

TERRITORIAL BANCORP INC. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

The following Corporate Governance Principles have been approved by the Board of Directors (“Board”) to promote the effective operation of the Board and to provide a framework for the conduct of business by Territorial Bancorp Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in a manner intended to enhance the long-term value of the Company.

1. Director Responsibilities

The basic responsibility of the members of the Board of Directors (the “Board”) is to exercise their business judgment to act in what they reasonably believe to be the best interests of the Company and its stockholders and in a manner that they reasonably believe will comply with applicable federal and state laws. In discharging their obligation, directors should be entitled to rely on the honesty and integrity of the Company’s senior executives and its outside advisors and auditors. Although ultimate authority resides in the Board, the Board delegates authority to management to pursue the Company’s mission. Management, not the Board, is responsible for managing the Company.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Board performs the following principal functions:

- Ensuring legal and ethical conduct;
- Selecting, evaluating and compensating the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”);
- Approving corporate strategy;
- Reviewing and approving policies for the operation of the Company;
- Monitoring Board-established risk limits and the overall risk profile of the Company;
- Evaluating Board processes and performance;
- Selecting directors; and
- Compensating directors.

2. Operations of the Board

Board Leadership. The Chairman of the Board will be selected from the Board. If the CEO is chosen as chair, a lead independent director will be selected through a vote. The lead independent director will preside over executive sessions and other areas where independent directors have responsibility. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board, ensure the proper flow of information to the Board, and review the adequacy and timing of documentary material in support of agenda items; ensure adequate lead time for effective study and discussion of business under

consideration; and carry out other duties as requested by the Board as a whole. Either the Chairman or the CEO, if present, will preside at meetings of the Company's stockholders.

Board Composition. It is the sense of the Board that a range of not less than five and not more than fifteen is the appropriate Board size in order to achieve governance objectives and goals. A majority of the members of the Board shall be independent directors under applicable standards of the Nasdaq Stock Market.

The Board does not believe it should establish term limits. Although term limits help ensure that there are fresh ideas and viewpoints available to the Board, they hold the disadvantage of losing the contribution of directors who have been able to develop, over a period of time, increasing insight into the Company and its operations. As an alternative to term limits, each director will be evaluated every three years for continuation on the Board.

No director may serve on the board for another financial institution or its holding company, or any public company's board, unless such service is approved by the Board and does not violate applicable banking regulations. Directors should advise the Chairman of the Board in advance of accepting an invitation to serve of the board of another financial institution, or its holding company, or any public company. Because of the increased time commitment involved in serving on boards of public companies, the Board believes that membership on the board of more than two other public companies would be inappropriate for a director of the Company and requires that directors receive Board approval before accepting a nomination for election as a director of more than two other public companies.

Board Selection. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be responsible for establishing criteria and the appropriate processes for the selection of nominees for the Board. New directors should be provided the opportunity to participate in a Director Orientation Program.

Board Meetings. Directors are expected to attend Board meetings and meetings of committees on which they serve. Directors are expected to spend the time needed and meet as frequently as necessary to properly discharge their responsibilities. The Board expects that information and data distributed in writing to members before meetings should be reviewed in advance of the meeting.

The Chairman and the CEO set the annual schedule of Board meetings. The CEO, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board, will establish the agenda for each Board meeting. Each Board member is free to suggest, in a timely manner, the inclusion of items on the agenda.

The independent directors will meet in regularly scheduled executive sessions at least two times a year.

Representing the Company. The Board believes that it is appropriate that management speak and act on behalf of the Company; individual Board members do not, absent the written approval of the Board or the CEO.

3. Board Committees

The Board will have at all times an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, and may have an Executive Committee. All

of the members of the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be independent, and each committee shall consist of no less than three members. If appointed, the Executive Committee shall consist of at least three directors, and shall include the CEO and the Chairman of the Board. The Board may, from time to time, establish or maintain additional committees as deemed necessary or appropriate.

At least annually, the Nominating and Corporate and Governance Committee, in consultation with the Chairman and the CEO, shall recommend to the Board the members of each Committee. The Committee Charters adopted by the Board will set forth the purposes, goals and responsibilities of the Committees as well as Committee structure and operations and committee reporting to the Board. Committee meetings will be scheduled by each Committee as appropriate in order to meet its responsibilities

The Chairman of each Committee shall preside at each Committee meeting and shall report to the Board. In consultation with the appropriate members of the Committee and management, the Committee Chairman will develop the Committee's agenda.

The Committee shall periodically report to the Board on their actions and shall prepare written minutes of each Committee meeting, which minutes shall be provided to the Board.

4. Director Access to Officers and Employees

Directors have complete and open access to officers and employees of the Company. Any meetings or contacts that a director wishes to initiate should be coordinated through the CEO, unless it is inappropriate in the circumstance to do so.

5. Director Compensation

At least annually, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and/or the Compensation Committee will review and consider the appropriateness of the form and amount of Director compensation with a view toward attracting and retaining qualified Directors. The review will take into consideration the extent to which the Company's common stock should be a component of Director compensation. The Committee will also make recommendations on stock ownership guidelines for Directors.

6. Director Orientation and Continuing Education

All new directors should be provided the opportunity to participate in a Director's Orientation Program, which should be conducted as soon as practicable after the meeting at which a new director is elected. This orientation will include presentations by senior management, and if considered appropriate, Company counsel, to familiarize a new director with the Company's strategic plans, its significant financial, accounting and risk management issues, its compliance programs, its Code of Ethics and Conflict of Interests Policy, its principal officers, and its internal and independent auditors. All other directors are also invited to attend the Orientation Program.

All directors are encouraged to participate in continuing education programs throughout the year, including programs addressing legal, financial, regulatory and industry-specific topics, including

programs sponsored by nationally recognized educational organizations not affiliated with the Company.

7. CEO Education, Evaluation, Executive Compensation and Management Succession

Formal Education of the CEO. For purposes of reporting to the Board, the Compensation Committee will conduct an annual review of the CEO's performance, as set forth in its Charter, and recommend appropriate levels of compensation of the CEO in terms of salary, bonus and other benefits. The Board of Directors will review the Compensation Committee's analysis and conclusions in order to ensure that the CEO is providing the best leadership for the Company in the long- and short-term and that CEO compensation is appropriate. The evaluation should be based on objective criteria, including the financial performance of the Company and the qualitative performance of the CEO.

Evaluation and Compensation of Executive Management. At the beginning of each year, the CEO shall review with the Compensation Committee the performance goals of the other members of executive management, and upon conclusion of each year, the CEO shall review with the Compensation Committee the extent which these officers have accomplished their previously determined goals. In consultation with the CEO, the Compensation Committee shall evaluate the performance of other members of executive management, and shall recommend to the Board appropriate levels of compensation for such other management in terms of salary, bonus and other benefits.

Succession Planning and Management Development. The Board shall coordinate with the CEO to ensure that an emergency successor is designated who could assume the CEO position if the CEO unexpectedly should be unavailable for service, updating this designation appropriate. There should also be a formalized process governing long-term management development. The CEO should report to the Board annually about the development of senior management personnel and succession planning, which shall be approved by the Board.

8. Annual Performance Evaluation

The Board of Directors will conduct an annual self-evaluation to determine whether it and its committees are functioning effectively. The assessment of the Board's performance will be discussed annually by the Board. The assessment should specifically address weaknesses in Board structure and propose actions to be taken to correct them.

9. Confidentiality

It is essential that all directors maintain absolute confidentiality regarding Board discussions and decisions. Violations of this confidentiality obligation may constitute grounds for the removal of a Board member for cause.

10. Codes of Conduct

The Company will at all times maintain Codes of Conduct/Ethics for its directors, officers and employees. The Codes, and all amendments to and waivers, shall be approved by the Board. As

appropriate, the Codes of Ethics and Conflict of Interests Policy of Territorial Savings Bank may satisfy all or part of this requirement.

11. Secretary

Minutes of each Board meeting and committee meeting will be compiled by the Company's Secretary who shall act as Secretary to the Board and each Committee, or in the absence of the Corporate Secretary, by any other persona designated by the Chairman of the Board, or by a Committee, as the case may be.

Adopted as of June 2019