarily due to an increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets of $69.9 million to $401.6 million from $331.7 million, as well as an improvement in the average yield on such assets to 6.92% from 6.12%. Interest earned on loans increased to $6.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from $4.6 million for the prior year period, reflecting an $79.5 million, or 28.6%, increase in the average balance of loans as well as a 70 basis point increase in the average yield on such loans to 7.24% from 6.54%. The improved yield on loans reflected the higher balance of higher-yielding commercial business, commercial real estate and construction loans. The yield on loans would have been 25 basis points greater at 7.49% if not for $7.1 million in loans that did not accrue interest during the three months ended December 31, 2006.

Interest earned on our investment securities decreased $56,000, or 11.2%, due to a $8.9 million, or 17.7%, decrease in the average balance of such securities. The average yield on such securities increased 31 basis points from 3.95% for the three months ended December 31, 2005 to 4.26% for the three months ended December 31, 2006. The decreased average balance of our investment securities reflected the deployment of proceeds from prepayments or repayments into higher-yielding loans.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased $1.3 million, or 58.1%, to $3.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from $2.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2005. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to a $44.2 million, or 13.7%, increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities to $366.6 million from $322.4 million. In addition, the average cost of such liabilities increased to 3.88% from 2.79% in the higher market interest rate environment.

The average balance of interest bearing deposits increased to $316.1 million from $273.6 million while the average cost of such deposits increased to 3.70% from 2.47% in the higher market interest rate environment. This resulted in an increase in interest paid on deposits from $1.7 million to $2.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 compared to the same period last year. Interest paid on Federal Home Loan Bank advances increased to $644,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from $514,000 for the prior year period. In addition to an increase in the average balance of such advances from $46.3 million to $50.5 million, there was a 66 basis point increase in the average cost of Federal Home Loan Bank advances to 5.06% for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from 4.40% for the prior year period.

Provision for Loan Losses. We establish provisions for loan losses, which are charged to earnings, at a level necessary to absorb known and inherent losses that are both probable and reasonably estimable at the date of the financial statements. In evaluating the level of the allowance for loan losses, management considers historical loss experience, the types of loans and the amount of loans in the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower’s ability to repay, the estimated value of any

underlying collateral, peer group information and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available or as future events occur. After an evaluation of these factors, management recorded a provision of $167,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2006 compared to a $120,000 provision for the prior year period. The increase in the provision in 2006 as compared to 2005 was due primarily to the overall growth of the loan portfolio and the inherent risks within that growth, specifically the increase in the proportion of construction and commercial real estate loans in our portfolio.

Determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment. Management reviews the level of the allowance on a quarterly basis, and establishes the provision for loan losses based on the factors set forth in the preceding paragraph. Historically, our loan portfolio has consisted primarily of one-to four-family residential mortgage loans. However, our current business plan calls for increases in construction, commercial real estate and commercial business loans. As management evaluates the allowance for loan losses, the increased risk associated with larger non-homogenous construction, commercial real estate and commercial business loans may result in larger additions to the allowance for loan losses in future periods.
Although we believe that we use the best information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future additions to the allowance may be necessary, based on estimates that are susceptible to change as a result of changes in economic conditions and other factors. In addition, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as an integral part of its examination process, will periodically review our allowance for loan losses. This agency may require us to recognize adjustments to the allowance, based on its judgments about information available to it at the time of its examination.

Other Income. Non-interest income increased $98,000, or 41.7%, to $333,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from $235,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2005. The increase reflected an increase in service charges and a larger increase in the cash surrender value of Magyar Bank’s bank-owned life insurance for the three months ended December 31, 2006 compared to the earlier three-month period. In addition, the Bank recorded $19,000 in rental income from a lease of office space at its headquarters that commenced in April 2006.

Other Expenses. Non-interest expense increased to $3.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from $2.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2005.

Compensation and employee benefits increased $285,000, or 18.3% to $1.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from $1.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2005. This increase included $73,000 in ESOP expenses recorded during the current period. In addition, the increase also reflected staff additions in our commercial real estate and retail banking areas, as well as normal merit increases and increases in employee benefit costs.

The higher non-interest expense also was due to higher occupancy expenses, which increased to $592,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from $468,000 for the prior year period. The increase primarily reflected the addition of the Bank’s fourth branch office in Branchburg, New Jersey, which was completed in September 2006. In addition, other expenses increased $85,000, or 24.7%, to $429,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2006 from $344,000 for the same period last year primarily due to expenses associated with the non-performing loans described above.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense was $102,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2006, as compared to $82,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2005. The effective tax rate

was 27.3% and 33.1% for the three month periods ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate between periods was due to the creation of the Magbank Investment Company in August 2006. The MagBank Investment Company meets the requirements to elect New Jersey Investment Company status and therefore is subject to a New Jersey state tax rate of 3.6% compared with a 9.0% corporate business tax rate for New Jersey corporations.

The benefit from the MagBank investment Company was partially offset by an added New Jersey state tax assessment for privilege periods ending on or after July 1, 2006, which affects the Company's year ending September 30, 2007. New Jersey taxpayers shall be assessed and must pay a surtax equal to 4% of the amount of tax liability remaining after applying credits against liability, other than credits for installment payments, estimated payments made with a request for extension to file a return, or overpayments from a prior privilege period. Payments of the surtax are to be made annually as required under N.J.S.A. 54:10A-15. No credits shall be allowed against the surtax liability except for credits for installment payments, estimated payments made with a request for an extension of time for filing a return, or overpayments from prior privilege periods.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes: an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." FIN 48 clarifies FASB 109, to indicate a criterion that an individual tax position would have to meet for some or all of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an entity's financial statements. In applying FIN 48, an entity is required to evaluate a tax position using a two-step process. First, the entity should evaluate the position for recognition. An entity should recognize the financial statement benefit of a tax position if it determines that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on examination. The term "more likely than not" means "a likelihood of more than 50 percent." In assessing whether the more-likely-than-not criterion is met, the entity should assume that the tax position will be reviewed by the applicable taxing authority. Additionally, if past administrative practices and precedents of the taxing authority are widely understood, those practices and precedents should be considered in an entity's assessment of the more-likely-than-not criterion. The second step is measurement: a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 (as of October 1, 2007 for the Company) and is currently under evaluation by the Company to determine the impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements." This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, but does not require any new fair value measurements. The Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years (as of September 30, 2008 for the Company). The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans," which requires employers to recognize on their balance sheets the funded status of pension and other postretirement benefit plans. This requirement is effective as of

the end of the first fiscal year ending after December 31, 2006 (as of September 30, 2007 for the Company). Statement 158 will also require fiscal-year-end measurements of plan assets and benefit obligations, eliminating the use of earlier measurement dates currently permissible. The new measurement-date requirement will not be effective until fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008 (as of September 30, 2009). The Statement amends Statements 87, 88, 106 and 132R, but retains most of their measurement and disclosure guidance and will not change the amounts recognized in the income statement as net periodic benefit cost. The Company is evaluating the effect of SFAS No. 158 on its financial statements.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" (SAB 108), to address diversity in practice in quantifying financial statement misstatements. SAB 108 requires that registrants use a dual approach in quantifying misstatements based on their impact on the financial statements and related disclosures. SAB 108 is effective as of September 30, 2007, allowing a one-time transitional cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings for errors (if any) that were not previously deemed material, but are material under the guidance in SAB 108. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SAB 108 on its financial statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity

The Company's liquidity is a measure of its ability to fund loans, pay withdrawals of deposits, and other cash outflows in an efficient, cost-effective manner. The Company's short-term sources of liquidity include maturity, repayment and sales of assets, excess cash and cash equivalents, new deposits, brokered deposits, other borrowings, and new advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank. There has been no material adverse change during the three month period ended December 31, 2006 in the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to fund their operations.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had commitments outstanding under letters of credit of $450,000, commitments to originate loans of $39.0 million, and commitments to fund undisbursed balances of closed loans and unused lines of credit of $35.0 million. There has been no material change during the three months ended December 31, 2006 in any of the Company's other contractual obligations or commitments to make future payments.

Capital Requirements

The Bank was in compliance with all of its regulatory capital requirements as of December 31, 2006.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Asset and Liability Management

The Company's market risk exposure is predominately caused by interest rate risk, which is defined as the sensitivity of the Company's current and future earnings, the values of its assets and liabilities, and the value of its capital to changes in the level of market interest rates. The Company's balance sheet at September 30, 2006 reflected sensitivity to decreases in market interest rate movements.

In an effort to reduce the anticipated negative affect on earnings from decreases in market interest rates, interest rate floors with notional amounts of $15 million were held by the Bank at December 31, 2006.

Management of the Company believes that there has not been a material adverse change in market risk during the three months ended December 31, 2006.

Signatures

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

MAGYAR BANCORP, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: February 8, 2007	/s/ Elizabeth E. Hance Elizabeth E. Hance President and Chief Executive Officer
Date: February 8, 2007	/s/ Jon R. Ansari Jon R. Ansari Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer