CENTURY
FINANCIAL CORPORATION

2012
Annual Report

CONTENTS

Century Financial Corporation

CENTURY
FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of Century Financial Corporation will be held March 19, 2013 at 4:00 p.m., at the Dearth Community Center, Garfield Road, Coldwater, Michigan.

Financial Highlights

Century Financial Corporation

	2012	2011
For the Year		
Net Income	$ **2,171,000**	$ 1,108,000
Cash Dividends	**488,511**	0
Return on Average Assets	**0.84%**	0.46%
Return on Average Equity	**8.16%**	4.14%
At Year End		
Assets	$ **266,001,000**	$ 249,555,000
Deposits	**232,586,000**	218,361,000
Net Loans	**143,795,000**	146,215,000
Shareholders' Equity	**28,634,000**	26,905,000
Per Share		
Basic Earnings	$ **1.10**	$ 0.56
Diluted Earnings	**1.10**	0.56
Cash Dividends	**0.25**	0
Book Value -- December 31	**14.58**	13.59

Century Financial Corporation is a Michigan bank holding company with Century Bank and Trust as its only wholly-owned subsidiary. Century Bank and Trust offers a full range of financial and trust services through a system of thirteen banking offices located in Branch, St. Joseph and Hillsdale counties in Michigan.

Message to Shareholders

Century Financial Corporation

Expectation that 2012 would be a strong performance year for Century Bank and Trust has played out. Your company earned $2,171,000 or $1.10 per share. This nicely builds on 2011 when net income of $1,108,000 or $0.56 per share was reported.

Century Bank and Trust continues to be a very strong bank, maintaining top tier capital ratios and liquidity. The year 2012 returns our performance and profitability back to a solid position within the current community banking environment.

Over the past year, Century Bank and Trust executed the important operating component of growing total revenue. Measured by the combination of net interest and non-interest income, total revenue was $13,033,000 – an increase of $669,000 from 2011 levels. This increase was achieved by maintaining our net interest income level while growing fee income in our core non-interest income categories of trust and investment management, residential mortgage lending and deposit services. Our diversified revenue sources continue to be appealing during this extended low interest rate environment. Other contributors to 2012 performance were control and reduction of two key expense items: interest expense and provision for loan losses. Total interest expense decreased $469,000 while the provision for loan losses was $1,491,000 less than 2011. This was done while continuing to grow total deposits and maintaining a strong allowance for loan loss reserve.

A very important step in 2012 was the reinstatement of our dividend. As reported to you last year, this was a priority of the Board. Century Financial Corporation (CFC) paid an annual cash dividend of $0.25 per share in 2012. Additionally, in the fourth quarter the Board of Directors authorized repurchase of up to 50,000 shares of CFC stock on the open market during the upcoming year. Our previous stock repurchase programs have proven to be an effective way to provide additional value to our shareholders.

We have two Board of Director transitions I would like recognize. First is the retirement of Director Michael Pridgeon occurring in March 2013. Mike has served on the Century Board of Directors with excellence since 1992. We very much value his decades of service to the bank. His guidance and participation will be missed. We wish him all the best as he continues working in his family business, Pridgeon Farms, LLC, and enjoying his family. Second, we must thank and acknowledge Robert Shedd for his distinguished role as Board Chairman from 1995 to the end of 2012. Bob's unwavering commitment and work for shareholders, fellow directors and employees during his time in this leadership role is one of example. Bob remains on the Century Board and I look forward to continued counsel from him and our other directors.

We expect three common industry trends to continue in 2013: the historically low interest rates, reduced residential mortgage refinance activity and below average loan demand. At varying degrees, these challenges have been present since 2007 with Century Bank and Trust navigating them well. With 2012 in our rearview mirror, it is with a sense of accomplishment that we close the year. As we move into 2013, it is with focus and enthusiasm in executing key elements of our historic success: (1) grow and retain profitable business activity, (2) maintain strong asset quality, (3) manage operating expenses and (4) implement efficiencies.

Let me close by thanking our employees, directors, shareholders and customers. I am honored to be partnered with each of these outstanding constituents. Thank you for your continued support and what you do to make Century Bank and Trust such an exceptional organization.

Eric H. Beckhusen

Eric H. Beckhusen
Chairman & CEO

Review of Performance and Operations

Century Financial Corporation

Overview

Century Financial Corporation is a Michigan bank holding company with Century Bank and Trust being a wholly-owned subsidiary. The Bank's primary market area is the tri-county region of southern Michigan that consists of Branch, Hillsdale and St. Joseph counties.

Earnings Review

Century Bank and Trust in 2012 recorded net income of $2,171,000 resulting in basic earnings per share of $1.10. In 2011, net income was $1,108,000 with basic earnings per share of $0.56.

The increase in net income and earnings per share in 2012 was achieved through a strong increase in non-interest income (fee income), maintaining net interest income and reducing interest expense and provision for loan loss expense. Further detail as outlined:

- Net interest income for 2012 was $8,331,000 compared to $8,335,000 in 2011.
- Total fee income of $4,701,000 in 2012 is an increase of 16% over 2011 levels. The gain on sale of residential mortgage loans was a significant contributor for the year at $1,071,800 – up $684,900 over 2011. Trust and Investment Management Services continues to be a very important and consistent component of the bank's non-interest income. For the year, revenue from this business line was $1,426,000, which compares favorably to the 2011 level of $1,392,000. Deposit service fees increased $42,000, finishing the year at $1,622,000.
- Total interest expense was reduced by $469,000 or 44% from 2011 levels. The provision for loan loss expense for 2012 was $225,000 compared to $1,716,000 in 2011.

The 2012 results represent a return on average assets (ROA) of 0.84% and a return on equity (ROE) 8.16%. Respective numbers for 2011 were ROA at 0.46% and ROE at 4.14%.

Balance Sheet and Loan Portfolio

The balance sheet of Century Bank and Trust is strong with excellent capital and liquidity positions. Total assets grew by $16.4 million over 2011, ending the year at $266 million. Capital ratios and minimum levels for a bank to be considered "well capitalized" by regulatory agencies are: Total capital/risk weighted assets – 10%, Tier 1 capital/risk weighted assets – 6% and Tier 1 capital/ average assets – 5%. Century Bank and Trust's ratios at December 31, 2012 for these respective capital measurements were 17.9%, 16.6% and 11.6%, well above minimum requirements.

The loan portfolio ended the year at $147,093,000 with an allowance for loan loss reserve of $3,298,000 or 2.24% of the loan portfolio. For the same period 2011, loans totaled $149,239,000 with a loan loss reserve of $3,024,000 or 2.03% of the loan portfolio. On an average basis, total loans remained relatively flat from where the portfolio began 2012. With historically low residential mortgage rates, our mortgage lending teams helped existing and new customers take advantage of refinancing or purchasing a home. In addition to outstanding loans listed on the balance sheet, Century Bank and Trust continues to service our customer's residential mortgage loans that are sold to the secondary market. This servicing portfolio increased $8,103,000 from $80,589,000 in 2011 to $88,692,000 at December 31, 2012.

Net loan losses in 2012 as a percentage of average outstanding loans was -0.03% with the portfolio experiencing a net recovery for the year. This compares to a 2011 net loan loss of 1.54%. At December 31, 2012 nonaccrual loans totaled $6,020,000 and Other Real Estate Owned on the bank's balance sheet was $663,000. At December 31, 2011, these balances were $4,599,000 and $670,000 respectively.

Senior Management Transition Finalized

Execution of the bank's planned senior management transition began mid-year with Eric Beckhusen becoming CEO July 1, 2012. As of December 31, 2012, he also assumed Chairman of the Board responsibilities and Eric Wynes was named President. With the natural elevation of these veteran team members, along with the bank's other key management personnel, Century Bank and Trust is well positioned for the future.

Crowe Horwath.

Crowe Horwath LLP
Independent Member Crowe Horwath International

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Century Financial Corporation
Coldwater, Michigan

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Century Financial Corporation, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Century Financial Corporation as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Crowe Horwath LLP

Grand Rapids, Michigan
March 8, 2013

Crowe Horwath LLP

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Century Financial Corporation

	December 31, 2012	2011
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	**$ 10,610,073**	$ 7,727,174
Short term investments	**29,540,000**	25,810,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	**40,150,073**	33,537,174
Securities available for sale	**53,556,762**	41,540,493
Securities held to maturity (Fair value of $7,816,351 in 2012 and $8,636,044 in 2011)	**7,799,101**	8,550,716
Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Agriculture Mortgage Corp. stock	**611,553**	611,553
Loans held for sale	**1,400,940**	684,931
Loans, net	**143,795,462**	146,215,260
Premises and equipment, net	**5,909,289**	5,416,212
Bank owned life insurance	**7,392,688**	7,151,010
Accrued interest receivable	**906,663**	1,005,007
Other assets	**4,478,175**	4,842,330
Total Assets	**$ 266,000,706**	$ 249,554,686
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Noninterest-bearing	**$ 43,199,486**	$ 37,046,481
Time deposits of $100,000 or more	**29,416,866**	29,696,524
Other time deposits	**26,369,850**	31,484,852
Other interest-bearing deposits	**133,600,080**	120,133,169
Total deposits	**232,586,282**	218,361,026
Accrued interest payable	**39,580**	62,666
Other liabilities	**4,740,782**	4,225,715
Total Liabilities	**237,366,644**	222,649,407
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock -- $1 par value; shares authorized -- 300,000; issued and outstanding -- none		
Common stock -- $1 par value; shares authorized -- 3,000,000; issued and outstanding -- 1,963,660 in 2012 and 1,979,460 in 2011	**1,963,660**	1,979,460
Paid in capital	**19,540,051**	19,652,705
Retained earnings	**9,304,278**	7,621,554
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(2,173,927)**	(2,348,440)
Total Shareholders' Equity	**28,634,062**	26,905,279
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**$ 266,000,706**	$ 249,554,686

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

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Century Financial Corporation

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	2011
Interest Income		
Loans, including fees	$ 7,417,713	$ 8,148,462
Securities		
Taxable	1,164,149	796,414
Non-taxable	242,174	342,967
Short term investments	101,584	110,437
Total interest income	8,925,620	9,398,280
Interest Expense		
Deposits	594,099	1,062,921
Other borrowings	62	245
Total interest expense	594,161	1,063,166
Net interest Income	8,331,459	8,335,114
Provision for loan losses	225,000	1,716,250
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	8,106,459	6,618,864
Non-interest Income		
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,622,148	1,579,691
Trust and investment management revenue	1,426,005	1,392,072
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	1,071,834	386,954
Other income	581,673	670,477
Total non-interest income	4,701,660	4,029,194
Non-interest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	5,397,693	4,775,351
Occupancy and equipment expense	2,009,248	1,895,778
Other	2,414,811	2,737,550
Total non-interest expense	9,821,752	9,408,679
Income Before Income Taxes	2,986,367	1,239,379
Income Taxes	815,132	131,722
Net Income Available to Shareholders	$ 2,171,235	$ 1,107,657
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	$ 1.10	$ 0.56

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehesive Income

Century Financial Corporation

	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	*2011*
Net Income Available to Shareholders	**$ 2,171,235**	$ 1,107,657
Other Comprehensive Income		
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities		
Unrealized holding gain (loss)	**408,684**	(154,380)
Tax effect	**138,953**	(52,489)
Net of tax	**269,731**	(101,891)
Defined benefit pension plan		
Net gain (loss)	**(144,270)**	(1,016,348)
Tax effect	**(49,052)**	(345,558)
Net of tax	**(95,218)**	(670,790)
Total other comprehensive income	**174,513**	(772,681)
Comprehensive Income	**$ 2,345,748**	$ 334,976

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Century Financial Corporation

	Common Stock	*Paid In Capital*	*Retained Earnings*	*Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)*	*Total*
Balance, January 1, 2011	$ 1,979,460	$ 19,652,705	$ 6,513,897	$ (1,575,759)	$ 26,570,303
Net income			1,107,657		1,107,657
Other comprehensive (loss)				(772,681)	(772,681)
Balance, December 31, 2011	**1,979,460**	**19,652,705**	**7,621,554**	**(2,348,440)**	**26,905,279**
Net income			**2,171,235**		**2,171,235**
Other comprehensive income				**174,513**	**174,513**
Cash dividends, $.25 per share			**(488,511)**		**(488,511)**
Repurchase of shares	**(15,800)**	**(112,654)**			**(128,454)**
Balance, December 31, 2012	**$ 1,963,660**	**$ 19,540,051**	**$ 9,304,278**	**$ (2,173,927)**	**$ 28,634,062**

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Century Financial Corporation

	Year ended December 31, 2012	2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Income	**$ 2,171,235**	$ 1,107,657
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash from Operating Activities		
Depreciation	**494,090**	471,262
Net amortization on securities	**(646,998)**	227,532
Provision for loan losses	**225,000**	1,716,250
Gain on sales of mortgage loans	**(1,071,834)**	(386,954)
Proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	**32,842,234**	14,725,622
Mortgage loans originated for sale	**(32,486,409)**	(14,825,775)
Loss on sales of other real estate owned	**132,558**	136,058
Earnings on bank owned life insurance	**(241,678)**	(243,829)
Net Change in Assets and Liabilities		
Interest receivable	**98,344**	(134,836)
Interest payable	**(23,086)**	(50,057)
Other assets	**192,796**	(187,066)
Other liabilities	**419,849**	345,977
Net cash from operating activities	**2,106,101**	**2,901,841**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	**0**	50,800
Purchase of Federal Agriculture Mortgage Corp. stock	**0**	(6,853)
Purchases of securities available for sale	**(69,485,000)**	(66,523,750)
Proceeds from calls and maturities of securities available for sale	**58,265,000**	47,589,978
Proceeds from calls, prepayment and maturities of securities held to maturity	**4,176,027**	5,857,575
Purchases of securities held to maturity	**(3,165,000)**	(3,174,278)
Net change in portfolio loans	**1,290,223**	9,023,770
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	**804,424**	213,214
Premises and equipment expenditures, net	**(987,167)**	(159,979)
Net cash from investing activities	**(9,101,493)**	(7,129,523)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net change in time deposits of $100,000 or more	**(279,658)**	(5,595,571)
Net change in other deposits	**14,504,914**	6,271,264
Net change in short-term borrowings	**0**	(1,101,868)
Repurchase of stock	**(128,454)**	0
Cash dividends paid	**(488,511)**	0
Net cash from financing activities	**13,608,291**	(426,175)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**6,612,899**	(4,653,857)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**33,537,174**	38,191,031
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	**$ 40,150,073**	$ 33,537,174
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Cash Paid During the Year for	***2012***	*2011*
Interest	**$ 617,247**	*$ 1,113,223*
Income taxes paid (refunded)	**458,354**	(103,854)
Supplemental Disclosures of Non-Cash Financing and Investing Activities		
Transfers of loans to other real estate owned	**$ 904,575**	$ 549,000

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Century Financial Corporation

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Century Financial Corporation (the "Corporation"), its wholly-owned subsidiary, Century Bank and Trust (the "Bank"), combined with its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Century Insurance Services and Century Mortgage Services, after elimination of significant intercompany transactions and accounts.

The Corporation provides financial services through its offices located in southern Michigan. Its primary deposit products are checking, savings, and term certificate accounts, and its primary lending products are residential mortgage, commercial, and installment consumer loans. Substantially all loans are secured by specific items of collateral including business assets, consumer assets and real estate. Commercial loans are expected to be repaid by cash flows from operations of businesses. Real estate loans are secured by both residential and commercial real estate. Other financial instruments which potentially represent concentrations of credit risk include deposit accounts in other financial institutions.

Subsequent Events

The Bank has evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through March 8, 2013, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions based on available information. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and the disclosures provided. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. The allowance for loan losses, fair values of financial instruments, and the defined benefit pension plan obligation are particularly subject to change.

Cash Flows

For the purpose of this statement, cash and cash equivalents are defined to include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, overnight investments and certain short term investments with maturities of 3 months or less upon acquisition. Overnight investments can be liquidated to cash within 7 days. Net cash flows are reported for customer loan and deposit transactions and short-term borrowings.

Securities

Securities classified as available for sale are reported at their fair value and the related unrealized holding gains or losses are reported, net of related income tax effects, in other comprehensive income, until realized. Such securities might be sold prior to maturity due to changes in interest rates, prepayment risks, yield and availability of alternative investments, liquidity needs or other factors. Securities for which management has the positive intent and the ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and are reported at amortized cost. Other securities, such as Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Agriculture Mortgage Corp stock, are carried at cost.

Premiums and discounts on securities are recognized in interest income using the level yield method over the estimated life of the security. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and determined using the specific identification method.

Declines in the fair value of securities below their cost that are other than temporary are reflected as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary losses, management considers: (1) the length of time and extent that fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, (3) whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and (4) whether the Corporation has the intent to sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings. For debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment is split into two components as follows: (1) other-than-temporary-impairment (OTTI) related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement and (2) OTTI related to other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cash basis. For equity securities, the entire amount of impairment is recognized through earnings. The assessment of whether an other-than-temporary decline exists involves a high degree of subjectivity and judgment and is based on the information available to management at a point in time.

Loans Held for Sale

Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value, as determined by outstanding commitments from investors. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recorded as a valuation allowance and charged to earnings.

Mortgage loans held for sale are generally sold with servicing rights retained. The carrying value of mortgage loans sold is reduced by the amount allocated to the servicing right. Gains and losses on sales of mortgage loans are based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related loan sold.

Loans

Loans are reported at the principal balance outstanding, net of deferred loan fees and costs and an allowance for loan losses. Interest income is reported on the interest method and includes amortization of net deferred loan fees and costs over the loan term. Interest income on loans is generally discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. In all cases, loans are placed on non-accrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on non-accrual is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted on the cash basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

1. *SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)*

Allowance for Loan Losses (continued)

Management estimates the allowance balance required using past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged-off.

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired or loans otherwise classified as substandard or doubtful.

A loan is impaired when full payment under the loan terms is not expected. Loans, for which the terms have been modified, resulting in a concession, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered troubled debt restructurings and classified as impaired. Commercial and commercial real estate loans are individually evaluated for impairment.

Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so that the loan is reported, net, at the present value of the estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Large groups of smaller balance homogenous loans, such as consumer and residential real estate loans, are collectively evaluated for impairment, and accordingly, they are not separately identified for impairment disclosures.

Troubled debt restructurings are separately identified for impairment disclosures and are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective rate at inception. If a troubled debt restructuring is considered to be a collateral dependent loan, the loan is reported, net, at the fair value of the collateral. For troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default, the Corporation determines the amount of reserve in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses.

The general component covers non-impaired loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Corporation over the most recent five years. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans; levels of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries; trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures, and practices; experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations. The following portfolio segments have been identified:

Commercial - Loans to business that are sole proprietorships, partnerships, limited liability companies and corporations. These loans are for commercial, industrial, or professional purposes. The risk characteristics of these loans vary based on the borrowers' business and industry as repayment is typically dependent on cash flows generated from the underlying business.

Residential real estate - Loans to purchase or refinance one- to four-family residences. The risks associated with this segment are generally dependent on the overall real estate value environment and individual payment obligations. Real estate is subject to changes in market valuation and can be unstable for a variety of reasons.

Consumer - Term loans or lines of credit for the purchase of consumer goods, vehicles or home improvement. The risk characteristics of the loans in this segment vary depending on the type of collateral but generally repayment is expected from a consumer continuing to generate a cash flow that supports the calculated payment obligation. Secondary support could involve liquidation of collateral.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

The Corporation has purchased life insurance policies on certain key executives. Bank owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other changes or amounts due that are probable at settlement.

Servicing Rights

Servicing rights represent the fair value of servicing rights retained on loans sold. Servicing rights are expensed in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing revenues. Impairment is evaluated based on the fair value of the rights, using groupings of the underlying loans as to interest rates and prepayment characteristics. Fair value is determined using prices for similar assets with similar characteristics, when available, or based upon discounted cash flows using market-based assumptions. Any impairment of a grouping is reported as a valuation allowance.

Servicing fee income, which is reported on the income statement as other income, is recorded for fees earned for servicing loans. The fees are based on a contractual percentage of the outstanding principal. The amortization of mortgage servicing rights is netted against loan servicing fee income. Servicing fees totaled $199,000 and $186,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. Late fees and ancillary fees related to loan servicing are not material.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Corporation, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Corporation does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Century Financial Corporation

1. *SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)*

Foreclosed Assets

Assets acquired in collection of a loan are recorded at fair value less costs to sell at acquisition. Any reduction to fair value at acquisition from carrying value is recorded as a loan loss. After acquisition, a valuation allowance reduces the reported amount for further reductions in fair value. Expenses, gains and losses on disposition, and changes in the valuation allowance are reported as other expense. The Corporation had $663,500 and $670,000 of foreclosed assets at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Buildings and related components are depreciated using the straight-line method and furniture, fixtures and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line or accelerated methods.

Long-term Assets

Premises and equipment and other long-term assets are reviewed for impairment when events indicate their carrying amount may not be recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. If impaired, the assets are recorded at fair value.

Retirement Plans

Pension expense is the net of service and interest cost, return on plan assets, and amortization of gains and losses not immediately recognized. Expense for the Employee Stock Ownership Plan is the amount contributed as determined by the Board of Directors.

Stock Compensation

Compensation cost is recognized for stock options issued to employees, based on the fair value of these awards at the date of the grant. There have been no stock options granted during 2012 or 2011.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is the tax due or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in the deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed annually for temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded.

The Corporation recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Loan Commitments and Related Financial Instruments

Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as commitments to make loans and commercial letters of credit, issued to meet customer financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss before considering customer collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using the relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in a separate note. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

Earnings and Dividends Per Share

Basic earnings per share is based on net income divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share shows the dilutive effect of additional common shares issuable under stock options.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale, net of tax, and changes in the funded status of the pension plan, which are recognized as a separate component of equity.

Loss Contingencies

Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there are now any such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Dividend Restriction

Banking regulations require maintaining certain capital levels and may limit the dividends paid by the bank to the holding company or by the holding company to the shareholders.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior year consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

2. *RESTRICTIONS ON CASH*

Cash on hand or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank of $0 and $300,000 was required to meet regulatory reserve and clearing requirements at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

3. SECURITIES

The fair value of available for sale securities and the related gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
2012				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	**$ 30,086,204**	**$ 60,395**	**$ (18,529)**	**$ 30,128,070**
Corporate Securities	**23,067,359**	**406,105**	**(44,772)**	**23,428,692**
	$ 53,153,563	**$ 466,500**	**$ (63,301)**	**$ 53,556,762**
2011				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	$ 29,173,821	$ 51,197	$ (2,522)	$ 29,222,496
Corporate Securities	12,372,157	110,414	(164,574)	12,317,997
	$ 41,545,978	$ 161,611	$ (167,096)	$ 41,540,493

The carrying amount, unrecognized gains and losses, and fair value of securities held to maturity were as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Fair Value
2012				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	**$ 7,791,082**	**$ 39,018**	**$ (22,226)**	**$ 7,807,874**
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	**8,019**	**458**	**0**	**8,477**
Totals	**$ 7,799,101**	**$ 39,476**	**$ (22,226)**	**$ 7,816,351**
2011				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	$ 8,540,653	$ 154,359	$ (69,504)	$ 8,625,508
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	10,063	473	0	10,536
Totals	$ 8,550,716	$ 154,832	$ (69,504)	$ 8,636,044

Securities with unrealized losses at year end 2012 and 2011, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, are as follows:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
2012						
U.S. Treasury	**$ 6,981,720**	**$ (18,529)**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 6,981,720**	**$ (18,529)**
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	**2,875,741**	**(22,226)**	**0**	**0**	**2,875,741**	**(22,226)**
Corporate securities	**1,601,583**	**(44,772)**	**0**	**0**	**1,601,583**	**(44,772)**
Total temporarily impaired	**$ 11,459,044**	**$ (85,527)**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 11,459,044**	**$ (85,527)**
2011						
U.S. Treasury	$ 5,001,150	$ (2,522)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 5,001,150	$ (2,522)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	2,823,478	(13,530)	2,170,917	(55,974)	4,994,395	(69,504)
Corporate securities	6,254,897	(102,074)	437,500	(62,500)	6,692,397	(164,574)
Total temporarily impaired	$ 14,079,525	$ (118,126)	$ 2,608,417	$ (118,474)	$16,687,942	$ (236,600)

3. SECURITIES (continued)

Unrealized losses on securities have not been recognized into income because the issuers' bonds are of high credit quality (rated A or higher), management does not intend to sell the securities, it is not likely to be required to sell the securities prior to the recovery in value, and the decline in fair value is largely due to changes in interest rates. The fair value is expected to recover as the securities approach maturity.

There were no security sales during 2012 or 2011.

The fair value of debt securities and carrying amount, if different, at year end 2012 by contractual maturity were as follows. Securities not due at a single maturity date, primarily mortgage-backed securities, are shown separately.

	Held-to-maturity		*Available for sale*	
	Carrying Amount	*Fair Value*	*Amortized Cost*	*Fair Value*
Due in one year or less	$ 1,291,788	$ 1,296,822	$ 10,378,181	$ 10,440,139
Due from one to five years	3,773,798	3,771,572	11,774,149	12,106,809
Due from five to ten years	1,025,137	1,057,269	9,308,861	9,298,123
Due after ten years	1,700,359	1,682,211	21,692,372	21,711,691
Mortgage-backed, residential	8,019	8,477	0	0
Totals	$ 7,799,101	$ 7,816,351	$ 53,153,563	$ 53,556,762

Securities pledged at year end 2012 and 2011 had a carrying amount $8,003,132 and $8,497,426 and were pledged to secure public deposits.

4. LOANS

Major classifications of loans were as follows as of December 31:

	2012	*2011*
Commercial:		
Commercial real estate	**$ 56,810,133**	$ 56,027,886
Other	**38,302,256**	38,155,258
Residential real estate:		
One to four family	**40,281,293**	42,187,437
Home equity lines of credit	**7,137,280**	7,567,693
Consumer	**4,562,471**	5,301,567
Subtotal	**147,093,433**	149,239,841
Allowance for loan losses	**(3,297,971)**	(3,024,581)
Loans, net	**$ 143,795,462**	$ 146,215,260

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, certain officers and directors, and companies in which they are principal owners, were indebted to the Corporation in the aggregate of $5,566,513 and $5,399,108, respectively.

4. LOANS (continued)

The following tables present the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the years ending December 31:

	Commercial	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
2012					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	**$ 2,134,466**	**$ 736,315**	**$ 68,135**	**$ 85,665**	**$ 3,024,581**
Provision for loan losses	**(243,500)**	**235,565**	**109,584**	**123,351**	**225,000**
Loans charged-off	**(106,382)**	**(433,927)**	**(151,416)**	**0**	**(691,725)**
Recoveries	**674,424**	**10,873**	**54,818**	**0**	**740,115**
Total ending balance	**$ 2,459,008**	**$ 548,826**	**$ 81,121**	**$ 209,016**	**$ 3,297,971**
2011					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	$ 2,332,428	$ 838,048	$ 57,009	$ 486,751	$ 3,714,236
Provision for loan losses	1,843,191	177,853	96,292	(401,086)	1,716,250
Loans charged-off	(2,059,931)	(290,009)	(138,243)	0	(2,488,183)
Recoveries	18,778	10,423	53,077	0	82,278
Total ending balance	$ 2,134,466	$ 736,315	$ 68,135	$ 85,665	$ 3,024,581

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on impairment method as of December 31:

	Commercial	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
2012					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	**$ 1,430,000**	**$ 90,000**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 1,520,000**
Collectively evaluated for impairment	**1,029,008**	**458,826**	**81,121**	**209,016**	**1,777,971**
Total ending allowance balance	**$ 2,459,008**	**$ 548,826**	**$ 81,121**	**$ 209,016**	**$ 3,297,971**
Loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	**$ 4,361,391**	**$ 1,761,175**	**$ 29,180**	**$ 0**	**$ 6,151,746**
Collectively evaluated for impairment	**90,750,998**	**45,657,398**	**4,533,291**	**0**	**140,941,687**
Total ending loans balance	**$ 95,112,389**	**$ 47,418,573**	**$ 4,562,471**	**$ 0**	**$147,093,433**
2011					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 740,000	$ 90,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 830,000
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,394,466	646,315	68,135	85,665	2,194,581
Total ending allowance balance	$ 2,134,466	$ 736,315	$ 68,135	$ 85,665	$ 3,024,581
Loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 3,305,049	$ 704,363	$ 10,123	$ 0	$ 4,019,535
Collectively evaluated for impairment	90,878,095	49,050,767	5,291,444	0	145,220,306
Total ending loans balance	$ 94,183,144	$ 49,755,130	$ 5,301,567	$ 0	$149,239,841

4. LOANS (continued)

The following tables present information related to impaired loans by class of loans as of and for the years ending December 31:

	Unpaid Principal Balance	*Recorded Investment*	*Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated*	*Average Recorded Investment*	*Interest Income Recognized*	*Cash Basis Interest Recognized*
2012						
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	$ 873,033	$ 444,011	$ 0	$ 450,675	$ 0	$ 0
Other	68,551	33,000	0	35,800	0	0
Residential real estate	1,091,933	1,042,684	0	1,072,123	14,118	12,401
Consumer	29,180	29,180	0	30,331	514	1,602
Subtotal	$ 2,062,697	$ 1,548,875	$ 0	$ 1,588,929	$ 14,632	$ 14,003
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	$ 3,821,198	$ 3,691,198	$ 1,343,825	$ 3,732,073	$ 65,023	$ 88,970
Other	193,182	193,182	86,175	199,347	0	0
Residential real estate	718,491	718,491	90,000	719,103	16,110	12,649
Subotal	$ 4,732,871	$ 4,602,871	$ 1,520,000	$ 4,650,523	$ 81,133	$ 101,619
Total	$ 6,795,568	$ 6,151,746	$ 1,520,000	$ 6,239,452	$ 95,765	$ 115,622
2011						
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	$ 2,532,200	$ 891,000	$ 0	$ 2,047,626	$ 1,209	$ 0
Other	75,551	40,000	0	69,114	988	0
Consumer	8,993	10,123	0	4,725	345	373
Subtotal	$ 2,616,744	$ 941,123	$ 0	$ 2,121,465	$ 2,542	$ 373
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	$ 2,138,589	$ 2,138,589	$ 649,700	$ 2,147,336	$ 46,374	$ 33,442
Other	521,279	235,460	90,300	743,551	0	0
Residential real estate	719,200	704,363	90,000	704,363	17,278	13,540
Subotal	$ 3,379,068	$ 3,078,412	$ 830,000	$ 3,595,250	$ 63,652	$ 46,982
Total	$ 5,995,812	$ 4,019,535	$ 830,000	$ 5,716,715	$ 66,194	$ 47,355

The recorded investment in loans does not include accrued interest receivable and loan origination fees, net, as they are immaterial. For purposes of this disclosure, the unpaid principal balance is not reduced for net charge-offs.

Nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days and still on accrual include both smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans.

4. LOANS (continued)

The following tables present the recorded investment in nonaccrual and loans past due over 90 days still on accrual by class of loans as of December 31:

	Nonaccrual		Loans Past Due Over 90 Days Still Accruing	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	$ 4,135,209	$ 3,097,853	$ 0	$ 0
Other	226,182	296,738	0	0
Residential real estate:				
One to four family	1,483,763	1,053,271	131,548	294,159
Home equity lines of credit	125,339	76,122	0	0
Consumer	50,030	75,422	0	1,910
Total	$ 6,020,523	$ 4,599,406	$ 131,548	$ 296,069

The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans by class of loans as of December 31:

	30 - 89 Days Past Due	Greater than 89 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
2012					
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	$ 853,798	$ 4,135,209	$ 4,989,007	$ 51,821,126	$ 56,810,133
Other	81,962	226,182	308,144	37,994,112	38,302,256
Residential real estate:					
One to four family	2,915,931	1,615,311	4,531,242	35,750,051	40,281,293
Home equity lines of credit	81,841	125,339	207,180	6,930,100	7,137,280
Consumer	91,965	50,030	141,995	4,420,476	4,562,471
Total	$ 4,025,497	$ 6,152,071	$ 10,177,568	$ 136,915,865	$ 147,093,433
2011					
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	$ 67,671	$ 3,097,853	$ 3,165,524	$ 52,862,362	$ 56,027,886
Other	273,230	296,738	569,968	37,585,290	38,155,258
Residential real estate					
One to four family	2,302,676	1,347,430	3,650,106	38,537,331	42,187,437
Home equity lines of credit	72,145	76,122	148,267	7,419,426	7,567,693
Consumer	73,598	77,332	150,930	5,150,637	5,301,567
Total	$ 2,789,320	$ 4,895,475	$ 7,684,795	$ 141,555,046	$ 149,239,841

Troubled Debt Restructurings:

The Corporation has allocated $1,070,000 and $390,000 of specific reserve to customers whose loan terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the terms of certain loans were modified as troubled debt restructurings. The modification of the terms of such loans included one or a combination of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan; an extension of the maturity date at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk; or a permanent reduction of the recorded investment in the loan.

Modifications involving a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan were for periods ranging from 2 years to 34 months. Modifications involving an extension of the maturity date were for periods ranging from 3 months to 34 months.

4. LOANS (continued)

The following tables present loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the years ending December 31:

	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
2012			
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	2	$ 1,788,198	$ 1,778,198
Consumer	4	24,086	23,687
Total	6	$ 1,812,284	$ 1,801,885
2011			
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	2	$ 167,530	$ 168,000
Consumer	1	9,998	10,123
Total	3	$ 177,528	$ 178,123

The troubled debt restructurings described above did not increase the allowance for loan losses and did not result in charge offs during the years 2012 and 2011. The majority of the loans modified were already identified as problem loans and the modifications did not change the impairment assessment on those loans. Additionally, there were no troubled debt restructurings during 2012 or 2011 for which there was a payment default within twelve months following the restructuring.

Credit Quality Indicators:

The Corporation categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Corporation analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis includes loans with an outstanding balance greater than $25,000 and non-homogenous loans, such as commercial and commercial real estate loans. This analysis is performed on a quarterly basis. The Corporation uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Watch/Special Mention Borrowers who exhibit potential credit weaknesses or downward trends deserving management's close attention. While potentially weak, these borrowers are currently marginally acceptable; no loss of principal or interest is envisioned. However, if left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses could result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the assets or in the banks' credit position at some future date. These borrowers have characteristics which corrective management action would remedy. Included in this category could be turnaround situations, as well as those borrowers previously rated satisfactory who have shown deterioration, for whatever reason, indicating a downgrading from the better categories. An element of asset quality, financial flexibility, or management is below average.

Potential Problem (Substandard) Borrowers with well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly liquidation of debt. A potential problem loan is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or by the collateral pledged, if any. Normal repayment from the borrower is in jeopardy. There is a distinct possibility that a partial loss of interest and/or principal will occur if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loss potential, while existing in the aggregate amount of potential problem assets, does not have to exist in individual assets classified potential problem.

Problem (Doubtful) Borrowers classified problem have all the weaknesses found in potential problem borrowers with the added provision that the weaknesses make collection of debt in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. Serious problems exist to the point where partial loss of principal is likely. The possibility of loss is high, but because of certain important, reasonably specific pending factors that may work to strengthen the assets, the loan's classification as estimated loss is deferred until a more exact status may be determined. Pending factors include proposed merger, acquisition, or liquidation procedures; capital injection; perfecting liens on additional collateral; and refinancing plans.

4. LOANS (continued)

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the process described above are considered to be pass rated loans. Loans listed as not rated are either less than $25,000 or are included in homogenous loans.

Based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

	Pass	Watch	Potential Problem	Problem	Not Rated
2012					
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	**$ 48,488,020**	**$ 3,506,992**	**$ 857,312**	**$ 3,957,809**	**$ 0**
Other	**34,004,488**	**3,852,287**	**208,226**	**237,255**	**0**
Residential real estate:					
One to four family	**0**	**0**	**0**	**943,919**	**39,337,374**
Home equity lines of credit	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,137,280**
Consumer	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29,180**	**4,533,291**
Total	**$ 82,492,508**	**$ 7,359,279**	**$ 1,065,538**	**$ 5,168,163**	**$ 51,007,945**
2011					
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	$ 47,267,144	$ 3,479,171	$ 2,657,145	$ 2,624,426	$ 0
Other	32,980,045	3,777,845	716,745	680,623	0
Residential real estate:					
One to four family	0	0	0	704,363	41,483,074
Home equity lines of credit	0	0	0	0	7,567,693
Consumer	0	0	0	10,123	5,291,444
Total	$ 80,247,189	$ 7,257,016	$ 3,373,890	$ 4,019,535	$ 54,342,211

5. FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The fair values of securities available for sale are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1 inputs) or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2 inputs).

The fair value of impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses is generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usally significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification

5. FAIR VALUE (continued)

of the inputs for determining fair value. Non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower's financial statements, or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Impaired loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly.

Assets acquired through or instead of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. These assets are subsequently accounted at for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Fair value is commonly based on recent real estate appraisals which are updated no less frequently than annually. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Real estate owned properties are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly. No real estate owned property held at year-end 2012 or 2011 was being measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Appraisals for both collateral-dependent impaired loans and real estate owned are performed by certified general appraisers (for commercial properties) or certified residential appraisers (for residential properties) whose qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by the Corporation. Once received, an officer reviews the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal as well as the overall resulting fair value in comparison with independent data sources such as recent market data or industry-wide statistics. On an annual basis, the Corporation compares the actual selling price of collateral that has been sold to the most recent appraised value to determine what additional adjustment should be made to the appraisal value to arrive at fair value. The most recent analysis performed indicated that a discount of 10% should be applied to properties with appraisals performed within 12 months.

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements Using		
2012	*Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)*	*Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)*	*Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)*
Assets:			
Available for sale securities			
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	**$ 0**	**$ 30,128,070**	**$ 0**
Corporate Securities	**0**	**23,428,692**	**0**
Total Securities	**$ 0**	**$ 53,556,762**	**$ 0**
2011			
Assets:			
Available for sale securities			
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	$ 0	$ 29,222,496	$ 0
Corporate Securities	$ 0	12,317,997	0
Total Securities	$ 0	$ 41,540,493	$ 0

5. FAIR VALUE (continued)

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Non-Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	*Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)*	*Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)*
2012			
Assets:			
Impaired loans:			
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,347,373
Other	0	0	107,007
Residential real estate	0	0	628,491
Total	$ 0	$ 0	$ 3,082,871
2011			
Assets:			
Impaired loans:			
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,488,889
Other	0	0	145,160
Residential real estate	0	0	614,363
Total	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,248,412

The following represent impairment charges recognized during the period:

Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a contractual amount of $4,602,871, before a valuation allowance of $1,520,000 at year-end 2012, resulting in a provision for loan losses of $750,000 for 2012. At December 31, 2011 impaired loans had a contractual amount of $3,078,412, before a valuation allowance of $830,000, resulting in a provision for loan losses of $830,000 for the year ending December 31, 2011.

As discussed previously, the fair values of impaired loans and other real estate carried at fair value are determined by third party appraisals. Management makes adjustments to these appraised values based on the age of the appraisal and the type of property. The following table presents quantitative information about level 3 fair value measurements for the larger classes of financial instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at December 31, 2012:

	Fair Value	*Valuation Technique(s)*	*Unobservable Input*	*Discount Rate (Range and Average)*
Impaired loans:				
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	$2,347,000	Sales comparison	Management discount for property type and recent market volatility	10%

5. FAIR VALUE (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of financial instruments excluding available for sale securities, in thousands, are as follows as of December 31:

	2012		2011	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 40,150	$ 40,150	$ 33,537	$ 33,537
Securities held to maturity	7,799	7,816	8,551	8,636
Loans held for sale	1,401	1,401	685	685
Loans, net	143,795	143,793	146,215	146,245
FHLB and FAMC stock	612	N/A	612	N/A
Accrued interest receivable	907	907	1,005	1,005
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	$ 232,586	$ 232,726	$ 218,361	$ 218,709
Accrued interest payable	40	40	63	63

The estimated fair value approximates carrying amount for all items except those described below. Estimated fair value for loans is based on current market rates for new loans with similar maturities, applied until the loan is assumed to reprice or be paid. Estimated fair value for time deposits are based on current market rates at year-end applied until maturity. It was not practicable to determine the fair value of Federal Home Loan Bank stock due to restrictions placed on its transferability. Estimated fair value for other financial instruments and off-balance-sheet loan commitments are considered nominal.

6. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Major classifications of premises and equipment were as follows at December 31:

	2012	2011
Land	$ 1,385,439	$ 1,360,439
Buildings	8,044,900	7,578,610
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	6,058,575	5,818,147
Total cost	15,488,914	14,757,196
Less accumulated depreciation	(9,579,625)	(9,340,984)
Total	$ 5,909,289	$ 5,416,212

7. LOAN SERVICING

Mortgage loans serviced for others are not reported as assets. The principal balances of these loans at year-end are as follows:

	2012	2011
Mortgage loan portfolios serviced for:		
FHLMC	$ 75,897,988	$ 73,779,109
FHLBI	12,794,656	6,810,048

Custodial escrow balances maintained in connection with serviced loans were $95,364 and $73,811 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Activity for loan servicing rights follows:

	2012	2011
Servicing rights		
Beginning of year	$ 348,117	$ 367,067
Additions	310,592	140,882
Amortized to expense	(203,333)	(159,833)
End of year	$ 455,376	$ 348,117

The fair value of servicing rights at year-end 2012 and 2011 were approximately $693,000 and $626,000.

8. *DEPOSITS*

At December 31, 2012, scheduled maturities of time deposits were as follows:

2013	$ 41,087,779
2014	11,084,962
2015	3,507,458
2016	101,517
2017 and later	5,000
Total	$ 55,786,716

Related party deposits totaled $4,279,603 and $3,512,525 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

9. *INCOME TAX*

Income tax expense (benefit) consists of:

	2012	*2011*
Current liability	$ 846,309	$ (16,114)
Deferred (benefit) liability	(31,177)	152,574
Change in valuation allowance	0	(4,738)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	$ 815,132	$ 131,722

Deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31 consist of:

	2012	*2011*
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 1,074,905	$ 974,822
Deferred compensation	5,058	41,017
Nonaccrual loans	275,464	216,216
Pension liability	1,256,990	1,207,938
Unrealized loss on securities available for sale	0	1,865
Capital loss carry-forward	104,361	104,361
Tax credits carry-forward	79,849	88,828
Accrued liabilities	112,200	0
Other	11,616	25,924
Total deferred tax assets	$ 2,920,443	$ 2,660,971
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred loan fees/costs	$ (87,641)	$ (71,190)
Depreciation	(236,972)	(151,001)
Mortgage servicing rights	(154,828)	(118,360)
Pension expense	(354,952)	(319,841)
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale	(137,087)	0
Other	(42,358)	(35,251)
Total deferred tax liabilities	$ (1,013,838)	$ (695,643)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 1,906,605	$ 1,965,328
Valuation allowance	(104,361)	(104,361)
Total deferred tax assets	$ 1,802,244	$ 1,860,967

A valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets is required when it is considered more likely than not that all or part of the benefits related to such assets will not be realized. Management has determined that a valuation allowance against the unrealized capital loss is required.

9. INCOME TAX (Continued)

The difference between the financial statement tax expense and amounts computed by applying the statutory federal tax rate of 34% to pretax income is reconciled as follows:

	2012	2011
Statutory rate applied to income before taxes	$ 1,015,365	$ 421,389
Add (deduct):		
Non-taxable income	(123,935)	(168,482)
Bank owned life insurance	(82,170)	(82,902)
Other	5,872	(33,545)
Establishment of (reversal in) valuation allowance	0	(4,738)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	$ 815,132	$ 131,722

There were no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2012, and the Corporation does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase or decrease in the next twelve months.

The Corporation is no longer subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service for years before 2009.

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2012	2011
Basic earnings per share		
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 2,171,235	$ 1,107,657
Weighted average common shares outstanding	1,977,253	1,979,460
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.10	$ 0.56
Diluted earnings per share		
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 2,171,235	$ 1,107,657
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	1,977,253	1,979,460
Weighted average common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding	1,977,253	1,979,460
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.10	$ 0.56

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Corporation has a funded noncontributory defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all of its employees. The plan provides defined benefits based on years of service and final average salary. The Corporation uses a December 31 measurement date. As of December 31, 2009 the pension plan was frozen. No employee could become a participant of the plan after December 31, 2009. Participants earned no additional benefits under the plan after December 31, 2009. A participant's benefit will be determined using years of benefit service, average compensation, and covered compensation as of December 31, 2009. Participants will continue to earn additional vesting years of service after December 31, 2009.

Information about the pension plan as of and for the years ended December 31 was as follows:

	2012	2011
Projected benefit obligation	$ 6,805,520	$ 6,418,590
Fair value of plan assets	4,184,860	3,838,933
Unfunded status	$ (2,620,660)	$ (2,579,657)
Accrued benefit cost	$ 2,620,660	$ 2,579,657
Accumulated benefit obligation	6,805,520	6,418,590
Employer contribution	345,715	654,709
Benefits paid	344,184	289,915

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost and other Amounts Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income:

	2012	2011
Interest cost	$ 265,059	$ 282,008
Expected return on plan assets	(209,807)	(177,010)
Amortization of net loss	187,196	125,744
Net periodic benefit cost	242,448	230,742
Net actuarial loss	331,466	1,142,092
Amortization of prior service cost	(187,196)	(125,744)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	144,270	1,016,348
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	$ 386,718	$ 1,247,090

	2012	2011
Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at year-end:		
Discount rate	3.75%	4.25%
Weighted average assumptions used to determine net cost:		
Discount rate	4.25%	5.25%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.0%	7.0%

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss, before taxes, consisted of a net loss of $3,697,028 and $3,552,758 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The estimated net loss for the pension plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into periodic benefit costs during the year ending December 31, 2013 is $260,000.

The Bank's overall investment strategy is to achieve a mix of approximately 55% of investments for long-term growth and 45% for near-term benefit payments with a wide diversification of asset types, fund strategies and fund managers. Equity securities primarily include investments in common stocks and multi-class mutual funds. Debt securities include government agencies, investment grade global corporate bonds, and global high yield corporate bonds. Real estate investments are primarily held in REITS and a diversified mutual fund. Other investments consist of certificates of deposit and a money market instrument.

The expected rate of return on plan assets is based on management's estimate of future long-term rates of return on similar assets and is consistent with historical returns on such assets.

Target asset allocation for 2013, allocations at year-end 2012 and 2011, and weighted average rate of return by asset class are as follows:

	Target Allocation	*Percentage of Plan Assets at Year-End*		*Weighted Average Rate of Return*
	2013	*2012*	*2011*	*2012*
Equity securities	55%	54%	57%	11.49%
Debt securities	40%	38%	40%	7.15%
Cash and other	5%	7%	3%	0.21%
Total		100%	100%	9.59%

The Bank expects to contribute approximately $310,000 to its pension plan in 2013.

The following benefit payments are expected to be paid:

2013	$ 373,847
2014	356,339
2015	330,385
2016	313,433
2017	312,999
2018 - 2022	1,725,737

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

Fair Value of Plan Assets:

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.

The Corporation used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value of each type of financial instrument:

Equity, debt, and other securities: The fair values for investment securities are determined by quoted market prices, if available (Level 1). For securities where quoted prices are not available, fair values are calculated based on market prices of similar securities (Level 2). For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, fair values are calculated using discounted cash flows or other market indicators (Level 3). Discounted cash flows are calculated using spread to swap and LIBOR curves that are updated to incorporate loss severities, volatility, credit spread and optionality. During times when trading is more liquid, broker quotes are used (if available) to validate the model. Rating agency and industry research reports as well as defaults and deferrals on individual securities are reviewed and incorporated in to the calculations.

The fair value of the plan assets at December 31, by asset class, is as follows:

	at December 31, 2012 Using:			*at December 31, 2011 Using:*		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	***Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)***	***Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)***	*Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)*	*Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)*	*Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)*
Plan assets						
Cash	**$ 301,429**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	$ 133,301	$ 0	$ 0
Equity securities						
U.S. large cap	**1,587,905**	**0**	**0**	1,621,927	0	0
U.S. mid cap	**54,235**	**0**	**0**	96,818	0	0
U.S. small cap	**198,647**	**0**	**0**	220,256	0	0
Preferred stock	**160,118**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0
International (developed)	**93,180**	**0**	**0**	85,807	0	0
International (emerging)	**97,962**	**0**	**0**	100,265	0	0
Debt securities						
U.S. government obligatons	**0**	**341,960**	**0**	0	383,978	0
Certificates of deposit	**0**	**145,015**	**0**	0	142,870	0
Investment grade corporate bonds	**886,761**	**0**	**0**	860,090	0	0
High yield bonds	**236,253**	**0**	**0**	145,315	0	0
Specialty						
Real Estate	**0**	**0**	**0**	48,306	0	0
Precious Metals	**81,396**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0
Total plan assets	**$ 3,697,885**	**$ 486,975**	**$ 0**	$ 3,312,085	$ 526,848	$ 0

Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP)

An ESOP is maintained for the benefit of all qualified employees. Annual matching contributions are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The contribution to the ESOP was $114,047 for 2012 and $121,891 for 2011.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK

Some financial instruments are used to meet customer financing needs and to reduce exposure to interest rate changes. These financial instruments include commitments to make loans, unused lines of credit, and standby letters of credit. These involve, to varying degrees, credit and interest-rate risk in excess of the amount reported in the balance sheet.

Outstanding commitments to make loans and unused lines of credit totaled $24,233,000 and $27,004,000 at December 31,2012 and 2011, respectively. Commitments under letters of credit were $1,692,000 and $1,773,000 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK (continued)

Commitments to make loans are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the commitment, and generally have fixed expiration dates. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments to guarantee a customer's performance to a third party. Exposure to credit loss if the other party does not perform is represented by the contractual amount of these items. Collateral or other security is normally not obtained for these financial instruments prior to their use, and many of the commitments are expected to expire without being used.

13. REGULATORY MATTERS

Banks are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. These prompt corrective action regulations involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure to meet various capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. Management believes the Bank meets all the capital requirements to which it is subject at year-end 2012.

Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the most recent regulatory notifications categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

	Capital to risk-weighted assets		
	Total	*Tier 1*	*Tier 1 capital to average assets*
Well capitalized	10%	6%	5%
Adequately capitalized	8%	4%	4%
Under capitalized	6%	3%	3%

At December 31, the Bank's actual capital levels and minimum required levels, in thousands, approximated:

	Actual		*Minimum required for capital adequacy purposes*		*Minimum required to be well capitalized under prompt corrective action regulations*	
2012	*Amount*	*Ratio*	*Amount*	*Ratio*	*Amount*	*Ratio*
Total capital (to risk weighted assets)	**$ 33,040**	**17.9%**	**$ 14,781**	**8.0%**	**$ 18,477**	**10.0%**
Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)	**30,718**	**16.6%**	**7,391**	**4.0%**	**11,086**	**6.0%**
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)	**30,718**	**11.6%**	**10,589**	**4.0%**	**13,236**	**5.0%**
2011						
Total capital (to risk weighted assets)	$ 31,387	17.9%	$ 14,056	8.0%	$ 17,570	10.0%
Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)	29,181	16.6%	7,028	4.0%	10,542	6.0%
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)	29,181	11.3%	10,035	4.0%	12,543	5.0%

Banking regulations require maintaining certain capital levels and may limit the dividend paid by the Bank to the Corporation or by the Corporation to the shareholders.

Directors

Century Financial Corporation and Century Bank and Trust

Eric H. Beckhusen
Chairman & CEO
Century Bank and Trust

Robert P. Brothers
Attorney-at-Law

Bruce S. A. Gosling
Certified Public Accountant,
Norman & Paulsen, P.C.

John D. Hutchinson
Attorney-at-Law

Thomas G. Kramer
Executive Director,
ADAPT, Incorporated

Caroline P. Lowe
Certified Public Accountant

Kelly B. Murphy
President,
Murphy Oil Co., Inc.

Michael D. Pridgeon
Pridgeon Farms, LLC

Robert W. Shedd
Northshore Asset Management

Stanley R. Welch
Chairman of the Board,
Bronson Plating Co.

Eric J. Wynes
President,
Century Bank and Trust

Officers

Century Bank and Trust

Eric H. Beckhusen
Chairman & CEO

Eric J. Wynes
President

Dylan M. Foster
First Vice President

Gaylene S. Adams
Vice President

Donna M. Hobday
Vice President

Ginger J. Kesler
Vice President

Ronald H. Uhl
Vice President

David L. Wright
Vice President

Julie A. Andrews
Assistant Vice President &
Senior Trust Officer

Alicia K. Cole
Assistant Vice President &
Trust Officer

Michael D. Eddy
Assistant Vice President

Barry R. Miller
Assistant Vice President &
Mortgage Loan Officer

Vicki R. Morris
Assisstant Vice President &
Mortgage Loan Officer

Donna L. Penick
Auditor

Katherine L. Sexton-Deck
Controller

Corey L. Collins
Deposit Services Officer

W. Samuel Davenport III
Loan Officer

Rebecca R. Duke
Marketing Director

Heather E. Eldridge
Trust Operations Officer

Jessica A. Handy
Commercial Loan Officer

Jared E. Hoffmaster
Investment Officer

Jeffrey S. Holbrook
Commercial Loan Officer

AnnMarie L. Sanders
Commercial Loan Officer

Raymond A. Sterling
Commercial Loan Officer

Andrea J. Strong
Teller Operations Officer

Adam M. Wright
Commercial Loan Officer

Century Financial Corporation

Eric H. Beckhusen
Chairman & CEO

Eric J. Wynes
President

Office and ATM Locations

Century Financial Corporation

Office Locations

Coldwater Main Office
100 West Chicago Street
Coldwater, Michigan 49036
(517) 278-1500

AutoBank Drive-Thru
64 North Monroe Street
Coldwater, Michigan 49036
(517) 278-1500

East Branch
745 East Chicago Street
Coldwater, Michigan 49036
(517) 278-1500

Fairfield Plaza
496 Marshall Street
Coldwater, Michigan 49036
(517) 278-1500

Bronson Office
106 East Chicago Street
Bronson, Michigan 49028
(517) 369-2100

Quincy Office
109 West Chicago Street
Quincy, Michigan 49082
(517) 639-8800

Reading Office
108 North Main Street
Reading, Michigan 49274
(517) 283-2148

Jonesville Loan Center
859 Olds Road
Jonesville, Michigan 49250
(517) 849-9010

Nottawa Office
25985 M-86
Nottawa, Michigan 49075
(269) 467-9615

Sturgis Main Office
300 West Chicago Road
Sturgis, Michigan 49091
(269) 651-5491

West Branch
201 South Centerville Road
Sturgis, Michigan 49091
(269) 651-5491

North Branch
1031 North Nottawa Road
Sturgis, Michigan 49091
(269) 651-5491

Three Rivers Office
1310 West Broadway
Three Rivers, Michigan 49093
(269) 273-3690

ATM Locations

Century Bank and Trust
Coldwater Main Office
100 West Chicago Street
Coldwater, Michigan

Century Bank and Trust
AutoBank Drive-Thru
64 North Monroe Street
Coldwater, Michigan

Century Bank and Trust
East Branch
745 East Chicago Street
Coldwater, Michigan

Century Bank and Trust
Fairfield Plaza
496 Marshall Street
Coldwater, Michigan

Century Bank and Trust
Bronson Office
106 East Chicago Street
Bronson, Michigan

Century Bank and Trust
Quincy Office
109 West Chicago Street
Quincy, Michigan

West Side Shell
480 West Chicago Street
Coldwater, Michigan

Community Health Center
274 East Chicago Street
Coldwater, Michigan

Century Bank and Trust
Reading Office
108 North Main Street
Reading, Michigan

Century Bank and Trust
Three Rivers Office
1310 West Broadway
Three Rivers, Michigan

Century Bank and Trust
West Branch
201 South Centerville Road
Sturgis, Michigan

Century Bank and Trust
North Branch
1031 North Nottawa Road
Sturgis, Michigan

Sturgis Hospital
916 Myrtle Avenue
Sturgis, Michigan

Murphy Oil USA
1500 South Centerville Road
Sturgis, Michigan

24 Hour Online Banking at CenturyBankandTrust.com
Toll Free 866-680-2265

Century Financial Corporation
100 West Chicago Street
Coldwater, Michigan 49036
Telephone (517) 278-1500