

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP
Form 10-K/A
March 22, 2013

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

Amendment No. 1 to
FORM 10-K/A

(Mark One)

T Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of
1934

For the Fiscal year ended December 31, 2012
or

£ Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of
1934

Commission file number: 001-31567

Central Pacific Financial Corp.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Hawaii 99-0212597
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
or organization)

220 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(808) 544-0500

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, No Par Value	New York Stock Exchange
Preferred Share Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

As of June 30, 2012, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$314,658,000. As of February 8, 2013, the number of shares of common stock of the registrant outstanding was 41,912,516 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's proxy statement for the 2013 annual meeting of shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this annual report on Form 10-K to the extent stated herein. The proxy statement will be filed within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report on Form 10-K.

Explanatory Note

This Form 10-K/A, Amendment No. 1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, as originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2013 (the “Original Filing”), is being filed solely to include in Item 1. Business the disclosure required by the Iran Threat Reduction and Syrian Human Rights Act of 2012, which added Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. On March 15, 2013, we were notified by The Carlyle Group, which may be considered one of our affiliates, that it was including disclosure under Section 13(r) in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. Accordingly, we are also providing this disclosure.

Except for the item described above, no other information in the Original Filing is amended hereby, and this amendment does not reflect events occurring after the Original Filing or modify or update those disclosures affected by subsequent events. Accordingly, this Form 10-K/A should be read in conjunction with the Original Filing and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

PART 1

Forward-Looking Statements and Factors that Could Affect Future Results

Certain statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K that are not statements of historical fact constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the “Act”), notwithstanding that such statements are not specifically identified. In addition, certain statements may be contained in our future filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), in press releases and in oral and written statements made by us or with our approval that are not statements of historical fact and constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Act. Examples of forward-looking statements include but are not limited to: (i) projections of revenues, expenses, income or loss, earnings or loss per share, the payment or nonpayment of dividends, capital structure and other financial items; (ii) statements of plans, objectives and expectations of Central Pacific Financial Corp. or its management or Board of Directors, including those relating to business plans, products or services and regulatory developments and regulatory actions; (iii) statements of future economic performance; and (iv) statements of assumptions underlying such statements. Words such as “believes,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “forecasts,” “hopes,” “targeted,” “continue,” “remain,” “will,” “should,” “may” and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements.

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those in such statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include but are not limited to:

- the effect of, and our failure to comply with all of the requirements of any regulatory orders or regulatory agreements we are or may become subject to;
 - our ability to continue making progress on our recovery plan;
- oversupply of inventory and adverse conditions in the Hawaii and California real estate markets and recurring weakness in the construction industry;
- adverse changes in the financial performance and/or condition of our borrowers and, as a result, increased loan delinquency rates, further deterioration in asset quality and further losses in our loan portfolio;
- the impact of local, national, and international economies and events (including natural disasters such as wildfires, tsunamis, storms and earthquakes) on the Company’s business and operations and on tourism, the military and other major industries operating within the Hawaii market and any other markets in which the Company does business;
 - the impact of international economic conditions, including issues associated with the European debt crisis;
- deterioration or malaise in domestic economic conditions, including the continued destabilizing factors in the financial industry and deterioration of the real estate market, as well as the impact of declining levels of consumer and business confidence in the state of the economy in general and in financial institutions in particular;
- changes in estimates of future reserve requirements based upon the periodic review thereof under relevant regulatory and accounting requirements;
- the impact of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), changes in capital standards, other regulatory reform, including but not limited to regulations promulgated by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, government-sponsored enterprise reform, and any related rules and regulations which

affect our business operations and competitiveness;

- the costs and effects of legal and regulatory developments, including the resolution of legal proceedings or regulatory or other governmental inquiries and the results of regulatory examinations or reviews;
- the effects of and changes in trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including the interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “FRB” of the “Federal Reserve”);
 - inflation, interest rate, securities market and monetary fluctuations;
- negative trends in our market capitalization and adverse changes in the price of the Company’s common shares;

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- political instability;
- acts of war or terrorism;
- changes in consumer spending, borrowings and savings habits;
- technological changes;
- changes in the competitive environment among financial holding companies and other financial service providers;
- the effect of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the regulatory agencies, as well as the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the Financial Accounting Standards Board and other accounting standard setters;
 - our ability to attract and retain skilled employees;
 - changes in our organization, compensation and benefit plans; and
 - our success at managing the risks involved in the foregoing items.

For information with respect to factors that could cause actual results to differ from the expectations stated in the forward-looking statements, see also “Risk Factors” under Part I, Item 1A of this report. We urge investors to consider all of these factors carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-K.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events except as required by law.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS

General

Central Pacific Financial Corp., a Hawaii corporation and bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the “BHC Act”), was organized on February 1, 1982. Our principal business is to serve as a holding company for our bank subsidiary, Central Pacific Bank, which was incorporated in its present form in the state of Hawaii on March 16, 1982 in connection with the holding company reorganization. Its predecessor entity was incorporated in the state of Hawaii on January 15, 1954.

When we refer to “the Company,” “we,” “us” or “our,” we mean Central Pacific Financial Corp. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. When we refer to “Central Pacific Financial Corp.,” “CPF” or to the holding company, we are referring to the parent company on a standalone basis. We refer to Central Pacific Bank herein as “our bank” or “the bank.”

Through our bank and its subsidiaries, we offer full-service commercial banking with 34 bank branches and 116 ATMs located throughout the state of Hawaii. Our administrative and main offices are located in Honolulu and we have 27 branches on the island of Oahu. We operate four branches on the island of Maui, two branches on the island of Hawaii and one branch on the island of Kauai. Our bank’s deposits are insured by the FDIC up to applicable limits. The bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Central Pacific Bank is a full-service commercial bank offering a broad range of banking products and services, including accepting time and demand deposits and originating loans. Our loans include commercial loans, construction loans, commercial and residential mortgage loans and consumer loans.

We derive our income primarily from interest and fees on loans, interest on investment securities and fees received in connection with deposit and other services. Our major operating expenses are the interest paid by our bank on deposits and borrowings, salaries and employee benefits and general operating expenses. Our bank relies substantially on a foundation of locally generated deposits. For financial reporting purposes, we have the following three reportable segments: (1) Banking Operations, (2) Treasury and (3) All Others. For further information about our reporting segments, including information about the assets and operating results of each, see “Note 26 – Segment Information” in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Our operations, like those of other financial institutions that operate in our market, are significantly influenced by economic conditions in Hawaii, including the strength of the real estate market, as well as the fiscal and regulatory policies of the federal and state government and the regulatory authorities that govern financial institutions. See “—Supervision and Regulation” below for other information about the regulation of our holding company and bank.

Recovery Plan Progress

As previously disclosed, we adopted and implemented a recovery plan in March 2010 to improve our financial health by completing a significant recapitalization, reducing our credit risk exposure and returning to profitability by focusing on our core businesses and traditional markets in Hawaii.

Through December 31, 2012, we have accomplished a number of key milestones in our recovery plan, including:

- On February 18, 2011, we successfully completed a \$325 million capital raise (the “Private Placement”). Concurrently with the completion of the Private Placement, we exchanged our Troubled Assets Relief Program (“TARP”) preferred stock and accrued and unpaid dividends thereon for common stock (the “TARP Exchange”).
 - On May 6, 2011, we successfully completed a \$20 million Rights Offering (the “Rights Offering”).
- In May 2011, our Consent Order was lifted and replaced with the Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) and the Hawaii Division of Financial Institutions (“DFI”), effective May 5, 2011 (the “Bank MOU”) as further described below. On October 26, 2012, the Bank MOU was terminated.
- In November 2011, the memorandum of understanding relating to compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act (the “BSA MOU”) that the bank entered into with the FDIC and DFI was terminated.
- We maintained a strong capital position with tier 1 risk-based capital, total risk-based capital and leverage capital ratios as of December 31, 2012 of 22.54%, 23.83%, and 14.32%, respectively, compared to 22.94%, 24.24%, and 13.78%, respectively, as of December 31, 2011, and 7.64%, 8.98%, and 4.42%, respectively, as of December 31, 2010. Our capital ratios continue to exceed the levels required for a “well-capitalized” regulatory designation.
- We reported eight consecutive profitable quarters with net income totaling \$47.4 million and \$36.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- We reduced our nonperforming assets by \$105.6 million to \$90.0 million at December 31, 2012 from \$195.6 million at December 31, 2011. Our nonperforming assets at December 31, 2011 were reduced by \$107.2 million from \$302.8 million at December 31, 2010.
- We significantly reduced our construction and development loan portfolio as of December 31, 2012 to \$96.2 million, or 4.4% of our total loan portfolio. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, this portfolio totaled \$161.1 million and \$313.8 million, or 7.8% and 14.5% of our total loan portfolio, respectively.
- We maintained an allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total loans and leases of 4.37% at December 31, 2012, compared to 5.91% and 8.89% at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition, we maintained an allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of nonperforming assets of 107.10% at December 31, 2012, compared to 62.42% and 63.69% at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.
- We reduced total outstanding borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle (the “FHLB”) to \$32,000 at December 31, 2012 from \$50.0 million at December 31, 2011 and \$551.3 million at December 31, 2010.

In addition, on February 12, 2013, the Written Agreement that we entered into with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco ("FRBSF") and DFI in July 2010 was terminated.

We intend to continue to execute on our recovery plan and focus on, among other things, improving our asset quality, increasing profitability from our banking operations, enhancing our cross-selling of products and services to our customers, improving our efficiency ratio and operating efficiencies and effectively competing in the Hawaii market.

Our Services

We offer a full range of banking services and products to businesses, professionals and individuals. We provide our customers with an array of loan products, including residential mortgage loans, commercial and consumer loans and lines of credit, commercial real estate loans and construction loans.

Through our bank, we concentrate our lending activities in four principal areas:

(1) Residential Mortgage Lending. Residential mortgage loans include both fixed and adjustable-rate loans primarily secured by single-family, owner-occupied residences in Hawaii. We typically require loan-to-value ratios of not more than 80%, although higher levels are permitted with accompanying mortgage insurance. First mortgage loans secured by residential properties generally carry a moderate level of credit risk, with an average loan size of approximately \$0.4 million and marketable collateral. Changes in interest rates, the economic recession and other market factors have impacted, and future changes will likely continue to impact, the marketability and value of collateral and the financial condition of our borrowers and thus the level of credit risk inherent in the portfolio.

Since our August 2005 acquisition of Hawaii HomeLoans, Inc., now known as Central Pacific HomeLoans, a division of the bank, (“CPHL”), we have grown our market position in the residential mortgage origination arena in Hawaii with dedicated mortgage lending specialists on all major islands in Hawaii. The majority of our residential mortgage loan originations are sold in the secondary market.

(2) Commercial Lending and Leasing. Loans in this category consist primarily of term loans, lines of credit and equipment leases to small and middle-market businesses and professionals in the state of Hawaii. The borrower’s business is typically regarded as the principal source of repayment, although our underwriting policies and practices generally require additional sources of collateral, including real estate and other business assets, as well as personal guarantees where possible to mitigate risk and help to reduce credit losses.

(3) Commercial Real Estate Lending. Loans in this category consist of loans secured by commercial real estate, including but not limited to, structures and facilities to support activities designated as industrial, warehouse, general office, retail, health care, religious and multi-family dwellings. Our underwriting policy generally requires net cash flow from the property to cover the debt service while maintaining an appropriate amount of reserve and permits consideration of liquidation of the collateral as a secondary source of repayment. Financing of commercial real estate projects is subject to a high degree of credit risk. The limited supply of land at a given commercially attractive location, the long economic life of the assets, the long delivery time frames required for the development and construction of major projects and high interest rate sensitivity have given commercial real estate markets a long history of significant cyclical fluctuations and volatility.

(4) Construction Lending. Construction lending encompasses the financing of residential and commercial construction projects. Similar to commercial real estate lending, construction projects are subject to a high degree of credit risk given the long delivery time frames for projects.

Beyond the lending function described above, we also offer a full range of deposit products and services including checking, savings and time deposits, cash management and internet banking services, trust services and retail brokerage services.

Our Market Area and Competition

Based on deposit market share among FDIC-insured financial institutions in Hawaii, Central Pacific Bank was the fourth-largest depository institution in the state at December 31, 2012.

The banking and financial services industry in the state of Hawaii generally, and particularly in our target market areas, is highly competitive. We compete for loans, deposits and customers with other commercial banks, savings banks, securities and brokerage companies, mortgage companies, insurance companies, finance companies, credit unions and other nonbank financial service providers. Some of these competitors are much larger by total assets and capitalization, have greater access to capital markets and have achieved better results than we have in the current economic downturn.

In order to compete with the other financial services providers in the state of Hawaii, we principally rely upon local promotional activities, personal relationships between customers and our officers, directors and employees, and specialized services tailored to meet the needs of our customers and the communities we serve. We remain competitive by offering flexibility and superior service levels, coupled with competitive interest rates and pricing.

For further discussion of factors affecting our operations see, “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Business Concentrations

No individual or single group of related accounts is considered material in relation to the assets or deposits of our bank, or in relation to the overall business of the Company. However, approximately 82% of our loan portfolio held for investment at December 31, 2012 consisted of real estate-related loans, including construction loans, residential mortgage loans and commercial mortgage loans. See “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Financial Condition—Loan Portfolio.”

Our business activities are focused primarily in Hawaii. Consequently, our results of operations and financial condition are impacted by the general economic trends in Hawaii, particularly in the commercial and residential real estate markets. During periods of economic strength, the real estate market and the real estate industry typically perform well; during periods of economic weakness, they typically are adversely affected.

Our Subsidiaries

Central Pacific Bank is the wholly-owned principal subsidiary of Central Pacific Financial Corp. Other wholly-owned subsidiaries include: CPB Capital Trust I; CPB Capital Trust II; CPB Statutory Trust III; CPB Capital Trust IV; CPB Statutory Trust V; CPB Real Estate, Inc.; and Citibank Properties, Inc.

Central Pacific Bank also owns 50% of Pacific Access Mortgage, LLC, Gentry HomeLoans, LLC, Haseko HomeLoans, LLC and Island Pacific HomeLoans, LLC.

Our former subsidiary Central Pacific HomeLoans, Inc. was merged into the bank in February 2012.

Supervision and Regulation

Set forth below is a description of the material elements of the laws and regulations and other regulatory matters applicable to us and our bank. The following discussion of statutes and regulations is a summary and does not purport to be complete. This discussion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the statutes and regulations referred to in this discussion. Regulators, Congress, state legislatures and international consultative bodies continue to enact rules, laws and policies to regulate the financial services industry and public companies and to protect consumers and investors. The nature of these laws and regulations and the effect of such policies on our business cannot be predicted and, in some cases, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Regulatory Agencies

Central Pacific Financial Corp. is a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiaries. As a bank holding company, Central Pacific Financial Corp. is regulated under the BHC Act and is subject to inspection, examination and supervision by the FRB. It is also subject to Hawaii’s Code of Financial Institutions and is subject to inspection, examination and supervision by the DFI.

The Company is also subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), as administered by the SEC. Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the trading symbol “CPF,” and we are subject to the rules of the NYSE for companies listed there.

Central Pacific Bank, as a Hawaii-chartered bank, is subject to primary supervision, periodic examination and regulation by the DFI and FDIC. Central Pacific Financial Corp., as a bank holding company, is also subject to certain regulations promulgated by the FRB. In its periodic examinations, each of these regulatory bodies assesses our financial condition, capital resources, asset quality, earnings prospects, management, liquidity and other aspects of our operations. These bodies also determine whether our management is violating or has violated any law or regulation. The DFI and FRB, and separately the FDIC as insurer of the bank's deposits, have various remedies available to them. Such remedies include the power to enjoin "unsafe or unsound" practices, to require affirmative action to correct any conditions resulting from any violation or practice, to issue an administrative order that can be judicially enforced, to direct an increase in capital or establish specific minimum capital ratios, to restrict the bank's growth, to assess civil monetary penalties, to remove officers and directors, to institute a receivership, and ultimately to terminate the bank's deposit insurance, which for a Hawaii-chartered bank would result in a revocation of its charter.

Regulatory Matters

As previously reported, in May 2011, the regulatory Consent Order (the “Consent Order”) that the bank entered into with the FDIC and the DFI on December 9, 2009 was lifted. In place of the Consent Order, the Board of Directors of the bank entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (the “Bank MOU”) with the FDIC and DFI effective May 5, 2011. Since this time, we have worked closely with both the FDIC and DFI to satisfactorily resolve all outstanding issues contained in the Bank MOU, including but not limited to, maintaining an adequate allowance for loan and lease losses, improving our asset quality, reducing our classified assets, and ensuring that our capital levels exceeded the levels required by the Bank MOU. On October 26, 2012, the Bank MOU was lifted.

On July 2, 2010, we entered into the Written Agreement with the FRBSF and DFI. The Written Agreement provided that unless we receive the consent of the FRBSF and DFI, we cannot: (i) pay dividends; (ii) receive dividends or payments representing a reduction in capital from the bank; (iii) directly or through our non-bank subsidiaries make any payments on subordinated debentures or trust preferred securities; (iv) directly or through any non-bank subsidiaries incur, increase or guarantee any debt; or (v) purchase or redeem any shares of our stock. On February 12, 2013, the Written Agreement was terminated. Accordingly, we are no longer subject to any of its requirements.

On October 9, 2012, the bank entered into a separate Memorandum of Understanding (the “Compliance MOU”) with the FDIC to improve the bank’s compliance management system (“CMS”). Under the Compliance MOU, we are required to, among other things, (i) improve the Board of Directors’ oversight of the bank’s CMS; (ii) ensure the establishment and implementation of the bank’s CMS is commensurate with the complexity of the bank’s operations; (iii) perform a full review of all compliance policy and procedures, then revise and adopt policy and procedures to ensure compliance with all consumer protection regulations; (iv) enhance the bank’s training program relating to consumer protection and fair lending regulations; (v) develop and implement an effective internal monitoring program to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations; (vi) strengthen the compliance audit function to ensure that the compliance audits are appropriately and comprehensively scoped; (vii) develop and implement internal controls for the bank’s third-party payment processing activity; (viii) strengthen the Board of Directors and senior management’s oversight of third-party relationships and (ix) enhance the bank’s overdraft payment program. The bank believes it has already taken substantial steps to comply with the Compliance MOU. In addition to the steps taken to comply with the Compliance MOU, the bank received an “Outstanding” rating in a recently completed Community Reinvestment performance evaluation that measures how financial institutions support their communities in the areas of lending, investment and service.

We cannot provide any assurance on whether or when the Company and the bank will be in full compliance with the Compliance MOU or whether or when the Compliance MOU will be terminated. Even if terminated, we may still be subject to other agreements with regulators that restrict our activities and may also continue to impose capital ratios or other requirements on our business. The requirements and restrictions of the Compliance MOU are judicially enforceable and the Company or the bank's failure to comply with such requirements and restrictions may subject the Company and the bank to additional regulatory restrictions including: the imposition of additional regulatory requirements or orders; limitations on our activities; the imposition of civil monetary penalties; and further directives which affect our business, including, in the most severe circumstances, termination of the bank’s deposit insurance or appointment of a conservator or receiver for the bank.

Bank Holding Company Activities

Under the BHC Act, the Company, as a Bank Holding Company, is subject to the Federal Reserve's regulation and its authority to, among other things:

- Require periodic reports and such additional information as the Federal Reserve may require in its discretion;

- Require the maintenance of certain levels of capital;
- Restrict the ability of bank holding companies to service debt or to receive dividends or other distributions from their subsidiary banks;
 - Require prior approval for senior executive officer and director changes under certain circumstances;
- Require that bank holding companies serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to subsidiary banks and commit resources as necessary to support each subsidiary bank. A bank holding company's failure to meet its obligations to serve as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks will generally be considered by the Federal Reserve to be an unsafe and unsound banking practice or a violation of Federal Reserve regulations or both under current law, and will be a statutory violation under the Dodd-Frank Act, as described below;

- Terminate an activity or terminate control of or liquidate or divest certain subsidiaries, affiliates or investments if the Federal Reserve believes the activity or the control of the subsidiary or affiliate constitutes a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of any bank subsidiary;
- Regulate provisions of certain bank holding company debt, including the authority to impose interest ceilings and reserve requirements on such debt and require prior approval to purchase or redeem our securities in certain situations; and
- Approve acquisitions and mergers with banks and consider certain competitive, management, financial, financial stability and other factors in granting these approvals. Similar California and other state banking agency approvals may also be required.

Our ability to acquire direct or indirect ownership of other companies and to engage directly or indirectly in certain activities is subject to limitation and regulation by the FRB and DFI.

Because we are a holding company, our rights and the rights of our creditors and security holders to participate in the assets of any of our subsidiaries upon the subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization will be subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors, except to the extent we may ourselves be a creditor with recognized claims against the subsidiary. In addition, there are various statutory and regulatory limitations on the extent to which the bank can finance or otherwise transfer funds to us or to our non-bank subsidiaries, including certain investment funds to which the bank serves as an investment adviser, whether in the form of loans or other extensions of credit, including a purchase of assets subject to an agreement to repurchase, securities investments, the borrowing or lending of securities to the extent that the transaction causes the bank or a subsidiary to have credit exposure to the affiliate, or certain other specified types of transactions, as discussed in further detail below. Furthermore, loans and other extensions of credit by the bank to us or any of our non-bank subsidiaries are required to be secured by specified amounts of collateral and are required to be on terms and conditions consistent with safe and sound banking practices.

Affiliate Transactions

Transactions between our subsidiary bank, on the one hand, and CPF and its other subsidiaries, on the other hand, are regulated by the FRB. These regulations limit the types and amounts of transactions (including loans due and extensions of credit from our subsidiary bank) that may take place and generally require those transactions to be on an arm's length basis. These regulations generally do not apply to transactions between a U.S. bank subsidiary and its subsidiaries. In general, these regulations require that any extensions of credit must be secured by designated amounts of specified collateral and must be limited, as to any one of CPF or its non-bank subsidiaries, to 10% of our subsidiary bank's capital stock and surplus, and, as to the holding company and all such non-bank subsidiaries in the aggregate, to 20% of our subsidiary bank's capital stock and surplus. These restrictions, other than the 10% of capital limit on covered transactions with any one affiliate, are also applied to transactions between banks and their financial subsidiaries. The Dodd-Frank Act significantly expands the coverage and scope of the limitations on affiliate transactions within a banking organization. For example, effective July 2011, the Dodd-Frank Act required that the 10% of capital limit on covered transactions begin to apply to financial subsidiaries. It also required that, effective July 2011, derivative transactions under which a bank (or a subsidiary) has credit exposure to an affiliate be treated as covered transactions, with the term "credit exposure" to be defined by the FRB under its existing rulemaking authority. In addition, our ability to make loans to our directors and officers is limited to applicable regulation.

Source of Strength Doctrine

FRB policy historically has required bank holding companies to act as a source of strength to their bank subsidiaries and to commit capital and financial resources to support those subsidiaries. The Dodd-Frank Act codifies this policy as a statutory requirement. Such support may be required by the FRB at times when we might otherwise determine not

to provide it. Any capital loan by a bank holding company to any of its subsidiary banks is subordinate in right of payment to deposits and to certain other indebtedness of such subsidiary banks. The BHC Act provides that in the event of a bank holding company's bankruptcy, any commitment by the bank holding company to a federal bank regulatory agency to maintain the capital of a subsidiary bank will be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to priority of payment.

Capital Requirements

The federal banking agencies adopted guidelines governing risk-based capital and allowable leverage capital levels for bank holding companies and banks that are expected to provide a measure of capital that reflects the degree of risk associated with a banking organization's operations for both transactions reported on the balance sheet as assets, such as loans, and those recorded as off-balance sheet items, such as commitments, letters of credit and recourse arrangements.

Under current capital guidelines, banking organizations are required to maintain certain minimum risk-based capital ratios, which are calculated by dividing a banking organization's qualifying capital by its risk-weighted assets (including both on- and off-balance sheet assets). Risk-weighted assets are calculated by assigning assets and off-balance sheet items to broad risk categories. Qualifying capital is classified depending on the type of capital. For the Company:

- “Tier 1 capital” consists of common equity, retained earnings, qualifying non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, a limited amount of qualifying cumulative perpetual preferred stock issued prior to May 19, 2010 and noncontrolling interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries (including trust-preferred securities), less goodwill and certain other intangible assets. Qualifying Tier 1 capital may consist of trust-preferred securities issued prior to May 19, 2010, subject to certain criteria and quantitative limits for inclusion of restricted core capital elements in Tier 1 capital.
- “Tier 2 capital” includes, among other things, hybrid capital instruments, perpetual debt, mandatory convertible debt securities, qualifying term subordinated debt, preferred stock that does not qualify as Tier 1 capital, and a limited amount of allowance for loan and lease losses.

As a bank holding company, the Company is subject to three capital ratios: a total risk-based capital ratio, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and a Tier 1 leverage ratio. To be classified as “adequately capitalized”, the minimum required ratios for bank holding companies and banks are eight percent, four percent and four percent, respectively. To be “well-capitalized,” the Company must at all times have a total risk-based capital, Tier 1 risk-based capital and Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least ten percent, six percent and five percent, respectively. As of December 31, 2012, both the Company and the bank were considered “well-capitalized” for regulatory purposes.

The federal banking agencies may change existing capital guidelines or adopt new capital guidelines in the future pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the implementation of Basel III (described below) or other regulatory or supervisory changes. For instance, the Dodd-Frank Act further requires the federal banking agencies to adopt capital requirements which address the risks that the activities of an institution poses to the institution and the public and private stakeholders, including risks arising from certain enumerated activities. Notwithstanding these capital ratio requirements, pursuant to federal regulatory guidance, banking organizations are expected to operate with capital positions well above the minimum or “well-capitalized” ratios, with the amount of capital held commensurate with its risk exposure.

The capital ratios for the Company and the bank as of December 31, 2012 are provided in our Financial Statements. See “Note 27 – Parent Company and Regulatory Restrictions.”

Prompt Corrective Action and Other General Enforcement Authority

State and federal banking agencies possess broad powers to take corrective and other supervisory action against an insured bank and its holding company. Federal laws require each federal banking agency to take prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of insured banks.

Each federal banking agency issued regulations defining five categories in which an insured depository institution will be placed, based on the level of its capital ratios: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized. At each successive lower capital category, an insured bank is subject to more restrictions, including restrictions on the bank's activities, operational practices or the ability to pay dividends. Based upon its capital levels, a bank that is classified as well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, or undercapitalized may be treated as though it were in the next lower capital category if the appropriate federal banking agency, after notice and opportunity for hearing, determines that an unsafe or unsound condition, or an unsafe or unsound practice, warrants such treatment.

In addition to measures taken under the prompt corrective action provisions, bank holding companies and insured banks may be subject to potential enforcement actions by the federal regulators for unsafe or unsound practices in conducting their business, or for violation of any law, rule, regulation, condition imposed in writing by the agency or term of a written agreement with the agency. In more serious cases, enforcement actions may include the appointment of a conservator or receiver for the bank; the issuance of a cease and desist order that can be judicially enforced; the termination of the bank's deposit insurance; the imposition of civil monetary penalties; the issuance of directives to increase capital; the issuance of formal and informal agreements; the issuance of removal and prohibition orders against officers, directors, and other institution-affiliated parties; and the enforcement of such actions through injunctions or restraining orders based upon a judicial determination that the agency would be harmed if such equitable relief was not granted.

The FDIC may terminate a depository institution's deposit insurance upon a finding that the institution's financial condition is unsafe or unsound or that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices that may prejudice the interest of the bank's depositors. The termination of deposit insurance for a bank would also result in the revocation of the bank's charter by the DFI.

Basel, Basel II and Basel III Accords

The current risk-based capital guidelines that apply to the Company and the bank are based upon the 1988 capital accord of the International Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, a committee of central banks and bank supervisors, as implemented by the Federal Reserve. In 2008, the Federal Reserve began to phase-in capital standards based on a second capital accord, referred to as Basel II, for large or “core” international banks (total assets of \$250 billion or more or consolidated foreign exposures of \$10 billion or more). Basel II emphasizes internal assessment of credit, market and operational risk, as well as supervisory assessment and market discipline in determining minimum capital requirements.

On September 12, 2010, the Group of Governors and Heads of Supervision, the oversight body of the Basel Committee, announced agreement on the calibration and phase-in arrangements for a strengthened set of capital requirements, known as the Basel Capital Adequacy Accords or Basel III. Basel III increases the minimum Tier 1 common equity ratio to 4.5%, net of regulatory deductions, and introduces a capital conservation buffer of an additional 2.5% of common equity to risk-weighted assets, raising the target minimum common equity ratio to 7.0%. Basel III increases (a) the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio to 8.5% inclusive of the capital conservation buffer, (b) increases the minimum total capital ratio to 10.5% inclusive of the capital buffer and (c) introduces a countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% of common equity or other fully loss absorbing capital for periods of excess credit growth. Basel III also introduces a non-risk adjusted Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3.0%, based on a measure of total exposure rather than total assets, and new liquidity standards. The Basel III capital and liquidity standards are expected to be phased in over a multi-year period. The final package of Basel III reforms was published at the end of 2010, and is subject to individual adoption by member nations, including the United States.

In June 2012, the FRB issued proposed rules intended to help ensure banks maintain strong capital positions, enabling them to continue lending to creditworthy households and businesses even after unforeseen losses and during severe economic downturns. Taken together, the proposals would implement in the United States the Basel III regulatory capital reforms from the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

In particular, the notice of proposed rulemaking (“NPR”) entitled Regulatory Capital Rules: Regulatory Capital, Implementation of Basel III, Minimum Regulatory Capital Ratios, Capital Adequacy, and Transition Provisions, would apply to all depository institutions, bank holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more, and savings and loan holding companies. Consistent with the international Basel framework, this NPR would:

- Increase the quantity and quality of capital required by proposing a new minimum common equity tier 1 ratio of 4.5 percent of risk-weighted assets and a common equity tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5 percent of risk-weighted assets, and raise the minimum tier 1 capital ratio from 4 percent to 6 percent of risk-weighted assets;
- Revise the definition of capital to improve the ability of regulatory capital instruments to absorb losses, including the gradual phase-out of trust preferred securities as a component of Tier 1 Capital;
- Establish limitations on capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments if additional specified amounts, or “buffers,” of common equity tier 1 capital are not met; and
- Introduce a supplementary leverage ratio for internationally active banking organizations.

The Basel III proposal would also revise the Board's prompt corrective action framework by incorporating the new regulatory capital minimums and updating the definition of tangible common equity. Prompt corrective action is an enforcement framework used by supervisors to constrain the activities of banking organizations based on the level of regulatory capital.

Additionally, the NPR entitled Regulatory Capital Rules: Standardized Approach for Risk-weighted Assets; Market Discipline and Disclosure Requirements, also would apply to all banking organizations. This NPR would revise and harmonize the Board's rules for calculating risk-weighted assets to enhance risk sensitivity and address weaknesses that have been identified over the past several years.

To promote short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile, the Basel Committee developed the Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR"). This standard aims to ensure that a bank has an adequate stock of unencumbered high quality liquid assets consisting of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value in private markets to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day liquidity stress scenario. The LCR is the ratio of the "stock of high-quality liquid assets" to "total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days." In January 2013, amendments were adopted to the liquidity coverage ratio to begin as planned on January 1, 2015, but to impose a minimum LCR requirement at 60%, rising in equal annual steps of 10 percentage points to reach 100% on January 1, 2019.

We believe the Federal Reserve is likely to implement changes to the capital adequacy and liquidity standards applicable to the Company and the bank in light of Basel III, the Dodd-Frank Act and the overall regulatory environment which would increase the capital requirements of financial institutions generally, including the Company and the bank.

Insolvency of an Insured Depository Institution

If the FDIC were appointed the conservator or receiver of an insured depository institution such as Central Pacific Bank, upon its insolvency or in certain other events, the FDIC has the power: (i) to transfer any of the depository institution's assets and liabilities to a new obligor without the approval of the depository institution's creditors; (ii) to enforce the terms of the depository institution's contracts pursuant to their terms; or (iii) to repudiate or disaffirm any contract or lease to which the depository institution is a party, the performance of which is determined by the FDIC to be burdensome and the disaffirmance or repudiation of which is determined by the FDIC to promote the orderly administration of the depository institution.

In addition, under federal law, the claims of holders of deposit liabilities and certain claims for administrative expenses against an insured depository institution would be afforded a priority over other general unsecured claims against such an institution, including claims of debt holders of the institution, in the "liquidation or other resolution" of such an institution by any receiver. As a result, whether or not the FDIC ever sought to repudiate any debt obligations of Central Pacific Bank, the debt holders would be treated differently from, and could receive, if anything, substantially less than, the depositors of the depository institution.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act

The events of the past several years led to numerous new laws and regulatory pronouncements in the United States and internationally for financial institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act, enacted in 2010, is one of the most far reaching legislative actions affecting the financial services industry in decades and significantly restructures the financial regulatory regime in the United States.

The Dodd-Frank Act broadly affects the financial services industry by creating new resolution authorities, requiring ongoing stress testing of capital, mandating higher capital and liquidity requirements, increasing regulation of executive and incentive-based compensation and requiring numerous other provisions aimed at strengthening the sound operation of the financial services sector depending, in part, on the size of the financial institution. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act provides for:

- capital standards applicable to bank holding companies may be no less stringent than those applied to insured depository institutions;
- annual stress tests and early remediation or so-called living wills are required for larger banks with more than \$50 billion assets as well risk committees of its board of directors that include a risk expert and such requirements may have the effect of establishing new best practices standards for smaller banks;
- the assessment base for federal deposit insurance was changed to consolidated assets less tangible capital instead of the amount of insured deposits, which generally increased the insurance fees of larger banks, but had relatively less impact on smaller banks;
- repeal of the federal prohibition on the payment of interest on demand deposits, including business checking accounts, and made permanent the \$250,000 limit for federal deposit insurance;
-

the establishment of the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau (the “CFPB”) with responsibility for promulgating and enforcing regulations designed to protect consumers’ financial interests and prohibit unfair, deceptive and abusive acts and practices by financial institutions;

- the CFPB to directly examine those financial institutions with \$10 billion or more in assets for compliance with the regulations promulgated by the CFPB;
- limits, or places significant burdens and compliance and other costs, on activities traditionally conducted by banking organizations, such as originating and securitizing mortgage loans and other financial assets, arranging and participating in swap and derivative transactions, proprietary trading and investing in private equity and other funds; and
- the establishment of new compensation restrictions and standards regarding the time, manner and form of compensation given to key executives and other personnel receiving incentive compensation, including documentation and governance, proxy access by stockholders, deferral and claw-back requirements.

As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, federal regulators published for comment proposed regulations to (i) increase capital requirements on banks and bank holding companies, and (ii) implement the so-called “Volcker Rule” of the Dodd-Frank Act, which would significantly restrict certain activities by covered bank holding companies, including restrictions on proprietary trading and private equity investing. Final rules are expected in 2013.

Yet, many of the regulations to implement the Dodd-Frank Act have not yet been published for comment or adopted in final form and/or will take effect over several years, making it difficult to anticipate the overall financial impact on the Company and the bank, our customers or the financial industry more generally. Individually and collectively, proposed regulations resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act may materially and adversely affect both the Company’s and bank’s businesses, financial conditions and results of operations. Provisions in the legislation requiring revisions to the capital requirements of the Company and the bank could require the Company and the bank to seek additional sources of capital in the future.

Many aspects of Dodd-Frank are subject to rulemaking and will take effect over several years, making it difficult to anticipate the overall financial impact on us and the financial services industry more generally. Nonetheless, we anticipate increased costs associated with these new regulations.

Deposit Insurance

We are generally unable to control the amount of premiums that we are required to pay for FDIC insurance. If there are additional bank or financial institution failures or if the FDIC otherwise determines, our premiums could increase, which may have a material and adverse effect on our earnings and could have a material adverse effect on the value of, or market for, our common stock.

All FDIC-insured institutions are also required to pay assessments to the FDIC to fund interest payments on bonds issued by the Financing Corporation (“FICO”), an agency of the federal government established to recapitalize the predecessor to the Deposit Insurance Fund. These assessments will continue until the FICO bonds mature in 2017. The FDIC may terminate a depository institution’s deposit insurance upon a finding that the institution’s financial condition is unsafe or unsound or that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices that may prejudice the interest of the bank’s depositors. The termination of deposit insurance for a bank would also result in the revocation of the bank’s charter by the DFI.

Depositor Preference

The FDIA provides that, in the event of the “liquidation or other resolution” of an insured depository institution, the claims of depositors of the institution, including the claims of the FDIC as subrogee of insured depositors, and certain claims for administrative expenses of the FDIC as a receiver, will have priority over other general unsecured claims against the institution. If an insured depository institution fails, insured and uninsured depositors, along with the FDIC, will have priority in payment ahead of unsecured, non-deposit creditors, including the parent bank holding company, with respect to any extensions of credit they have made to such insured depository institution.

Operations and Consumer Compliance Laws

The bank must comply with numerous federal anti-money laundering and consumer protection statutes and implementing regulations, including the USA Patriot Act of 2001, the Bank Secrecy Act, the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (effective 2013), the CRA, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, as amended by the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Community Reinvestment Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the National Flood Insurance Act and various federal and state privacy protection laws. The bank and the Company are also subject to federal and state laws prohibiting unfair or fraudulent business practices, untrue or misleading

advertising and unfair competition.

These laws and regulations also mandate certain disclosure and reporting requirements and regulate the manner in which financial institutions must deal with customers when taking deposits, making loans, collecting loans, and providing other services. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations can subject the bank to lawsuits and penalties, including but not limited to enforcement actions, injunctions, fines or criminal penalties, punitive damages to consumers, and the loss of certain contractual rights.

The Dodd-Frank Act provided for the creation of the Bureau as an independent entity within the Federal Reserve. The Bureau is a new regulatory agency for United States banks. The Bureau has broad rulemaking, supervisory, and enforcement authority over consumer financial products and services, including deposit products, residential mortgages, home-equity loans and credit cards. The Bureau's functions include investigating consumer complaints, conducting market research, rulemaking, supervising and examining banks consumer transactions, and enforcing rules related to consumer financial products and services. Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, banks (such as our bank) with less than \$10 billion in assets will continue to be examined for compliance with the consumer laws and the regulations of the Bureau by their primary federal banking agency.

The Bureau has adopted revisions to Regulation Z, which implements the Truth in Lending Act (TILA), pursuant to Dodd-Frank. The revisions take effect on January 10, 2014 and will apply to all consumer mortgages (except home equity lines of credit, timeshare plans, reverse mortgages, or temporary loans). The revisions mandate specific underwriting criteria for home loans in order for creditors to make a reasonable, good faith determination of a consumer's ability to repay and establish certain protections from liability under this requirement for "qualified mortgages" meeting certain standards. In particular, when the revisions take effect, it will prevent banks from making "no doc" and "low doc" home loans, as the rules require that banks determine a consumer's ability to pay based in part on verified and documented information. Because we do not originate "no doc" or "low doc" loans, we do not believe this regulation will have a significant impact on our operations.

Legislative Initiatives

From time to time, various legislative and regulatory initiatives are introduced in Congress and state legislatures, as well as by regulatory agencies. Such initiatives may include proposals to expand or contract the powers of bank holding companies and depository institutions or proposals to substantially change the financial institution regulatory system. Such legislation could change banking statutes and our operating environment in substantial and unpredictable ways. If enacted, such legislation could increase or decrease the cost of doing business, limit or expand permissible activities or affect the competitive balance among banks, savings associations, credit unions and other financial institutions. We cannot predict whether any such legislation will be enacted, and if enacted, the effect that it or any implementing regulations would have on our financial condition or results of operations. A change in statutes, regulations or regulatory policies applicable to us or any of our subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Employees

At December 31, 2012, we employed 948 persons, 871 on a full-time basis and 77 on a part-time basis. We are not a party to any collective bargaining agreement.

Protection of Net Operating Losses

We have generated considerable tax benefits, including net operating loss carry-forwards and federal and state tax credits. Our use of the tax benefits in the future would be significantly limited if we experience an "ownership change" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, an "ownership change" will occur if there is a cumulative increase in the Company's ownership by "5-percent shareholders" (as defined under U.S. income tax laws) that exceeds 50 percentage points over a rolling three-year period.

On November 23, 2010, our board declared a dividend of preferred share purchase rights ("Rights") in respect of our common stock which were issued pursuant to a Tax Benefits Preservation Plan, dated as of November 23, 2010 (the "Tax Benefits Preservation Plan"), between the Company and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as rights agent. Each Right represents the right to purchase, upon the terms and subject to the conditions in the Plan, 1/10,000th of a share of our Junior Participating Preferred Stock, Series C, no par value, for \$6.00, subject to adjustment. The Tax

Benefits Preservation Plan is designed to reduce the likelihood that the Company will experience an ownership change by discouraging any person from becoming a beneficial owner of 4.99% or more of our common stock (a "Threshold Holder"). There is no guarantee, however, that the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan will prevent the Company from experiencing an ownership change. Adoption of the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan was required by our agreements with The Carlyle Group ("Carlyle") and Anchorage Capital Group, L.L.C. ("Anchorage").

To further protect our tax benefits, on January 26, 2011, our board approved a proposed amendment to our restated articles of incorporation to restrict transfers of our stock if the effect of an attempted transfer would cause the transferee to become a Threshold Holder or to cause the beneficial ownership of a Threshold Holder to increase (the "Protective Charter Amendment"). At our annual meeting of shareholders on April 27, 2011, we proposed the amendment which shareholders voted on and approved. The Protective Charter Amendment also does not guarantee that we will not experience an ownership change.

Iran Sanctions Related Disclosure

Under the Iran Threat Reduction and Syrian Human Rights Act of 2012, which added Section 13(r) to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, we are required to include certain disclosures in our periodic reports if we or any of our “affiliates” knowingly engaged in certain specified activities during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Because the SEC defines the term “affiliate” broadly, it includes any entity controlled by us as well as any person or entity that controls us or is under common control with us. We do not believe we and our consolidated subsidiaries have knowingly engaged in any transaction or dealing reportable under Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act during fiscal year 2012.

Following the filing of our Form 10-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2013, we were advised by The Carlyle Group L.P., which may be considered one of our affiliates, that it included the disclosure reproduced below (the “Applus Disclosure”) in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 14, 2013. We have no involvement in or control over the activities of Applus Servicios Technologicos S.L.U., any of its predecessor companies or any of its subsidiaries, and we have not independently verified or participated in the preparation of the following Applus Disclosure:

“We have been advised by Applus Servicios Technologicos S.L.U. (“Applus”), a European company in which our private equity funds have invested and which may be considered our affiliate, that in 2012, a subsidiary of Applus provided certain services to customers that could be affiliated with the Industrial Development and Renovation Organization (IDRO), which has been designated as an agency of the Government of Iran. For 2012, gross revenue attributable to such sales was €1,189,532 with estimated net profits to Applus of approximately €200,000. At this time, we are unable to determine whether the IDRO, directly or indirectly, controls these customers. Although these activities were not prohibited by U.S. law at the time they were conducted, Applus has advised us that its subsidiary has discontinued its dealings with such customers, other than limited wind-down activities (which are permissible), and that it does not otherwise intend to continue or enter into any Iran-related activity.”

Available Information

Our internet website can be found at www.centralpacificbank.com. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports can be found on our internet website as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Copies of the Company’s filings with the SEC may also be obtained directly from the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. These documents may also be obtained in print upon request by our shareholders to our Investor Relations Department.

Also posted on our website and available in print upon request of any shareholder to our Investor Relations Department, are the charters for our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Corporate Governance Committee, as well as our Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Within the time period required by the SEC and NYSE, we will post on our website any amendment to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and any waiver applicable to our senior financial officers, as defined by the SEC, and our executive officers or directors. In addition, our website includes information concerning purchases and sales of our equity securities by our executive officers and directors, as well as disclosure relating to certain non-GAAP financial measures (as defined in the SEC’s Regulation G) that we may make public orally, telephonically, by webcast, by broadcast or by similar means from time to time.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) 1. Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements are included in Item 8 of this report:

Central Pacific Financial Corp. and Subsidiaries:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2012 and 2011

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- (a) All schedules required by this Item 15(a) 2 are omitted because they are not applicable, not material or because
2. the information is included in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

(a) 3. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Document
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant (1)
3.2	Bylaws of the Registrant, as amended (2)
4.1	Form of Amended and Restated Warrant to purchase up to 79,288 shares of Common Stock, issued on February 18, 2011 (3)
4.2	Tax Benefits Preservation Plan, dated as of November 23, 2010, between the Registrant and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, which includes the Form of Certificate of Designation for the Junior Participating Preferred Stock, Series C, as Exhibit A, Form of Right Certificate as Exhibit B and Form of Summary of Terms as Exhibit C (4)
10.1	License and Service Agreement dated December 23, 2004 by and between the Registrant and Fiserv Solutions, Inc. (5)
10.2	Split Dollar Life Insurance Plan (6) (7)
10.3	Central Pacific Bank Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (7) (8)

- 10.4 The Registrant's 1997 Stock Option Plan, as amended (7) (8)
- 10.5 The Registrant's Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan (7) (9)
- 10.6 The Registrant's 2004 Stock Compensation Plan, as amended (1) (7)
- 10.7 Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement (7) (10)
- 10.8 Compensation Agreement, effective as of September 14, 2004, by and between the Registrant and Clinton L. Arnoldus (7) (11)

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Exhibit No.	Document
10.9	Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement for Blenn A. Fujimoto, effective July 1, 2005 (7) (12)
10.10	Amendment No. 1 to the Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement for Blenn A. Fujimoto, effective December 31, 2008 (5) (7)
10.11	Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement for Dean K. Hirata, effective July 1, 2005 (7) (12)
10.12	Amendment No. 1 to the Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement for Dean K. Hirata, effective December 31, 2008 (5) (7)
10.13	The Registrant's Long-Term Executive Incentive Plan, effective January 1, 2005 (7) (13)
10.14	Amendment No. 2008-1 to the Registrant's Long-Term Executive Incentive Plan (5) (7)
10.15	The Registrant's 2004 Annual Executive Incentive Plan (7) (10)
10.16	Amendment No. 2008-1 to the Registrant's 2004 Annual Executive Incentive Plan dated December 31, 2008 (5) (7)
10.17	Retirement Agreement of Clint Arnoldus dated March 10, 2008 (7) (14)
10.18	Advances, Security and Deposit Agreement with Federal Home Loan Bank Seattle dated June 23, 2004 (15)
10.19	Letter Agreement, dated January 9, 2009, including the Securities Purchase Agreement – Standard Terms incorporated by reference therein, between the Registrant and the Treasury (16)
10.20	Lending Agreement with Federal Reserve Banks effective October 15, 2006 (17)
10.21	Compensation Agreement with John C. Dean dated May 24, 2010 (7) (18)
10.22	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement with John C. Dean dated May 24, 2010 (7) (18)
10.23	Written Agreement by and among the Registrant, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and Hawaii Division of Financial Institutions dated July 2, 2010 (19)
10.24	Compensation Agreement with Lawrence D. Rodriguez dated August 27, 2010 (7) (20)
10.25	

Restricted Stock Unit Agreement with Lawrence D. Rodriguez dated August 27, 2010 (7) (20)

- 10.26 Investment Agreement, dated November 4, 2010, between the Registrant and Carlyle Financial Services Harbor, L.P. (16)
- 10.27 Investment Agreement, dated November 4, 2010, between the Registrant and ACMO-CPF, L.L.C. (16)
- 10.28 Employment Agreement with A. Catherine Ngo dated November 23, 2010 (7) (21)
- 10.29 Amendment No. 1 dated December 20, 2010 to Investment Agreement between the Registrant and Carlyle Financial Services Harbor, L.P. (22)
- 10.30 Amendment No. 1 dated December 20, 2010 to Investment Agreement between the Registrant and ACMO-CPF, L.L.C. (22)
- 10.31 Form of Subscription Agreement by and between the Registrant and the Additional Investors (23)
- 10.32 Amendment No. 2 dated February 10, 2011 to Investment Agreement between the Registrant and Carlyle Financial Services Harbor, L.P. (24)

Exhibit No.	Document
10.33	Amendment No. 2 dated February 10, 2011 to Investment Agreement between the Registrant and ACMO-CPF, L.L.C. (24)
10.34	Exchange Agreement dated February 17, 2011 between the Registrant and the United States Department of the Treasury (3)
10.35	Memorandum of Understanding, dated May 5, 2011, with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Hawaii Department of Financial Institutions (25)
10.36	Amendment No. 2011-1 to the Registrant's 2004 Annual Executive Incentive Plan (7) (26)
10.37	Consulting Agreement with Trinity M& A Group, L.L.C. dated September 5, 2012 (7) (27)
10.38	Amendment No. 2012 to 2004 Stock Compensation Plan (28)
10.39	Form of Stock Option Agreement for 2004 Stock Compensation Plan (28)
10.40	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement for 2004 Stock Compensation Plan (28)
12.1	Statements re. Computation of Ratios *
14.1	The Registrant's Code of Conduct and Ethics (13)
14.2	The Registrant's Code of Conduct and Ethics for Senior Financial Officers (13)
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant *
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm *
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 **
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 **
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer in accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 *
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer in accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 *
99.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer in accordance with Section 111(b)(4) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 *

99.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer in accordance with Section 111(b)(4) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 *

101.INS XBRL Instance Document*

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document*

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document*

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document*

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document*

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document*

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* Previously filed with Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2013.

** Filed herewith.

All of the references to Form 8-K, Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, Form DEF 14A and Form S-1/A identified in the exhibit index have SEC file number 001-31567.

Upon request of the Securities and Exchange Commission, we will furnish any agreements relating to our long-term debt not otherwise contained herein.

- (1) Filed as Exhibits 3.1 and 10.6 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 29, 2012.
- (2) Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 27, 2012.
- (3) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 and Annex A to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 22, 2011.
- (4) Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 24, 2010.
- (5) Filed as Exhibits 10.1, 10.15, 10.17, 10.19 and 10.21 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2009.
- (6) Filed as Exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1991, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 1992.
- (7) Denotes management contract or compensation plan or arrangement.
- (8) Filed as Exhibits 10.8 and 10.9 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 1997.
- (9) Filed as Exhibit 10.12 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2001.
- (10) Filed as Exhibits 10.9 and 10.20 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2005.
- (11) Filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9, 2004.
- (12) Filed as Exhibits 99.1 and 99.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 31, 2006.
- (13) Filed as Exhibits 10.19, 14.1 and 14.2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2006.
- (14) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 11, 2008.

- (15) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 7, 2008.
- (16) Filed as Exhibits 10.20, 10.32 and 10.33 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2011.

- (17) Filed as Exhibit 10.32 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2010.
- (18) Filed as Exhibits 10.1 and 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 25, 2010.
- (19) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2010.
- (20) Filed as Exhibits 10.1 and 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 27, 2010.
- (21) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 24, 2010.
- (22) Filed as Exhibits 10.1 and 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 2010.
- (23) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 27, 2010.
- (24) Filed as Exhibits 10.1 and 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 11, 2011.
- (25) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 13, 2011.
- (26) Filed as Appendix B to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Form DEF 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 4, 2011.
- (27) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2012.
- (28) Filed as Exhibits 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2012.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: March 22, 2013

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP.
(Registrant)
/s/ John C. Dean
John C. Dean
President and Chief Executive Officer