

BANK OF HAWAI‘I CORPORATION
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES
2026

1. PURPOSE

The Board of Directors of Bank of Hawai‘i Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, the “Corporation”) is committed to providing leadership that ensures the long-term success of the Corporation by creating sustainable long-term growth in value and maximizing shareholder value over time. The Board believes that its diversity of background, expertise, independent judgment, and culture are fundamental to the diligent execution of its oversight duties. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors has developed, and the Board of Directors (the “Board”) has adopted, the following Corporate Governance Guidelines (the “Guidelines”) to assist the Board in its responsibilities in serving the shareholders and the Corporation. The Guidelines provide the general structure within which the Board may conduct its business and are subject to change from time to time, as the Board deems appropriate, in the best interest of the Corporation, or as required by applicable laws and regulations.

2. DIRECTOR QUALIFICATIONS

Independence

The Board shall be comprised of a majority of independent directors as defined by the NYSE listing standards. In affirmatively determining that a director is independent of the Corporation’s management and has no material relationship with the Corporation, either directly or indirectly, as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Corporation, the following categorical standards, in addition to such other factors as may be deemed appropriate, will be considered:

- a) In no event shall a director be considered independent if the director is an employee, or the director’s immediate family member is an executive officer of the Corporation, until three years after the end of such employment relationship. Employment as an interim Chairman, CEO, CFO or other executive officer shall not disqualify a director from being considered independent following that employment. An immediate family member includes a person’s spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers and fathers-in-law, sons and daughters-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law, and anyone (other than domestic employees) who shares such person’s home.

- b) In no event shall a director be considered independent if the director receives, or the director's immediate family member (as defined above) receives, more than \$120,000 per year in direct compensation from the Corporation, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service), and is not independent until three years after ceasing to receive such compensation.
- c) In no event shall a director be considered independent if the director is a current partner or employee of the Corporation's internal or external auditor; or the director's immediate family member (as defined above) is a current partner or employee of such a firm and personally works on the Corporation's audit; or was a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on the listed company's audit within the last three years.
- d) In no event shall a director be considered independent if the director is employed, or the director's immediate family member (as defined above) is employed, as an executive officer of another company where any of the Corporation's present executives serve on that company's compensation committee until three years after the end of such service or employment relationship.
- e) In no event shall a director be considered independent if the director is an executive officer or an employee, or the director's immediate family member (as defined above) is an executive officer, of a company that makes payments to, or receives payments from, the Corporation for property or services in an amount which, in any single fiscal year, exceeds the greater of \$1 million or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues for such year, until three years after falling below such threshold.
- f) A director will not fail to be deemed independent solely as a result of the director's and the director's immediate family members' (as defined above), or a director's affiliated entity's banking relationship with the Corporation, if such relationship does not violate paragraphs 2(a) through 2(e) above and is made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with persons not affiliated with the Corporation and, with respect to extensions of credit, is made in compliance with applicable law, including Regulation O of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features.
- g) Audit Committee members may not receive directly or indirectly any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the Corporation, and shall otherwise meet the independence criteria of Section 10A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Audit Committee members may receive director's fees or other in-kind consideration ordinarily available to directors, as well as regular benefits that other directors receive (including any additional such fees or

consideration paid to directors with respect to service on committees of the Board).

- h) Human Resources & Compensation Committee members may not receive directly or indirectly any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the Corporation, and shall otherwise meet the independence criteria of Section 10C of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Human Resources & Compensation Committee members may receive director's fees or other in-kind consideration ordinarily available to directors, as well as regular benefits that other directors receive (including any additional such fees or consideration paid to directors with respect to service on committees of the Board).
- i) If a particular commercial, industrial, banking, consulting, legal, accounting, charitable or familial relationship or transaction that is not addressed by the above standards exists between a director and the Company, the Board will determine, after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances, whether such relationship or transaction is, in the Board's judgment, material and therefore whether the affected director is independent.

Minimum Qualification Standards and Process for Identifying & Evaluating Director Nominees

In addition to consideration of the independence standards set forth above, nominees for directors, including those submitted by shareholders, are selected based on, among other criteria, their integrity, informed judgment, financial literacy, high performance standards, accomplishments and reputation in the community, experience, skill sets, ability to commit adequate time to Board and committee matters, and to act on behalf of shareholders. The criteria shall also include a determination of the needs of the Board and of the individual's personal qualities and characteristics with those of the other directors and potential directors in building a Board that is effective, collegial and responsive to the needs of the Corporation and its shareholders. The composition of the Board should encompass a broad range of skills, expertise, industry knowledge, diversity of background and viewpoint, and professional and community contacts relevant to the Corporation's business.

The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing the qualifications of the members of the Board and its committees, as well as the general composition of the Board. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for identifying and recommending to the Board an annual slate of qualified nominees, including one or more nominees to fill vacancies on the Board that may occur between annual meetings. Final approval of the candidate is determined by the full Board. Upon recommendation from the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee, the Board is responsible for determining the independence of the members of the Board based on all relevant facts and circumstances. The invitation to join the Board should be extended by the Board.

The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee will evaluate director candidates submitted by shareholders in accordance with applicable laws and procedures set forth in the Corporation's proxy statement and pursuant to the criteria set forth above.

Majority Voting for Directors

The Corporation has adopted majority voting in an uncontested election of directors and plurality voting in contested elections. In an uncontested election, a director who fails to receive the required number of votes for re-election in accordance with the Corporation's By-Laws shall offer to resign. In addition, a director whose resignation is under consideration shall abstain from participating in any recommendation or decision regarding that resignation. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee shall make a recommendation to the Board as to whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation, or whether other action should be taken. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee and the Board, in making their decisions, may consider any factor or other information that they deem relevant. The Board shall act on the tendered resignation, taking into account the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee's recommendation, and shall publicly disclose its decision regarding the resignation and the basis for the decision within ninety (90) days after the results of the election are certified. If the resignation is not accepted, the director will continue to serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until the director's successor is elected and qualified, or until the earlier of the director's death, resignation or removal. The Board shall not nominate such director to stand for re-election at the next annual meeting of stockholders.

The Board nominates only those director candidates who tender irrevocable resignations that will be effective upon (a) the failure of the candidate to receive the required vote at the next annual meeting at which they are nominated for re-election; and (b) Board acceptance of such resignation. In addition, the Board fills director vacancies and new directorships only with candidates who tender the same form of resignation tendered by other directors in accordance with this Guideline.

Election of Chair of the Board and Lead Independent Director

The Board will elect the chair of the Board ("Chair") in compliance with the Corporation's By-Laws. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing and recommending to the Board, on an annual basis, or upon a vacancy, a director for election as Chair. The Chair will be elected for a one-year term and will serve until their successor is duly elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, removal or resignation. When the Chair elected in accordance with the preceding paragraph is not an independent director, the independent directors will, upon the recommendation of the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee, appoint a lead independent director. The lead independent director will be appointed for a one-year term and will serve until their successor is duly appointed and qualified, or until their

earlier death, removal or resignation, or until such time as they are no longer an independent director of the Board.

Duties and Role of Chair of the Board

In addition to other duties set forth in these Guidelines and the Corporation's By-Laws and as may be prescribed by the Board, the Chair will:

- Preside over and manage the meetings of the Board;
- Support a strong Board culture by fostering an environment of open dialogue, effective information flow, and constructive feedback among the members of the Board and senior management; facilitate communication among the lead independent director, if applicable, the Board as a whole, Board committees, and senior management; and encourage director participation in discussions;
- Approve the scheduling of Board meetings and the agenda and materials for each such meeting;
- Represent the Board at annual meetings of stockholders and be available, when appropriate, for consultations with shareholders;
- Approve and coordinate the retention of advisors and consultants to the Board; and
- Act as an advisor to the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") on strategic aspects of the business.

Duties and Role of Lead Independent Director

In addition to the other duties set forth in these Guidelines and as may be prescribed by the independent directors on the Board, the lead independent director, if applicable, will:

- Preside over and manage all meetings of the Board at which the Chair is not present, including call and preside over executive sessions of independent directors;
- When necessary, serve as a liaison between the independent directors and the Chair and, where appropriate, between the independent directors and management;
- Facilitate discussion and open dialogue among the independent directors during Board meetings, executive sessions, and outside of Board meetings;
- Review and advise on the scheduling of Board meetings, and the agenda and materials for each such meeting as proposed by the Chair;
- Work with the Chair to facilitate timely and appropriate information flow to the Board; and
- Provide the Chair with feedback and counsel concerning the Chair's interactions with the Board.

Service on Other Boards and Change in Professional Role

Directors should advise the Chair of the Board and Chair of the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee in advance of accepting an invitation to serve on another public company board (or taking on additional significant committee assignments on other boards) to allow the Board the opportunity to review the director's availability to continue to fulfill his or her responsibilities as a member of the Board.

Directors who significantly change their professional role or responsibilities should offer their resignation from the Board to provide the Board the opportunity to review the continued appropriateness of Board membership.

Size of Board

The Board will periodically review the appropriateness of its size and may, from time to time, increase or decrease the number of directors in accordance with the Board's needs.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

Each non-management director is required to own a minimum amount of five times his or her annual cash retainer in Bank of Hawai'i Corporation common stock. Directors are given five years from first joining the Board to achieve guideline levels of ownership.

Term Limits and Retirement

The Board observes a retirement age of 75 and no director may stand for election to the Board after his or her 75th birthday. The Board does not have term limits as it is the belief of the Board that they prevent the Corporation from benefiting from those directors who have developed, over a period of time, valuable knowledge, experience and insight into the Corporation and its operations. As an alternative to term limits, the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee will review each director's continuation on the Board at least each year. Each member of the Board shall stand for election annually by the shareholders of the Corporation at the annual shareholder's meeting.

3. DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Attendance and Board Meetings

The Board currently plans at least eight meetings each year, with further meetings to occur at the discretion of the Board. Directors should make every effort to regularly attend meetings of the Board and committees on which they serve and the Corporation's annual shareholder's meeting. Directors may attend meetings virtually or by telephone to mitigate conflicts. The basic responsibility of directors is to exercise

their business judgment in good faith, to act on what they reasonably believe to be the best interests of the Corporation, and comport themselves as representatives of all shareholders. Directors are expected to spend the time and effort necessary to properly discharge their responsibilities, ask incisive and probing questions in a manner that promotes open discussion, and seek to add value to the Corporation through their range of expertise and diversity of background.

Meeting Materials and Agenda Items

Board and committee materials should, to the extent practicable and advisable in light of all of the circumstances, be distributed to the Board sufficiently in advance of the meeting to permit prior review by the directors, and directors should review these materials in advance of the meeting. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for assessing the quality and scope of information provided to the Board and making recommendations to management as appropriate.

The Chair of the Board will establish the agenda for each Board meeting. Each Board member is free to suggest the inclusion of items on the agenda. The Board will review the Corporation's long-term strategic plan and annual operating plan each year.

Access to Management and Independent Advisors

Board members have complete access to the officers and employees of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. Meetings or contacts that a director desires to initiate may be arranged through the CEO, Executive Committee member, Corporate Secretary, members of the Corporate Secretary department, or directly by the director. Board members will use their judgment to assure that such access is not disruptive to the Corporation's business and, to the extent not inappropriate, copy the CEO on any written communications between a director and an officer or employee.

The Board encourages the attendance of senior management at the Board meetings to, among other reasons, make presentations on their respective business areas and provide insight into areas of discussion. Such attendance is at the discretion of the Board. The Board and its committees have the authority to hire, at the expense of the Corporation, independent legal, financial or other advisors as they deem necessary.

Executive Sessions

To ensure free and open discussion and communication among the independent directors of the Board, the Lead Independent Director shall preside over regularly scheduled executive sessions of the independent directors without management present.

4. BOARD COMMITTEES

Standing Committees and Subcommittees

The Board shall have at least the following three standing committees: Audit, Human Resources & Compensation, and Nominating & Corporate Governance. The Board may establish such additional committees as it deems necessary or appropriate. The purpose, goals and responsibilities of each of the committees shall be set forth in their respective charters as approved by the Board. Each charter shall include the requirements established by the NYSE and applicable laws and regulations. Each Board committee may establish additional subcommittees and delegate such power and authority as it deems appropriate. Each committee chair will give a report of his or her committee's activities to the full Board.

Committee Member Qualifications

The Audit, Human Resources & Compensation, and Nominating & Corporate Governance committees shall be composed solely of independent directors. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the Board committees and shall recommend the appointment of committee members from the Board.

Committee Organization

The chair of each committee, in accordance with the committee's charter and in consultation with committee members, will determine the frequency of the committee meetings. The chair of each committee, in consultation with committee members and management, will develop the committee's agenda.

Committee Evaluation

Each committee shall annually review its charter, evaluate its performance, and recommend to the Board any changes it deems necessary.

5. DIRECTOR COMPENSATION AND CONSULTANT COMPENSATION

The Corporation's executive officers serving as directors shall not receive additional compensation for their service as directors.

The members of the Corporation's Audit Committee and Human Resources & Compensation Committee shall not receive any compensation from the Corporation in addition to director fees (which may include fees for service on committees of the board of directors).

Director compensation will be determined in accordance with the policies and principles set forth in the Human Resources & Compensation Committee charter, and the standards set by the NYSE and other applicable laws and regulations. The Directors

are compensated in cash and restricted stock grants as provided for in the Director Stock Compensation Program. Directors may elect to defer all or a portion of their fees pursuant to the Directors Deferred Compensation Plan.

The Board's Human Resources & Compensation Committee shall review and assess director compensation and the current practices in relation to, but not limited to, other comparable U.S. banks and those of the Corporation's competitors. Such an assessment will include review of material charitable contributions by the Corporation to organizations in which a director is affiliated, and significant consulting or other similar arrangements between the Corporation and the director. The Human Resources & Compensation Committee shall make any recommendations they deem appropriate to the Board for their discussion and concurrence.

The Human Resources & Compensation Committee shall be responsible for determining the existence of any conflicts of interest with any compensation consultant, and to annually assess the independence of the Corporation's compensation consultants. Under Section 10C of the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended, the Human Resources & Compensation Committee shall consider the following factors in determining the independence of any compensation consultant who provides advice to the Human Resources & Compensation Committee, and whether a conflict of interest exists:

- The provision of other services to the Corporation by the firm employing the adviser;
- The amount of fees received from the Corporation by the firm that employs the adviser, as a percentage of the firm's total revenues;
- The policies or procedures of the firm employing the adviser that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest;
- Any business or personal relationship of the adviser with a member of the Committee;
- Any stock of the Corporation owned by the adviser; and
- Any business or personal relationships between the executive officers of the Corporation and the adviser or the firm employing the adviser.

6. DIRECTOR ORIENTATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Corporation shall provide new directors with a director orientation program to familiarize them with the Corporation's business, strategic plan, significant financial, accounting and risk management issues, compliance programs, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Governance Guidelines, principal officers, internal auditors and independent auditors.

Periodically, management will provide continuing education to directors through, but not limited to, Board and committee meetings and strategic and educational sessions on matters relevant to the Corporation and as requested by the Board. Board members are encouraged to continue their education as necessary to maintain their level of expertise or enhance their knowledge to assist them in performing their responsibilities as directors.

7. CEO EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT SUCCESSION

The Human Resources & Compensation Committee is responsible for conducting an annual review and evaluation of the CEO's performance and compensation as set forth in its charter, and shall report to the Board on the results of its evaluation.

The Human Resources & Compensation Committee is also responsible for reviewing the succession planning for the CEO in the event of an emergency or retirement and for senior officers, and shall periodically report to the Board on succession planning to allow the Board to determine that the Corporation has a satisfactory process for succession planning and the education, development and evaluation of senior officers.

8. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE BOARD AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee shall lead and oversee the annual evaluation of the Board and the Board committees to determine whether the Board and its committees are functioning effectively. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee shall establish the evaluation criteria, oversee the evaluation process (which may include an independent third party hosted survey), issue (or cause to be issued) a final written report to the Board based upon the results of the annual evaluation, discuss the results with the Board, and implement any changes that emerge from the evaluations that the Board deems appropriate to enhance Board effectiveness.

Through its Charter, the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee may engage independent experts and advisors to provide guidance and assistance, including the design, implementation and administration of director self-assessments and surveys, to assure anonymity of participant responses through a secure, encrypted website.

Through its Charter, the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee will review the Corporate Governance Guidelines on at least an annual basis, and recommend for Board approval any amendments to the Corporate Governance Guidelines as it deems necessary.

9. CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

All directors owe a duty of loyalty to the Corporation. This duty mandates that, in the course of carrying out the duties and responsibilities of that position, the best interest of the Corporation and its shareholders take precedence over any personal interests of the director. The Corporation shall adopt and disclose publicly a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for directors, officers and employees (the “Code”), and promptly disclose any waivers of the Code for directors or executive officers. The Code will address at a minimum conflicts of interest, corporate opportunities, confidentiality, fair dealing, protection and proper use of Corporation assets, compliance with laws, rules and regulations, and encourage the reporting of any illegal or unethical behavior. Directors should consult with the Corporation’s Chief General Counsel on matters that may give rise to potential conflicts of interest and, if appropriate, submit such matters for review and determination by the Audit Committee.

10. SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE BOARD AND INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Shareholders and any interested parties may communicate with the Board, Non-Management Directors or Lead Independent Director by sending correspondence c/o the Corporation’s Corporate Secretary, 130 Merchant Street, Dept. 232, Honolulu, Hawai’i 96813. All appropriate communication received will be forwarded to the Board, Non-Management Directors or Lead Independent Director as addressed.