# **UNITED STATES**

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

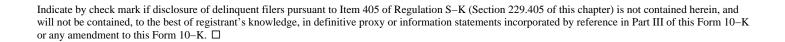
# **FORM 10-K**

Х ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 OR TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 for the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_\_to \_ Commission File Number 1-6887 BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION (Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter) Delaware 99-0148992 (State of incorporation) (IRS Employer Identification No.) 96813 130 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawaii (Zip Code) (Address of principal executive offices) 1-(888)-643-3888 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code) Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: Name of Each Exchange Title of Each Class on Which Registered Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value New York Stock Exchange Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

None

	_	
Yes	$\square$	No □



The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting stock held by non-affiliates is approximately \$1,395,167,660, based on the February 24, 2003 closing price of said stock on the New York Stock Exchange (\$30.36 per share).

As of February 24, 2003, there were 60,758,996 shares of Common Stock outstanding

## DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 25, 2003, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

# Bank of Hawaii Corporation

# Form 10-K

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## PART I

## Item 1. Description of Business

#### General

Bank of Hawaii Corporation (the "Company") is a Delaware corporation and a bank holding company.

The Company's banking subsidiary, Bank of Hawaii (the "Bank"), was organized under the laws of Hawaii on December 17, 1897 and has its headquarters in Honolulu, Hawaii. Its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"). The Company merged its savings and loan subsidiary, First Savings and Loan Association of America ("First Savings"), into the Bank on December 31, 2002. Other subsidiaries of the Company include Pacific Century Small Business Investment Company ("SBIC") and BHI Capital Trust.

Through the Bank, the Company provides a diversified range of banking financial services and products primarily in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands (Guam and nearby islands and American Samoa). The Bank's subsidiaries are engaged in equipment leasing, insurance and insurance agency services, securities brokerage and investment services.

The Company is aligned into the following business segments: Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, Investment Services Group, and Treasury and Other Corporate. Additional financial and other information about the Company's business segments is presented in the Business Segments section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") and Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this report, which is incorporated by reference in this item.

The Company's annual report on Form 10–K, quarterly reports on Form 10–Q, current reports on Form 8–K, and all amendments to those reports can be found on its internet site at http://www.boh.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC site is http://www.sec.gov.

The Company was formerly known as Pacific Century Financial Corporation. In April 2002, the Company's shareholders approved changing its name to Bank of Hawaii Corporation.

## Competition

The Company, the Bank and its subsidiaries are subject to substantial competition from banks, savings associations, credit unions, mortgage companies, finance companies, mutual funds, brokerage firms, insurance companies and other providers of financial services, including financial service subsidiaries of commercial and manufacturing companies. The Company also competes with certain non–financial institutions and governmental entities that offer financial products and services. Some of the Company's competitors are not subject to the same level of regulation and oversight that are required of banks and bank holding companies.

## Supervision and Regulation

The following discussion describes certain material elements of an extensive regulatory framework applicable to bank holding companies and their subsidiaries and provides certain information specific to the Company.

This regulatory framework is intended primarily for the protection of depositors, federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole, and not for the protection of security holders. To the extent that this information describes statutory and regulatory provisions, it is qualified in its entirety by reference to those provisions. Any change in applicable laws or regulations may have a material effect on the business of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Company is registered as a bank holding company ("BHC") under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHC Act"), and is subject to the supervision of and to examinations by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank System (the "FRB"). The Company is also registered as a bank holding company under the Hawaii Code of Financial Institutions (the "Code") and is subject to the registration, reporting, and examination requirements of the Code.

The BHC Act prohibits, with certain exceptions, a BHC from acquiring beneficial ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any company, including a bank, without the FRB's prior approval and from engaging in any activity other than those of banking, managing or controlling banks or other subsidiaries authorized under the BHC Act, or furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiaries. Among the permitted activities is the ownership of shares of any company the activities of which the FRB determines to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto.

Subject to certain limits, under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act (the "Riegle-Neal Act") an adequately capitalized and adequately managed BHC may acquire control of banks in any state. An interstate acquisition may not be approved if immediately following the acquisition the BHC would control 30 percent or more of the total FDIC-insured deposits in that state (or such lesser or greater amount set by the state), unless the acquisition is the BHC's initial entry into the state. An adequately capitalized and adequately managed bank may apply for permission to merge with an out-of-state bank and convert all branches of both parties into branches of a single bank. An interstate bank merger may not be approved, if immediately following the acquisition, the acquirer would control 30 percent or more of the total FDIC-insured deposits in that state (or such lesser or greater amount set by the state), unless the acquisition is the acquirer's initial entry into the state. Banks are also permitted to open newly established branches in any state in which it does not already have banking branches if such state enacts a law permitting such de novo branching.

Hawaii has enacted a statute that authorizes out-of-state banks to engage in mergers with Hawaii banks or acquisitions of substantially all of their assets, following which any such out-of-state bank may operate the branches of the Hawaii bank it has acquired. The Hawaii bank must have been in continuous operation for at least five years unless it is subject to or in danger of becoming subject to certain types of supervisory action. This statute does not permit out-of-state banks to acquire branches of Hawaii banks other than through an "interstate merger transaction" under the Riegle-Neal Act (except in the case of a bank that is subject to or in danger of becoming subject to certain types of supervisory action) or to open branches in Hawaii on a de novo basis.

Under the Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act, a BHC may elect to become a financial holding company and thereby engage in a broader range of financial and other activities than are permissible for traditional BHCs. In order to qualify for the election, all of the depository institution subsidiaries of the BHC must be well capitalized and well managed and all of its insured depository institution subsidiaries must have achieved a rating of "satisfactory" or better under the Community Reinvestment Act. Financial holding companies are permitted to engage in activities that are "financial in nature" or incidental or complementary thereto as determined by the FRB. The Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act identifies several activities as "financial in nature," including, among others, insurance underwriting and agency, investment advisory services, merchant banking and underwriting, and dealing or making a market in securities. The Company has not elected to become a financial holding company.

Subsidiary Bank

The Bank is subject to supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and the State of Hawaii Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs Division of Financial Institutions. Depository institutions, including the Bank, are subject to extensive federal and state regulation that significantly affect their business and activities. Regulatory authorities have broad authority to implement standards and to initiate proceedings designed to prohibit depository institutions from engaging in unsafe and unsound banking practices. The standards relate generally to operations and management, asset quality, interest rate exposure and executive compensation. The agencies are authorized to take action against institutions that fail to meet such standards.

Prior to becoming a member of the Federal Reserve System in February 2002, the Bank was subject to supervision and examination by the FDIC. Also, prior to its merger into the Bank, First Savings was subject to supervision and examination by the Office of Thrift Supervision.

In January 2002, the Company announced that it satisfied its obligations under a Memorandum of Understanding imposed by its regulators during the third quarter of 2000 and that the memorandum was removed.

Source of Strength Doctrine

Under FRB policy, a BHC is expected to serve as a source of financial and management strength to its subsidiary banks and to commit resources to support its subsidiary banks in circumstances where it might not do so absent such a policy. This support may be required at times when the BHC may not have the resources to provide it. Under this policy, a BHC is expected to stand ready to use available resources to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary banks during periods of financial adversity and to maintain the financial flexibility and capital—raising capacity to obtain additional resources for assisting its subsidiary banks.

Capital Requirements

The Company and the Bank are subject to risk-based capital requirements and guidelines imposed by the banking regulatory agencies.

As an additional means to identify problems in the financial management of depository institutions, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act (the "FDI Act") requires federal bank regulatory agencies to establish certain non-capital safety and soundness standards.

The FDI Act requires federal bank regulatory agencies to take "prompt corrective action" with respect to FDIC-insured depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. A depository institution's treatment for purposes of the prompt corrective action provisions will depend upon how its capital levels compare to various capital measures and certain other factors, as established by regulation.

For further information regarding the minimum capital requirements applicable to the Company and the Bank, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Dividend Restrictions

The Company is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank and other subsidiaries. Its principal source of funds to pay dividends on its common stock and debt service on its debt is dividends from its subsidiaries. Various federal and state statutory provisions and regulations limit the amount of dividends the Bank may pay to the Company without regulatory approval, including requirements to maintain capital above regulatory minimums. The FRB is authorized to determine the circumstances where the payment of dividends would be an unsafe or unsound practice and to prohibit such payments. The right of the Company, its stockholders and creditors to participate in any distribution of the assets or earnings of its subsidiaries also is subject to the prior claims of creditors of those subsidiaries.

For information regarding the limitations on Bank dividends as of December 31, 2002, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated by reference in this item.

Other Transfers of Funds

The Bank is subject to restrictions under federal law that limit the transfer of funds or other items of value to the Company and its non-bank subsidiaries (including affiliates) in so-called "covered transactions." In general,

covered transactions include loans and other extensions of credit, investments and asset purchases, as well as other transactions involving the transfer of value from a subsidiary bank to an affiliate or for the benefit of an affiliate. Unless an exemption applies, covered transactions by a subsidiary bank with a single affiliate are limited to 10% of the subsidiary bank's capital and surplus and, with respect to all covered transactions with affiliates in the aggregate, to 20% of the subsidiary bank's capital and surplus.

FDIC Insurance

The FDIC has adopted a premium schedule under which the actual assessment rate for a particular institution depends in part upon the risk classification the FDIC assigns to that institution. The FDIC may increase an institution's insurance premiums or terminate insurance upon a finding that the institution has engaged in unsafe and unsound practices.

## **Employees**

At January 31, 2003, the Company and its subsidiaries had approximately 2,900 employees.

## Item 2. Properties

The principal offices of the Company and each of its business segments are located in the 22 story Financial Plaza of the Pacific building in Honolulu, Hawaii, which is owned primarily by the Company. The land under the office building is leased. The Company and its subsidiaries own and lease other premises, primarily consisting of 93 branches and operating facilities, the majority of which are located in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. Additionally, the Bank owns a fee simple two–story building near downtown Honolulu that houses data processing operational functions and an operations facility in the Kapolei area on Oahu, primarily used by the Retail Banking and Commercial Banking business segments.

## Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company and its subsidiaries are defendants in various legal proceedings arising from normal business activities. In the opinion of management, after reviewing these proceedings with counsel, the aggregate liability, if any, resulting from these proceedings is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

# Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matter was submitted during the fourth quarter of 2002 to a vote of security holders through solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

Executive Officers of Registrant:

All listed officers are executive officers of the Company and the Bank.

Name	Age	Position
Michael E. O'Neill	56	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since November 2000 and President since March 2002; Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, BankAmerica Corporation, 1995 to 1999.
Peter S. Ho	37	Executive Vice President, Hawaii Commercial Banking Group since January 2003; Executive Vice President, Corporate Banking and Commercial Real Estate from January 2002 to January 2003; Senior Vice President, Corporate Banking from October 1999 to January 2002; Vice President and Corporate Banking Officer from April 1996 to October 1999.
Neal C. Hocklander	50	Vice Chair, Human Resources since April 2001; Executive Vice President of Human Resources, August 2000 to April 2001; Vice President of International Human Resources, Kelly Services, September 1997 to August 2000.
Joseph T. Kiefer	62	Executive Vice President and General Counsel since January 1994.
Alton T. Kuioka	59	Vice Chair, Commercial Banking since April 1997; Chief Lending Officer from April 1997 to January 2003.
Allan R. Landon	54	Vice Chair and Chief Financial Officer since January 2001; Director of Risk Management from April 2000 to January 2001; Chief Financial Officer, First American Corporation, 1998 to 2000; Partner, Ernst & Young, LLP, 1984 to 1998.
Lori L. McCarney	48	Executive Vice President, Retail Lending and Marketing since July 2002; Executive Vice President of Marketing since July 1999; Senior Vice President and Director of Brand Management, Wells Fargo, from 1998 to 1999; Senior Vice President and Director of Brand Management, Bank of America, 1992 to 1998.
Scott E. Miller	56	Chief Lending Officer since January 2003; Executive Vice President, Hawaii Commercial Banking, September 2001 to January 2003; Executive Vice President and Director of Asset Recovery, January 2001 to August 2001; President of Heller Commercial Services, 1998 to 2000; Senior Vice President and General Manager of Asset Based Lending, Bank of America, 1993 to 1998.
Gretchen M. Mohen	41	Vice Chair, Technology and Operations since December 2001; Group Vice President and Chief Information Officer, Mellon Investor Services, April 1999 to November 2001; Manager of Technology Service, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, November 1994 to April 1999.

<b>Table</b>	of	Contents

Name	Age	Position
William C. Nelson	55	Vice Chair and Chief Risk Officer since January 2001; Managing Director, Bank of America Credit Products Group U.S. health care industry, 1999 to January 2001; Executive Vice President, Bank of America credit risk management Asia Pacific region, 1993 to 1999.
David W. Thomas	51	Vice Chair, Retail Banking since April 2001; Executive Vice President, Summit Bank, 1999 to 2001; President—Electronic Delivery, Bank One, 1974 to 1998.
Donna A. Tanoue	48	Vice Chair, Investment Services Group since April 2002; Financial services consultant for the Bank, September 2001 to March 2002; Chairwoman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, May 1998 to July 2001; Partner, Goodsill Anderson Quinn & Stifel, 1987 to 1998.
Richard C. Keene	43	Executive Vice President and Controller since January 2002; independent consultant for the Bank, April 2001 to December 2001; Chief Operating Officer and Controller, MaxRate.com, Inc., March 2000 to April 2001; Senior Vice President and Controller, Prudential Bank, September 1994 to March 2000.

## PART II

## Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

The common stock of the Company is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE Symbol: BOH) and quoted daily in leading financial publications. As of February 24, 2003, there were 10,030 common shareholders.

Information regarding the historical market prices of the Company's common stock and dividends declared on that stock are included below.

#### Market Prices, Book Values and Common Stock Dividends

	Market Price (MP) Range								Dividends			
Year/Period		High		Low		Close		k Value <sup>1</sup> (BV)	De	clared	I	Paid
1998	\$	25.88	\$	14.75	\$	24.38	\$	14.76	\$	0.66	\$	0.66
1999	\$	24.94	\$	17.38	\$	18.69	\$	15.15	\$	0.68	\$	0.68
2000	\$	23.19	\$	11.06	\$	17.69	\$	16.35	\$	0.71	\$	0.71
2001	\$	28.30	\$	16.88	\$	25.89	\$	17.03	\$	0.72	\$	0.72
First Quarter		20.99		16.88		19.00				0.18		0.18
Second Quarter		25.80		19.38		25.79				0.36		0.18
Third Quarter		28.30		20.20		23.37				0.18		0.18
Fourth Quarter		26.40		19.32		25.89				_		0.18
2002	\$	31.05	\$	22.79	\$	30.39	\$	16.12	\$	0.73	\$	0.73
First Quarter		27.79		23.79		26.06				0.36		0.18
Second Quarter		29.86		25.45		28.00				0.18		0.18
Third Quarter		30.00		22.79		27.90				0.19		0.18
Fourth Quarter		31.05		25.40		30.39				_		0.19

Book value is calculated using closing price.

The Board of Directors of the Company considers on a quarterly basis the feasibility of paying a cash dividend to its shareholders. General practice is to declare a dividend in the beginning of a quarter to be paid prior to the end of the quarter and is based on the expected earnings for the quarter. For additional information regarding the limitation on the Company's ability to pay dividends, see "Dividend Restrictions" under Supervision and Regulations in Item 1 of this report and Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which are incorporated by reference in this item.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

# Summary of Selected Consolidated Financial Data<sup>1</sup>

	2	002		2001	_	2000		1999	_	1998
At December 31,				(dollars in m	illions	except per sha	ire amo	unts)		
At December 51,										
Balance Sheet Totals										
Net Loans		5,216.2	\$	5,498.1	\$	8,992.9	\$	9,145.3	\$	9,164.8
Total Assets		9,516.4		10,632.4		14,018.4		14,440.3		15,016.6
Deposits		6,920.2		6,678.2		9,085.2		9,394.2		9,576.3
Long-Term Debt		389.8		590.4		997.2		727.7		585.6
Shareholders' Equity		1,015.8		1,247.0		1,301.4		1,212.3		1,185.6
Average Assets		9,961.2		12,693.7		14,058.0		14,582.9		14,870.7
Average Loans		5,411.3		7,732.7		9,418.7		9,259.6		9,289.3
Average Deposits		6,599.9		8,066.7		9,007.8		9,315.3		9,549.7
Average Shareholders' Equity		1,183.5		1,344.1		1,234.6		1,210.0		1,160.8
Year Ended December 31,										
Operating Results										
Interest Income	\$	516.5	\$	828.3	\$	1,032.4	\$	1,003.4	\$	1,098.3
Net Interest Income		370.2		459.7		531.2		551.6		543.1
Provision for Loan and Lease Losses		11.6		74.3		142.9		60.9		84.0
Net Income		121.2		117.8		113.7		133.0		107.0
Basic Earnings Per Share		1.75		1.49		1.43		1.66		1.33
Diluted Earnings Per Share		1.70		1.46		1.42		1.64		1.32
Cash Dividends Paid Per Common Share		0.73		0.72		0.71		0.68		0.66
Performance Ratios										
Return on Average Assets		1.22%		0.93%		0.81%		0.91%		0.729
Return on Average Equity		10.24		8.76		9.21		10.99		9.21
Efficiency Ratio		65.04		65.40		60.29		65.76		68.59
Dividend Payout Ratio		41.71		48.32		49.65		40.96		49.62
Average Equity to Average Assets		11.88		10.59		8.78		8.30		7.81
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses to Loans Outstanding		2.67		2.81		2.67		2.08		2.26
Tier I Capital Ratio		16.59		19.76		11.78		10.28		9.42
Total Capital Ratio Leverage Ratio		19.96 10.34		23.29 11.20		14.64 9.10		13.22 8.31		11.47 7.48
Continuing Business Operating Results <sup>2, 3</sup>										
Net Income	\$	131.5	\$	113.6		n.m.		n.m.		n.m.
Basic Earnings Per Share	Ψ	1.90	Ψ	1.44		n.m.		n.m.		n.m.
Diluted Earnings Per Share		1.84		1.41		n.m.		n.m.		n.m.
Return on Average Assets		1.32%		1.21%		n.m.		n.m.		n.m.
Return on Average Equity		11.11		8.32		n.m.		n.m.		n.m.
Efficiency Ratio		62.24		63.36		n.m.		n.m.		n.m.
Non-Financial Data										
Common Shareholders of Record at Year–End <sup>4</sup>		10,550		10,937		8,438		9,899		10,396
Weighted Average Shares—Basic		385,745		8,977,011		9,551,296		0,298,725		0,228,424
Weighted Average Shares—Diluted	71,4	147,333	8	0,577,763	7	9,813,443	8	1,044,558	8	31,142,144

<sup>1</sup> Comparison between years is affected by divestitures that occurred in 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes the effects of the businesses that were divested in 2001, restructuring expenses, non-core transactions and costs associated with the information technology system replacement project. 2001 information has been reclassified to conform to 2002 presentation and excludes goodwill amortization.

<sup>3</sup> n.m.—not meaningful.

<sup>4</sup> The number of common shareholders is based on the number of record holders.

## Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

## Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward—looking statements regarding the Company's beliefs, estimates, projections and assumptions, including those that concern the anticipated revenues and expenses in 2003 and beyond, expected level of loan loss provisioning, and anticipated costs and annual savings of the information technology systems replacement project. The Company believes the assumptions underlying the forward—looking statements are reasonable. However, any of the assumptions could prove to be inaccurate and actual results may differ materially from those projected for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to: the Hawaii economy may not continue at the pace anticipated; the refocused emphasis on the Hawaii market may not achieve the customer and revenue gains anticipated; the credit markets may deteriorate and the credit quality may fall short of goals; expense reductions may not be achieved, the net interest margin may not be maintained; the equity repurchases may not be implemented in the amount or at the times planned; the economics or timing, or both, of the information technology outsourcing project may not result in the expected benefits; unanticipated difficulties or delays in the conversion of the data processing to outsourcing may result in the reduction or delay of anticipated cost savings or increased cost of conversion; the technology outsourcing project may not be able to achieve the projected reductions in staffing; there may be unanticipated difficulties or costs in exiting existing data processing agreements with third parties; the required level of reserves for loan and lease losses may increase or decrease due to changes in the credit quality or risk profile; there may be economic volatility in the markets served; and there may be changes in business and economic conditions, competition, fiscal and monetary policies or legislation. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update any forward—looking statements to reflect later events or circumstances.

## **Critical Accounting Estimates**

The Company's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and follow general practices within the industries it operates. The most significant accounting polices followed by the Company are presented in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements which is incorporated by reference in this Item. Application of these principles requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. Critical accounting estimates are defined as those that require assumptions to be made that are "highly uncertain" at the time the estimate was made and where the impact of the selection of the estimate or a change in the estimate from period to period would have a material impact on the financial statements. Based on the potential impact to the financial statements of the valuation methods, estimates, assumptions and judgments used, management identified the determination of the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (the "Allowance"), the valuation of mortgage servicing rights and the valuation of leased asset residuals to be the accounting estimates that are the most subjective and/or judgmental.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The Company maintains an Allowance in an amount adequate to cover management's estimate of probable credit losses based on analyses of historical loss experience supplemented by judgmental expectations of the impact of economic conditions as of a given balance sheet date. The determination of the amount of the Allowance is a critical accounting estimate as it requires the use of estimates and significant judgment related to the amount and timing of expected future cash flows on impaired loans, estimated loss rates on homogenous portfolios and deliberation on economic factors and trends. It is possible that the Allowance could have been reduced or increased if the Company had judged economic conditions and risk to be more or less favorable. See further information on the accounting for the Allowance in "Corporate Risk Profile—Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses".

Mortgage Servicing Rights Valuation

When mortgage loans are sold with servicing retained, a servicing asset is established and accounted for based on estimated fair values that are based upon discounted cash flow modeling techniques, which require management to make estimates regarding the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, including assumptions about loan repayment rates, costs to service, as well as interest rate assumptions that contemplate the risk involved. Because the value of these assets is sensitive to changes in the estimates and assumptions made, the valuation of mortgage servicing rights is considered a critical accounting estimate. Had the Company assumed that interest rates would decrease and prepayment rates remain at record speeds, then the value of the mortgage servicing rights could have been lower. Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements includes further discussion on the accounting for these assets and a sensitivity analysis, and is incorporated by reference in this Item.

Residual Valuation of Leased Assets

Lease financing receivables include a residual value component, which represents the estimated value of the leased asset upon lease expiration. The valuation of leased assets is considered a critical accounting estimate due to the subjectivity surrounding the future valuation. The determination of expected value at lease termination is derived from a variety of sources, including equipment valuation services, appraisals and publicly available market data on recent sales transactions on similar equipment. The length of time until termination and the cyclical nature of equipment values are important variables considered in making this determination. Residual values could have been lower if the Company had assumed that current uncertainties in the airline industry would continue indefinitely or there is a greater incidence of airlines using the bankruptcy process to lower aircraft lease rates or eliminate unused aircraft. These values could also affect the level of the Allowance. Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements includes further discussion on the accounting for these assets and is incorporated by reference in this Item.

#### **Financial Overview**

In 2002, the Company continued to implement its strategic plan announced in 2001. Accordingly, it reduced credit risk, streamlined operations, returned extra capital to shareholders and strengthened its competitive position in its key markets in Hawaii, Guam and American Samoa. The Company also divested its credit card portfolio, Pacific Century Bank, N.A., its investment in Bank of Queensland Limited, its Asia branches, and its South Pacific subsidiaries. In 2002, there were minor expenses incurred for the completion of prior year divestitures and the 2002 closing of four branches in the Pacific Islands and the merger of First Savings into the Bank. In an effort to reduce non–interest expense over the long term, the Company began its Information Technology System Replacement Project in 2002.

## 2002 Performance Highlights

- Net income totaled \$121.2 million, or \$1.70 per common share (diluted) for 2002 compared to \$117.8 million, or \$1.46 per common share (diluted) for 2001.
- Net interest income totaled \$370.2 million, down 19.5% compared to 2001, primarily due to the divested businesses and the managed reduction of the loan portfolio to improve asset quality.
- The Provision for Loan and Lease Losses (the "Provision") was \$11.6 million, a \$62.7 million decrease compared to 2001, due to improvements in the Company's asset quality. No provision was recognized in the second half of the year.
- Non-interest income was \$199.9 million, a decrease of \$248.8 million from last year, mainly due to the pre-tax gains on sale of banking operations in 2001 and the impact of the divested businesses. Non-interest income from the continuing business was \$199.9 million, down \$4.2 million compared to 2001. This decrease of 2.1% was mainly due to decreased trust and asset management fees, resulting from declines in values of assets under administration and the decline in interest rates.

- Non-interest expense was \$370.8 million, a decrease of \$223.3 million from 2001, mainly due to restructuring and related costs and the impact of the divested businesses in 2001. Non-interest expense from continuing business was \$354.8 million, down \$5.6 million compared to 2001.
- Assets totaled \$9.5 billion at December 31, 2002, down from \$10.6 billion at December 31, 2001. This decline was primarily a result of managed reductions in the loan portfolio in an effort to improve the Company's credit profile and reduction in Loans Held for Sale due to an increased ability to sell originated mortgage loans.
- The Allowance as a percent of loans outstanding was 2.67% at December 31, 2002 compared to 2.81% at the end of 2001. This decrease reflected the improvement in credit quality.
- Non-performing assets were \$54.4 million, or 1.01% of total loans at year-end 2002, compared to \$79.7 million, or 1.40% of total loans at year-end 2001.
- The Information Technology Systems Replacement Project (the "ITSRP"), new in 2002, is on schedule and incurred costs of \$13.6 million.
- Stock repurchases totaled 11.8 million shares and \$332.2 million during 2002. Stock repurchases totaled 8.3 million shares and \$195.7 million in 2001.
- A 5.6% increase in the quarterly dividend to \$.19 per share from \$.18 per share, announced in October 2002.

## **Analysis of Statement of Income**

Comparison between 2002 and 2001 may not be meaningful due to the divestiture of businesses in 2001.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income on a taxable equivalent basis was \$370.5 million in 2002, a decrease of \$89.4 million or 19.4% from 2001. The decrease in net interest income from the prior year was primarily a result of the 2001 divestitures, the closure of the Asia business and the managed reduction of loans in an effort to improve credit quality. Net interest income from continuing business increased by 1.5% in 2002. The increase was mainly due to reductions in interest expense resulting from pay—downs on short—term borrowings, debt repurchases, and the overall decline in the interest rate environment, which decreased interest paid on deposits. The prime rate for 2002 averaged 1.67% compared to 3.90% for 2001.

Average interest earning assets in 2002 decreased \$2.5 billion or 21.1% from 2001 primarily due to the \$2.3 billion decrease in average loans from the divested businesses, reductions in loans held for sale and strategic reductions to improve credit risk. Average interest bearing liabilities in 2002 decreased \$2.2 billion or 24.0% from 2001 mainly due to a \$1.1 billion decrease in time deposits from the divestitures and decreased liquidity needs, a \$0.7 billion reduction in short–term borrowings due to paydowns and a \$0.3 billion reduction in debt due to repurchases.

The net interest margin was 3.99% in 2002, an 8 basis point increase from 3.91% in 2001. The improvement was largely due to extending the maturities of certain short–term investments, reductions in short–term borrowings and time deposits, and debt repurchases, all of which lowered the Company's cost of funds.

Average balances, related income and expenses, and resulting yields and rates are presented in Table 1. An analysis of changes in net interest income is presented in Table 2.

# Consolidated Average Balances and Interest Rates—Taxable Equivalent Basis

Table 1

		2002			20013		20003,4			
		Income/	Yield/	Average	Income/	Yield/	Average	Income/	Yield/	
	Average Balance	Expense	Rate	Balance	Expense	Rate	Balance	Expense	Rate	
				(dol	llars in million					
Earning Assets	*****									
Interest Bearing Deposits Funds Sold	\$1,100.0 213.8	\$ 20.0 3.5	1.82% 1.64	\$ 733.4 136.8	\$ 27.6 5.0	3.76% 3.63	\$ 216.2 43.2	\$ 15.7 2.7	7.25% 6.22	
Investment Securities	213.0	3.3	1.04	130.6	3.0	3.03	43.2	2.7	0.22	
—Held-To-Maturity	311.7	19.9	6.38	525.6	33.8	6.42	658.9	48.8	7.41	
—Available for Sale	2,028.9	101.4	5.00	2,242.3	137.3	6.12	2,502.5	166.3	6.64	
Loans Held For Sale	120.2	8.0	6.65	312.2	21.4	6.86	128.4	9.8	7.63	
Net Loans and Lease Financing <sup>1</sup> Domestic										
—Commercial and Industrial	1,010.0	52.4	5.18	1,761.6	129.7	7.36	_	_	_	
—Construction	151.5	8.3	5.45	240.5	18.5	7.71	_	_	_	
Mortgage	2,933.1	204.3	6.97	3,369.5	258.0	7.66	_	_	_	
—Installment	804.2	67.4	8.38	809.1	90.0	11.12	_	_	_	
—Lease Financing	498.4	25.8	5.17	525.6	29.3	5.57	_		_	
Total Domestic Loans	5,397.2	358.2	6.64	6,706.3	525.5	7.84	7,950.8	687.5	8.65	
Foreign	14.1	0.2	1.55	1,026.4	72.5	7.07	1,467.9	97.7	6.65	
Total Loans	5,411.3	358.4	6.62	7,732.7	598.0	7.73	9,418.7	785.2	8.34	
Other	91.5	5.6	6.14	79.6	5.4	6.72	73.0	4.7	6.50	
Total Earning Assets <sup>2</sup>	9,277.4	516.8	5.57	11,762.6	828.5	7.04	13,040.9	1,033.2	7.92	
Cash and Non–Interest Bearing Deposits	313.2	310.0	3.37	376.6	020.5	7.04	443.1	1,033.2	7.72	
Other Assets	370.6			554.5			574.0			
Total Assets	\$9,961.2			\$12,693.7			\$14,058.0			
Interest Bearing Liabilities										
Domestic Deposits										
—Demand	\$1,003.8	4.1	0.41	\$ 827.5	8.6	1.04	\$ 805.4	11.0	1.37	
—Savings	2,263.4	29.5	1.30	1,847.2	42.0	2.27	1,941.3	51.6	2.66	
—Time	1,679.7	49.1	2.92	2,506.7	129.6	5.17	2,781.1	154.1	5.54	
Total Domestic Deposits	4,946.9	82.7	1.67	5,181.4	180.2	3.48	5,527.8	216.7	3.92	
Foreign Deposits	41.7	0.7	1.07	251.2	14.5	4.12	505.4	20.5	6.02	
—Time Due to Banks	41.7 55.0	0.7 0.9	1.87 1.63	351.3 648.2	14.5 22.6	4.13 3.49	505.4 960.5	30.5 38.9	6.03 4.05	
—Other Time and Savings		0.9	1.03	046.2	22.0	3.49	900.3	36.9	4.03	
Total Foreign Demosits	06.7	1.6	1.72	000.5	27.1	2.71	1 465 0	60.4	2.71	
Total Foreign Deposits	96.7	1.6	1.73	999.5	37.1	3.71	1,465.9	69.4	3.71	
Total Laternat Bassina Danasita	5.042.6	04.2	1.67	C 100 0	217.2	2.52	6,002.7	206.1	4.00	
Total Interest Bearing Deposits Short–Term Borrowings	5,043.6 1,390.2	84.3 32.7	1.67 2.35	6,180.9 2,105.6	217.3 97.4	3.52 4.63	6,993.7 2,597.4	286.1 156.1	4.09 6.01	
Long–Term Debt	471.3	29.3	6.21	800.5	53.9	6.73	886.8	59.0	6.66	
Long Term Deor	471.5		0.21		33.7	0.75	000.0	37.0	0.00	
Total Interest Bearing Liabilities	6,905.1	146.3	2.12	9,087.0	368.6	4.06	10,477.9	501.2	4.78	
Total interest Bearing Elabinities	0,703.1	140.5	2.12	7,007.0	300.0	<del></del>	10,477.5	301.2	4.70	
Not Interest Income		¢ 270.5			\$ 459.9			\$ 532.0		
Net Interest Income Interest Rate Spread		\$ 370.5	3.45%		\$ 459.9	2.98%		\$ 552.0	3.14%	
Net Interest Margin			3.99%			3.91%			4.08%	
Non-Interest Bearing Demand Deposits						0.5.270				
—Domestic	1,556.3			1,539.8			1,642.7			
—Foreign				346.0			371.4			
Total Non-Int December Devend Devend	1.550.0			1 005 0			2.014.1			
Total Non–Int Bearing Demand Deposits Other Liabilities	1,556.3 316.3			1,885.8 376.8			2,014.1 331.4			
Shareholders' Equity	1,183.5			1,344.1			1,234.6			
	1,103.3			2,511.1			.,254.0			
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$9,961.2			\$12,693.7			\$14,058.0			
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$9,901.2			\$12,093./			\$14,038.0			

<sup>1</sup> Non performing loans are included in the respective average loan balances. Income, if any, on such loans is recognized on a cash basis.

- $^2\quad \text{Interest income includes taxable-equivalent basis adjustment based upon a statutory tax rate of 35\%.}$
- <sup>3</sup> Adjusted to reflect the reclassification of certain average balances.
- 4 Interest income by loan category not available for 2000.

# Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income—Tax Equivalent Basis

Table 2

	Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to 2001 <sup>2</sup>			Year Ended December 31,				
				2001 Compared to 20002, 3				
	Volume <sup>1</sup>	Rate1	Total	Volume1	Rate1	Total		
	<u> </u>		(dollars in	millions)		·		
Change in Interest Income:	ft 10.2	e (17.0)	ф <i>(</i> 7.6)	d 22.5	A (10.0)	Ф. 11.0		
Interest Bearing Deposits—Foreign Funds Sold	\$ 10.3 2.0	\$ (17.9) (3.5)	\$ (7.6) (1.5)	\$ 22.5 3.8	\$ (10.6) (1.5)	\$ 11.9 2.3		
Investment Securities:	2.0	(3.3)	(1.5)	5.0	(1.5)	2.3		
Held-to-Maturity	(13.7)	(0.2)	(13.9)	(9.0)	(6.0)	(15.0)		
Available for Sale	(12.3)	(23.6)	(35.9)	(16.5)	(12.5)	(29.0)		
Loans Held for Sale	(12.8)	(0.6)	(13.4)	12.7	(1.1)	11.6		
Net Loans and Lease Financing Domestic								
Commercial and Industrial	(45.7)	(31.6)	(77.3)	_	_	_		
Construction	(5.7)	(4.5)	(10.2)	_	_	_		
Mortgage	(31.7)	(22.0)	(53.7)	_	_	_		
Installment	(0.5)	(22.1)	(22.6)	_	_	_		
Lease Financing	(1.4)	(2.1)	(3.5)	_	_			
Total Domestic	(85.0)	(82.3)	(167.3)	(101.4)	(60.6)	(162.0)		
Foreign	(40.4)	(31.9)	(72.3)	(30.9)	5.7	(25.2)		
Total Loans	(125.4)	(114.2)	(239.6)	(132.3)	(54.9)	(187.2)		
Other	0.8	(0.6)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7		
Total Interest Income	(151.1)	(160.6)	(311.7)	(118.4)	(86.3)	(204.7)		
Change in Interest Expense:								
Interest Bearing Deposits								
Domestic								
Demand Deposits	1.5	(6.0)	(4.5)	0.3	(2.7)	(2.4)		
Savings Deposits	8.1	(20.6)	(12.5)	(2.4)	(7.2)	(9.6)		
Time Deposits	(34.7)	(45.8)	(80.5)	(14.6)	(9.9)	(24.5)		
Total Domestic	(25.1)	(72.4)	(97.5)	(16.7)	(19.8)	(36.5)		
Foreign Deposits	(22.3)	(13.2)	(35.5)	(19.2)	(13.1)	(32.3)		
Total Interest Bearing Deposits	(47.4)	(85.6)	(133.0)	(35.9)	(32.9)	(68.8)		
Short–Term Borrowings	(26.4)	(38.3)	(64.7)	(26.6)	(32.1)	(58.7)		
Long-Term Debt	(20.7)	(3.9)	(24.6)	(5.8)	0.7	(5.1)		
Total Interest Expense	(94.5)	(127.8)	(222.3)	(68.3)	(64.3)	(132.6)		
Net Interest Income	\$ (56.6)	\$ (32.8)	\$ (89.4)	\$ (50.1)	\$ (22.0)	\$ (72.1)		
Net Interest Differential:								
Domestic	\$ (48.8)	\$ 3.8	\$ (45.0)	\$ (60.9)	\$ (30.2)	\$ (91.1)		
Foreign	(7.8)	(36.6)	(44.4)	10.8	8.2	19.0		
Total Interest Differential	\$ (56.6)	\$ (32.8)	\$ (89.4)	\$ (50.1)	\$ (22.0)	\$ (72.1)		
	+ (2 5.10)	+ (==:5)	+ (-2.1)	+ (+ 0.1)	- (·-/	+ (,=.1)		

<sup>1</sup> The changes for each category of interest income and expense are divided between the portion of changes attributable to the variance in volume or rate for that category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Adjusted to reflect the reclassification of certain average balances.

<sup>3</sup> Interest income by loan category not available in 2000.

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

The Provision was \$11.6 million in 2002, compared to \$74.3 million in 2001 and \$142.9 million in 2000. During the first half of 2002, a Provision was recognized equal to net charge—offs. Given continued improvements in nearly all indicators of the Company's credit quality, and management's assessment of economic conditions and risks, a Provision was not recognized during the third and fourth quarters of 2002, when net charge—offs were \$16.2 million. Net charge—offs were \$121.4 million in 2001. A substantial amount of charge—offs in 2001 were the result of efforts to reduce risks in the loan portfolio.

Non-Interest Income

Table 3 presents the major components of non-interest income.

Non-interest income was \$199.9 million in 2002 compared to \$448.8 million in 2001 and \$281.9 million in 2000. In 2001, non-interest income included pre-tax gains of \$173.4 million on the sales of banking operations, net of venture investment losses, and gains on the sale of non-strategic investment securities totaling \$32.1 million.

#### Non-Interest Income

## Table 3

	Year	Year Ended December 31,			
	2002	2001	2000		
		ollars in millio	ns)		
Trust and Asset Management	\$ 55.7	\$ 59.9	\$ 66.1		
Mortgage Banking	20.5	20.1	11.0		
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	32.6	38.5	40.1		
Fees, Exchange, and Other Service Charges	51.6	77.8	99.0		
Gains on Sale of Operations, Net of Venture Investment Losses	_	173.4	_		
Gain on Settlement of Pension Obligation	_	_	11.9		
Investment Securities Gains (Losses)	0.6	33.0	(1.1)		
Insurance	13.1	11.6	11.2		
Other Income					
Annuity Fee Income	10.8	10.8	8.3		
Other	15.0	23.7	35.4		
	25.8	34.5	43.7		
Total	\$ 199.9	\$ 448.8	\$ 281.9		

Trust and Asset Management income decreased in 2002 from 2001 mainly due to the decline in market value of the assets under management, driven by a general decline in stock market values and the lower interest rate environment. Assets under management totaled \$11.2 billion at December 31, 2002 compared to \$12.2 billion at December 31, 2001.

Mortgage Banking income in 2002 was slightly higher than 2001. In early 2002, increasing values of loans held for sale reversed December 31, 2001 valuation losses. These gains were offset by accelerated amortization of servicing rights during 2002.

Service Charges on Deposit Accounts decreased from the prior year, primarily because of a decline in the number of deposit accounts due to the divestitures.

Decreases in Card Fees, Letters of Credit and Acceptance Fees, Profit on Foreign Currency and Other Fees were primarily due to the 2001 divestitures.

As previously discussed, in 2001, \$173.4 million was recognized as pre–tax Gains on Sales of Banking Operations, Net of Venture Investment Losses related to the divestitures. Table 4 presents the details of these gains and losses:

## Table 4

	Aı	mount
		lollars nillions)
Credit Card Portfolio	\$	75.4
Pacific Century Bank, N.A.—Arizona		24.8
Pacific Century Bank, N.A.—California		49.4
South Pacific Operations		33.6
Venture Investment Losses		(9.8)
Total Pre-tax Gains on Sales of Banking Operations, Net of Venture Investment Losses	\$	173.4

In 2001, gains on investment securities included \$28.4 million from the sale of a stock investment in an ATM processor, Star Systems, Inc., and \$3.7 million from the sale of Bank of Queensland stock. Net losses on Investment Securities in 2000 included losses taken on the investment portfolio, partially offset by gains of \$2.1 million from the sale of minority interests in two Pacific Island banks.

In 2000, the Company recognized a gain of \$11.9 million from the settlement of a portion of the Company's pension obligation. The Company settled this obligation by purchasing annuities with a portion of the pension plan assets.

Non-Interest Expense

Table 5 shows the major components of non-interest expense.

Non-interest expense in 2002 was \$370.8 million, compared to \$594.1 million in 2001 and \$490.2 million in 2000. The primary reason for the decline in 2002 was the expenses related to the divestitures and restructuring activities in 2001. In addition, in 2002, the Company adopted SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, which eliminated goodwill amortization. The decline in 2002 was partially offset by conversion and implementation costs related to the ITSRP. Adjusting for aforementioned expenses, non-interest expense was \$354.8 million in 2002, a decline of \$5.6 million from 2001.

The decline in salaries, net occupancy and net equipment expense was primarily due to the divested businesses.

## Non-Interest Expense

## Table 5

	Year	Year Ended December 31,			
	2002	2001	2000		
	(d	ollars in millio	ns)		
Salaries	\$ 153.5	\$ 195.9	\$ 185.9		
Pensions and Other Employee Benefits	33.0	44.9	44.1		
Net Occupancy Expense	39.1	46.3	48.8		
Net Equipment Expense	41.3	53.4	50.6		
Goodwill Amortization	_	13.3	15.3		
Restructuring and Other Related Costs	2.4	104.8			
Information Technology Systems Replacement Project	13.6	—	_		
Other Operating Expense					
Professional Services	19.7	25.4	25.4		
Delivery and Postage	10.6	12.1	12.7		
Merchant Transaction and Card Processing Fees	6.4	11.5	17.6		
Other	51.2	86.5	89.8		
	87.9	135.5	145.5		
Total	\$ 370.8	\$ 594.1	\$ 490.2		

Restructuring and Other Related Costs

In 2002, restructuring and other related costs were mainly employee and lease termination costs related to the closure of the branches in the Pacific Islands and the completion of the 2001 divestitures. In 2001, restructuring and other related costs were comprised primarily of foreign currency translation losses, the write—down of goodwill related to the sale of banking operations, and employee termination costs. The employee termination costs in 2001 related largely to severance for 336 employees of the Pacific Century Bank N.A.'s California franchise, the Asia Division, the South Pacific subsidiaries, and Hawaii—based personnel who supported those businesses. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Information Technology Systems Replacement Project

In an effort to reduce its operating costs over the long term, in 2002 the Company began its ITSRP by entering into a technology services agreement with Metavante Corporation, which will serve as the Company's primary technology systems provider. The Company will convert its key systems, including loans and deposits, to Metavante's computer system. The new system is intended to enhance customer service and convenience, as well

as improve the Company's efficiency. This seven year outsourcing arrangement is similar to those used by other Hawaii banks and is expected to be operational in the third quarter of 2003. In connection with this initiative, the Company incurred conversion costs of \$13.6 million in 2002 and estimates that it will recognize additional charges of approximately \$21.9 million primarily in the first half of 2003. These estimated charges are comprised of \$12.7 million in conversion and implementation costs, \$9.2 million in accelerated depreciation on existing systems, \$6.6 million in severance costs, and \$7.0 million in other costs, resulting in total project costs of \$35.5 million. The rescale of the Company's key technology services is anticipated to result in a total reduction of approximately 250 employees. The conversion should provide annual cost savings of approximately \$17.0 million compared to 2002 second quarter expense levels. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Income Taxes

Income tax costs include the impact of the divestitures and restructuring of the various foreign and domestic locations. The 2002 provision for taxes reflected an effective tax rate of 35.4%, compared to effective rates of 50.9% and 36.9% in 2001 and 2000, respectively. The unusually high rate in 2001 was a result of a higher level of non–tax–deductible costs associated with the divestitures, the most significant of which was \$83.6 million of goodwill associated with the divested California branch franchise.

## Continuing Businesses

Similar to business segment results, continuing business results are determined based on the Company's internal financial management reporting process and organizational structure. This process uses various techniques to assign balance sheet and income statement amounts, including allocations of overhead and loan and lease loss provision. This process is dynamic and requires certain allocations based on judgment and subjective factors.

Continuing businesses exclude the businesses that were divested in 2001 (Pacific Century Bank N.A., Asia Division, South Pacific Subsidiaries and the credit card business), restructuring, non-core transactions and ITSRP costs. Table 6 presents results from continuing businesses for 2002 and 2001.

## **Continuing Businesses**

## Table 6

	Year Ended I	December 31,
	2002	2001
	(dollars in	millions)
Net Interest Income	\$ 370.2	\$ 364.8
Provision for Loan and Lease Losses	(11.6)	(37.7)
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan and Lease Losses	358.6	327.1
Non-Interest Income	199.9	204.1
Non–Interest Expense <sup>1</sup>	(354.8)	(360.4)
Income Before Income Taxes	203.7	170.8
Provision for Income Taxes	(72.2)	(57.2)
Net Income from Continuing Business <sup>1</sup>	\$ 131.5	\$ 113.6
Diluted Earnings Per Share	1.84	1.41
Return on Average Assets	1.32%	1.21%
Return on Average Equity	11.11%	8.32%
Efficiency Ratio	62.24%	63.36%
Efficiency Ratio	02.2470	03.3070

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted to exclude goodwill amortization expense for 2001.

## **Business Segments**

The Company's business segments are defined as Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, Investment Services Group, and Treasury and Other Corporate. Financial results for each of the segments are discussed below. See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements which is incorporated by reference in this Item

The business segments are primarily managed with a focus on performance measures, including risk adjusted return on capital ("RAROC") and net income after capital charge ("NIACC"). RAROC is the ratio of net income to risk—adjusted equity. Equity is allocated to each business segment based on an assessment of its inherent risk. NIACC is net income available to common shareholders less a charge for allocated capital. The cost of capital is determined by multiplying management's estimate of the shareholder's minimum required rate of return on capital invested (12% for 2002) by the segment's allocated equity. The Company assumes a cost of capital that is equal to the long—term government bond rate plus an additional level of return for the average risk premium of an equity investment adjusted for the Company's market risk. For the years presented, the charge for capital has been between 12% and 15%. The net interest income of the business segments reflects the results of a funds transfer pricing process that matches assets and liabilities with similar interest rate sensitivity and maturity characteristics and reflects the allocation of net interest income related to the Company's overall asset and liability management activities on a proportionate basis. The Provision charged to the Treasury and Other Corporate segment represents changes in the level of the Allowance. The Provision recorded in the Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, and Investment Services Group segments represents actual net charge—offs of these segments.

## Retail Banking

Allocated net income for the Retail Banking segment increased by \$27.5 million or 78.6% in 2002 compared to 2001. The Retail Banking segment's NIACC increased by \$23.2 million to \$34.3 million in 2002 and RAROC increased from 18% in 2001 to 30% in 2002. The improvement in these financial measures was primarily due to an increase in net interest income as well as decreases in non-interest expense and the Provision. Net interest income for the Retail Banking segment increased \$13.6 million or 7.3% in 2002 as compared to 2001. The increase in net interest income was primarily due to the decreasing interest rate environment in 2002, which resulted in a reduction of interest expense on deposits. The Provision decreased to \$4.1 million in 2002 from \$9.6 million in 2001 as a result of enhanced credit management and collections in the consumer portfolio. Non-interest expense decreased \$22.6 million or 11.3% in 2002 as compared to 2001, primarily due to reductions in technology spending, incentive compensation and lower marketing costs. Also contributing to the decrease in non-interest expense in 2002 was improved efficiency in the deployment of staffing models in the branch network.

Allocated net income for the Retail Banking segment decreased by \$5.9 million, or 14.4%, in 2001 as compared to 2000. The Retail Banking segment's NIACC decreased by \$10.5 million to \$11.1 million in 2001 and RAROC decreased from 25% in 2000 to 18% in 2001. The decrease in these financial measures was primarily due to an increase in non–interest expense of \$35.5 million or 21.5% in 2001 as compared to 2000 due to higher expenses related to facilities, systems and product development, and incentive compensation resulting from higher mortgage loan origination volume. The increase to non–interest expense was partially offset by a \$29.5 million increase in net interest income in 2001 as compared to 2000.

## Commercial Banking

Allocated net income for the Commercial Banking segment increased by \$2.5 million or 8.0% in 2002 compared to 2001. The Commercial Banking segment's NIACC increased by \$9.3 million to \$10.3 million in 2002 and RAROC increased from 12% in 2001 to 17% in 2002. The improvement in these financial measures was primarily due to an increase in other non–interest income as well as decreases to non–interest expense and the Provision. These improvements were partially offset by a decrease in net interest income. Net interest income of

\$142.4 million in 2002 was down \$12.1 million or 7.8% from 2001 due to the low interest rate environment during 2002 and a decrease in commercial loan balances. The decrease in commercial loan balances was in line with the Company's overall initiative to improve credit quality. Other non–interest income of \$34.5 million in 2002 increased \$6.8 million or 24.5% from 2001. The increase was primarily due to foreign exchange income; prepayment, renegotiation, and secondary marketing transaction income from the Commercial Real Estate unit; service charges on deposit accounts from commercial customers on analyzed checking accounts; and gains on disposal of leased assets and other lease financing arrangements. The Provision was \$24.9 million in 2002, down \$4.9 million or 16.4% from 2001. The reduction in the Provision reflects the improvement in the credit quality of the commercial loan portfolio. Total non–interest expense of \$101.0 million in 2002 was down \$3.9 million or 3.7% from 2001 due to decreases in salaries, benefits, and product and business development expenses.

Allocated net income for the Commercial Banking segment increased by \$1.5 million, or 5.0%, in 2001 as compared to 2000. The Commercial Banking segment's NIACC decreased by \$12.4 million to \$1.0 million in 2001 and RAROC decreased from 16% in 2000 to 12% in 2001. The increase in allocated income was primarily due to the decrease in Provision offset by a decrease in net interest income and other non–interest income and an increase in non–interest expense. The Provision of \$29.8 million in 2001 was down \$58.7 million, or 66.3%, from 2000 due to the reduced exposure to syndicated national credits and other large borrowers as well as exiting certain higher risk relationships and shifting to lower risk industries. The decrease in net interest income of \$41.7 million or 21.3% is a result of the reduction in commercial loan balances due to the credit risk initiatives. Furthermore, as a result of these credit initiatives, the Bank realized reductions in non–interest income and increases in non–interest expenses from 2000 to 2001.

Investment Services Group

Allocated net income for the Investment Services Group increased by \$2.3 million or 33.3% in 2002 compared to 2001. The Investment Services Group's NIACC increased by \$1.5 million to \$2.3 million in 2002 and RAROC increased from 13% in 2001 to 16% in 2002. The improvement in these financial measures was primarily due to an increase in net interest income and a decrease in non–interest expense, partially offset by a decrease in non–interest revenue. Net interest income increased \$3.8 million, primarily as a result of higher deposit balances in the private client services area. Non–interest income declined from 2001 to 2002 due primarily to a \$3.0 million decrease in trust and asset management fee income which resulted from declines in the value of assets under management as the stock market continued to decline. The decrease in non–interest expense of \$2.7 million was due to decreases in professional fees and the identification and reduction of other expenses to coincide with the reduced other non–interest income during 2002.

Allocated net income for the Investment Services Group decreased by \$6.8 million, or 49.6%, in 2001 compared to 2000. The Investment Services Group's NIACC decreased by \$8.0 million to \$0.8 million in 2001 and RAROC decreased from 28% in 2000 to 13% in 2001. The decrease in these financial measures was mostly due to the decrease in other non–interest income of \$12.1 million, or 14.6%, due to the declines in the value of assets under management and the related fee income during 2001 as the stock market declined.

Treasury and Other Corporate

Allocated net income for Treasury and Other Corporate decreased by \$12.4 million, or 41.8%, in 2002 as compared to 2001. This segment's NIACC decreased by \$51.7 million in 2002 primarily because this segment was charged with the cost of the Company's excess capital that was generated from the 2001 divestitures. RAROC, computed without consideration of excess capital, decreased to 13% in 2002 from 20% in 2001. The decrease in each of these financial measures was attributable to an increase in non–interest expenses that were not allocated to other segments, including the costs related to ITSRP. The credit amount in the Provision was due to the overall reduction in the Company's Allowance.

Allocated net income for Treasury and Other Corporate increased by \$11.1 million, or 59.7%, in 2001 as compared to 2000. The Treasury and Other Corporate NIACC increased by \$23.0 million to (\$23.9) million in 2001 and RAROC increased from (14%) in 2000 to 20% in 2001. The improvement in these financial measures was due primarily to the decrease in non-interest expense partially offset by a decrease in other non-interest income. The decrease in other non-interest income of \$10.0 million from 2000 to 2001 was due to an \$11.9 million settlement of certain pension benefit obligations in 2000. The decrease in non-interest expense of \$30.1 million from 2000 to 2001 was due to reduced premises costs of the Bank and certain collection expenses that were recognized in Treasury and Other Corporate during 2000 and 2001 but were allocated out to the three business segments in 2001 as the Bank revised its cost allocation methodology.

Divestiture Businesses and Corporate Restructuring Related Activities

The amounts reported in 2002 for this category consist of costs related to branch closures in the Pacific Islands.

For 2001, this category includes the results of the Company's strategic plan to improve credit quality and to divest underperforming businesses. It includes the impact of the sales of the divested businesses and restructuring and other related costs. It also includes losses associated with the accelerated resolution of credit problems undertaken in the first quarter of 2001.

The following table summarizes NIACC and RAROC results for the Company's business segments:

#### **Economic NIACC and RAROC**

Table 7

	Retail Banking	nmercial anking	Se	estment rvices roup	an Co	reasury d Other orporate rs in millions	Bu	vestiture sinesses	Restr Re	rporate ructuring elated tivities	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2002					(		,				
Allocated Net Income	\$ 62.5	\$ 33.8	\$	9.2	\$	17.3	\$		\$	(1.6)	\$ 121.2
NIACC (Economic)	34.3	10.3		2.3		(75.6)		_		(1.5)	(30.2)
RAROC (Economic)	30%	17%		16%		13%		_		N/A	
Year Ended December 31, 2001											
Allocated Net Income	\$ 35.0	\$ 31.3	\$	6.9	\$	29.7	\$	10.2	\$	4.7	\$ 117.8
NIACC (Economic)	11.1	1.0		0.8		(23.9)		(39.2)		27.1	(23.1)
RAROC (Economic)	18%	12%		13%		20%		0%		_	`— ´
Year Ended December 31, 2000											
Allocated Net Income	\$ 40.9	\$ 29.8	\$	13.7	\$	18.6	\$	10.6	\$	_	\$ 113.6
NIACC (Economic)	21.6	13.4		8.8		(46.9)		(31.4)		_	(34.5)
RAROC (Economic)	25%	16%		28%		-14%		5%		_	`— <i>`</i>

## **Balance Sheet Analysis**

Investment Securities

The Company's investment portfolio is managed in an effort to provide liquidity and interest income, offset interest rate risk positions and provide collateral for various purposes. As of December 31, 2002, the portfolio totaled \$2.5 billion, compared with \$2.4 billion on December 31, 2001. This increase reflected the deployment of excess liquidity into the portfolio from short–term interest–bearing deposits and proceeds from loans held for sale.

See Table 8 for the maturity distribution, market value and weighted-average yield to maturity of securities.

# Supplementary Data—Maturity Distribution, Market Value and Weighted-Average Yield to Maturity of Securities

Table 8

Weig 1 Year Aver or Less Yio	age Year-	5 Average	After 5 Years–10 Years	Weighted Average Yield	Over 10 Years	Weighted Average Yield	Total	Weighted Average Yield		oroximate ket Value
				(dollars in mi	llions)					
Maturity Distribution Based on Amortized Cost				(	,					
December 31, 2002										
Held to Maturity										
U.S. Treasury Securities \$ 3.0	1.7% \$ —	— %	\$ —	— %	\$ —	— %	\$ 3.0	1.7%	\$	3.0
U.S. Government Agencies 17.9	2.4 —	_	_	_	_	_	17.9	2.4		17.9
Obligations of States and			0.0	0.4			0.2			0.0
Political Subdivisions 1 —			0.2	9.1	2062	_	0.2	9.1		0.2
Mortgage–Backed Securities <sup>2</sup> —	— 0.5	7.6	1.9	8.3	206.2	5.7	208.6	5.7		214.9
									-	
Total Held to Maturity 20.9	2.3% 0.5	7.6%	2.1	8.3%	206.2	5.7%	229.7	5.4%		236.0
<u>—</u>		-								
Available for Sale Securities <sup>3</sup>										
U.S. Treasury Securities 1.3	2.8% —	— %	0.9	5.1%	_	— %	2.2	3.7%		2.2
U.S. Government Agencies 0.3	5.0 17.8		42.5	7.5	13.6	3.3	74.2	6.5		76.5
Obligations of States and	5.0	0.4	72.3	7.5	13.0	3.3	74.2	0.5		70.5
Political Subdivisions <sup>1</sup> 1.3	6.5 3.9	7.3	2.1	5.4	_	_	7.3	6.6		7.7
Corporate Equity Securities 0.2	1.6	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		_	_	_	0.2	1.6		0.2
Mortgage–Backed Securities <sup>2</sup> —	_ 2.0		84.3	5.5	2,056.3	5.2	2,143.2	5.2		2,182.3
Other 14.6	3.0 —		3.0	6.4			17.6	3.6		18.3
——————————————————————————————————————	5.0			0.1			17.0	5.0		10.5
Total Available for Sale										
Total Available for Sale										
Securities 17.7	3.2% 24.3	6.6%	132.8	6.2%	2,069.9	5.2%	2,244.7	5.2%		2,287.2
Securities 17.7	3.2% 24.3	0.0%	132.6	0.2%	2,009.9	3.2%	2,244.7	3.2%		2,281.2
		•								
Total Investment Securities										
December 31, 2002 \$ 38.6	\$ 24.8	3	\$ 134.9		\$2,276.1		\$2,474.4		\$	2,523.2
December 31, 2001 \$ 29.2	e 12 (	)	\$ 118.0		\$2,168.7		\$2,359.7		\$	2,409.2
	5 417									
	\$ 43.8	•	φ 110.0		Ψ2,100.7		Ψ2,337.1		Ψ	_,
December 31, 2000 \$116.0	\$ 43.8	•	\$ 138.0		\$2,756.6		\$3,089.6		\$	3,098.4

<sup>1</sup> Weighted-average yields on obligations of states and political subdivisions are generally tax-exempt and are computed on a tax-equivalent basis using a federal income tax rate of 35%.

<sup>2</sup> Contractual maturities do not anticipate reductions for periodic paydowns.

<sup>3</sup> Weighted-average yields on available for sale securities are based on amortized cost.

Loans

Loans comprise the largest category of earning assets for the Company. Loans totaled \$5.4 billion at December 31, 2002, a decrease of \$298.1 million, or 5.3%, from the end of 2001. The decrease is primarily due to the Company's managed reduction of the loan portfolio in an effort to improve credit quality. Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements presents the composition of the loan portfolio by major loan categories, which are discussed below.

A geographic distribution of the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2002 is presented in Table 9 based on the location of borrowers.

## Geographic Distribution of Loan Portfolio

Table 9

	Total	Hawaii	Mainland U.S.	Guam	Other Pacific Islands	Other
			(dollars in mil	lions)		
Domestic						
Commercial						
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 875.0	\$ 579.1	\$ 190.8	\$ 58.6	\$ 46.5	\$ <i>-</i>
Commercial Mortgage	591.1	440.8	8.4	117.7	24.2	
Construction	127.5	117.8	9.2	0.5	_	
Lease Financing	427.3	44.2	382.1		1.0	_
Total Commercial	2,020.9	1,181.9	590.5	176.8	71.7	_
Consumer	,	ĺ				
Residential Mortgage	2,131.4	1,921.4	_	202.9	7.1	
Home Equity	614.0	419.2	185.8	9.0	_	_
Other Consumer	493.3	413.7	_	42.8	36.8	_
Lease Financing	34.5	34.5				
Total Consumer	3,273.2	2,788.8	185.8	254.7	43.9	_
Total Domestic	5,294.1	3,970.7	776.3	431.5	115.6	
Foreign	64.9					64.9
Total Loans	\$5,359.0	\$3,970.7	\$ 776.3	\$431.5	\$115.6	\$64.9
Percentage of Total	100.00%	74.09%	14.49%	8.05%	2.16%	1.21%

Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates 1

Table 10

		December 31, 2002										
	Due in One Year or Less		Due After One to Five Years <sup>2</sup>		Due After Five Years <sup>2</sup>		_	Total				
				(dollars in	millions	)						
Commercial and Industrial	\$	560.4	\$	188.3	\$	126.3	\$	875.0				
Construction		27.9		48.3		51.3		127.5				
Foreign		16.6		0.5		47.8		64.9				
							_					
Total	\$	604.9	\$	237.1	\$	225.4	\$	1,067.4				

- 1 Based on contractual maturities.
- <sup>2</sup> As of December 31, 2002, loans maturing after one year consisted of \$296.4 million with floating rates and \$166.1 million with fixed rates.

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Deposits	
As of December 31, 2002, deposits totaled \$6.9 billion compared to \$6.7 billion at the end of 2001. Increases in demand and savings deposits were the result of marketing and customer desire for liquidity and the Company's continued effort to reduce higher cost time deposits. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional deposit information.	
Borrowings	
Short–term borrowings, which include funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, commercial paper, and other short–term borrowings, totaled \$833.5 million at December 31, 2002, down from \$1.8 billion at December 31, 2001. Long–term debt totaled \$389.8 million at December 31, 2002, a decline from \$590.4 million at the end of 2001. The Company reduced short–term borrowings and long–term debt in 2002 as a result of the increased liquidity from the 2001 divestitures. See Notes 9 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on short–term borrowings and long–term debt.	
Foreign Activities	
During 2002, the Company continued to maintain U.S. dollar placements with foreign entities, as a tax efficient investment structure for short–term funds. The Company divested substantially all of its foreign operations in 2001, except for a representative office in Japan and a branch in the Bahamas.	
The Company's foreign lending included both local currency and cross—border lending. Local currency loans are those that are funded and will be repaid in the currency of the borrower's country. Cross—border lending, on the other hand, involves loans that will be repaid in a currency other than that of the borrower's country. This type of lending involves greater risk because the borrower's ability to repay is additionally dependent on changes in the currency exchange rate.	
Credit limits have been established for each country. These credit limits are monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.	

Table 11 presents, for the last three years, a geographic distribution of assets for which the Company has cross-border exposure exceeding 0.75% of total assets.

See Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on foreign activities.

# Geographic Distribution of Cross-Border International Assets<sup>1</sup>

Table 11

Mathematics   Mathematics		Government and Other Official Institutions		Othe	anks and er Financial stitutions <sup>2</sup>	Financial and Industrial			Total
United Kingdom         S = \$ 160.8         S = \$ 17.0         \$ 9.7         \$ 9.7           Deposits         — — — — — — — — — — — — 9.7         9.7         9.7           Total United Kingdom         — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	L.D. J. 04 0000				(dollars i	in million	s)		
Deposits         S         160.8         S         100.8         S         100.8         S         9.7         10.0         9.0									
Loans and Leases         —         —         9.7         9.7           Total United Kingdom         —         160.8         9.7         170.5           Germany         —         100.3         —         100.3           Deposits         —         100.3         0.3         100.6           Total Germany         —         100.1         —         100.1           Total Germany         —         100.1         —         100.1           Total Germany         —         100.1         —         100.1           Total Stingapore         —         100.1         —         100.1           Netherlands         —         85.3         —         85.3           Loars and Leases         —         85.3         1.2         98.0           All Others         —         85.3         1.2         98.0           All Others         —         105.7         —         105.7           Total Netherlands         0.3         32.6         71.4         101.0           Total All Others         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loars and Leases         0.3         328.8         94.1         \$679.2 <t< td=""><td></td><td>\$</td><td>_</td><td>S</td><td>160.8</td><td>\$</td><td>_</td><td>\$</td><td>160.8</td></t<>		\$	_	S	160.8	\$	_	\$	160.8
Total United Kingdom		Ψ	_	Ψ		Ψ	9.7	Ψ	
Germany Deposits         —         100.3         —         100.3         —         100.3         —         100.3         —         100.3         —         100.3         —         100.0         —		_						_	
Deposits         —         100.3         —         100.3           Loans and Leases         —         —         0.3         100.3           Total Grmany         —         —         100.1         —         100.1           Deposits         —         —         100.1         —         100.1           Total Singapore         —         —         100.1         —         100.1           Netherlands         —         —         85.3         —         85.3           Loans and Leases         —         —         85.3         —         85.3           Loans and Leases         —         —         85.3         —         98.0           All Others'         —         —         85.3         —         98.0           All Others'         —         —         85.3         —         98.0           All Others'         —         —         85.3         —         98.0           Total Netherlands         —         —         105.7         —         105.7           Total All Others         —         —         105.7         —         105.7           Total All Others         —         —         105.7	Total United Kingdom		_		160.8		9.7		170.5
Loans and Leases         —         —         0.3         0.3           Total Germany         —         100.3         0.3         100.6           Singapore         —         100.1         —         100.1           Deposits         —         100.1         —         100.1           Netherlands         —         85.3         —         85.3           Loans and Leases         —         —         12.7         12.7           Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         —         0.3         32.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         —         9.3         38.3         71.4         210.3           Total All Others         —         9.3         584.8         94.1         \$679.2           At December 31, 2001:         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Metherlands         —         180.2	Germany								
Total Germany         -         100.3         0.3         100.6           Singapore         -         100.1         -         100.1           Total Singapore         -         100.1         -         100.1           Netherlands         -         85.3         -         85.3           Loans and Leases         -         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others         -         105.7         -         105.7           Deposits         -         105.7         -         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         3 26.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         -         105.7         -         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         3 84.8         94.1         2 100.4           Total All Others         -         105.7         -         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         3 84.8         94.1         2 100.4           Total All Others         -         105.7         -         105.7           Loans and Leases         -         105.7         -         105.7         2 100.7           Total All Others         -         \$         2 48.3			_		100.3		_		
Singapore Deposits         —         100.1         —         100.1           Total Singapore Netherlands         —         100.1         —         100.1           Netherlands         —         85.3         —         85.3           Loans and Leases         —         85.3         12.7         12.7           Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others'         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         32.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         38.8         94.1         210.7           Total All Others         0.3         38.8         94.1         210.7           Total All Others         9.3         584.8         94.1         2679.2           Total All Others         9.3         248.3         9.6         257.9           Netherlands         9.         824.8         9.4         2679.2           Netherlands         9.         80.2         12.7         192.9           Metherlands         9.         880.2         12.7	Loans and Leases		_		_		0.3		0.3
Singapore Deposits         —         100.1         —         100.1           Total Singapore Netherlands         —         100.1         —         100.1           Netherlands         —         85.3         —         85.3           Loans and Leases         —         85.3         12.7         12.7           Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others'         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         32.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         38.8         94.1         210.7           Total All Others         0.3         38.8         94.1         210.7           Total All Others         9.3         584.8         94.1         2679.2           Total All Others         9.3         248.3         9.6         257.9           Netherlands         9.         824.8         9.4         2679.2           Netherlands         9.         80.2         12.7         192.9           Metherlands         9.         880.2         12.7		_							
Deposits         —         100.1         —         100.1           Total Singapore         —         100.1         —         100.1           Netherlands         —         85.3         —         85.3           Loans and Leases         —         85.3         12.7         12.7           Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others³         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         32.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         0.3         138.3         71.4         210.0           Total All Others         0.3         \$584.8         \$94.1         \$679.2           At December 31, 2001:         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Metherlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.9			_		100.3		0.3		100.6
Total Singapore         —         100.1         —         100.1           Netherlands         —         85.3         —         85.3           Loans and Leases         —         -         12.7         12.7           Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others'         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         32.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         0.3         138.3         71.4         210.0           Total All Others         0.3         584.8         94.1         \$ 679.2           Total All Others         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           We therlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Metherlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Mermany         —         180.2         12.7         192.9					100.1				100.1
Netherlands         —         85.3         —         85.2           Loans and Leases         —         —         12.7         12.7           Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         32.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         0.3         138.3         71.4         210.0           Total All Others         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Total Meterlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Total All Others         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Total All Others         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Total All Others         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Potherlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Germany         —         187.7         0.5         188.2           Singapore         —         115.6         4.3         119.9           Australia         —         115.6         4.3         119.9 <td>Deposits</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>100.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>100.1</td>	Deposits				100.1				100.1
Netherlands         —         85.3         —         85.2           Loans and Leases         —         —         12.7         12.7           Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         32.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         0.3         138.3         71.4         210.0           Total All Others         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Total Meterlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Total All Others         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Total All Others         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Total All Others         —         180.2         12.7         192.0           Potherlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Germany         —         187.7         0.5         188.2           Singapore         —         115.6         4.3         119.9           Australia         —         115.6         4.3         119.9 <td>Total Cincons</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>100.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>100.1</td>	Total Cincons				100.1				100.1
Deposits         —         85.3         —         85.3           Loans and Leases         —         85.3         12.7         12.7           Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others         —         105.7         —         105.7           Deposits         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         3.2.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         0.3         138.3         71.4         210.0           Total Secure Secur			_		100.1		_		100.1
Loans and Leases         —         —         —         12.7         12.7           Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others³         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         32.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         0.3         138.3         71.4         210.0           Total         \$0.3         \$84.8         \$94.1         \$679.2           Total         \$0.3         \$84.8         \$94.1         \$679.2           At December 31, 2001:         —         \$0.3         \$84.8         \$94.1         \$679.2           At December 31, 2001:         —         \$0.3         \$84.8         \$94.1         \$679.2           At December 31, 2001:         —         \$0.3         \$28.3         \$94.1         \$679.2           Wetherlands         —         \$0.2         \$28.7         \$0.5         \$28.9           Germany         —         \$0.2         \$0.5         \$1.80.2         \$0.5         \$1.20.2           Germany         —         \$0.2         \$0.5         \$0.5         \$0.5         \$0.5         \$0.5         \$0.5         \$0.5 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>85.3</td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td>85.3</td>					85.3		_		85.3
Total Netherlands         —         85.3         12.7         98.0           All Others's         —         105.7         —         105.7           Loans and Leases         0.3         32.6         71.4         104.3           Total All Others         0.3         138.3         71.4         210.0           Total         \$0.3         \$584.8         \$94.1         \$679.2           At December 31, 2001:           United Kingdom         \$-         \$248.3         \$9.6         \$257.9           Netherlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Germany         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Germady         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Gernada         —         115.6         4.3         119.9           Australia         —         113.9         2.1         116.0           All Others         0.5         285.9         77.4         363.8           Total         \$0.5         \$1,271.6         \$107.2         \$1,379.3           At December 31, 2000:         —         233.7         \$48.3         \$282.0           Japan         — <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>_</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>			_						
All Others		_			-			_	
All Others	Total Netherlands		_		85.3		12.7		98.0
Deposits Loans and Leases         —         105.7 Loans         —         105.7 Loans           Total All Others         0.3         138.3         71.4         210.0           Total         \$0.3         \$584.8         \$94.1         \$679.2           At December 31, 2001:         United Kingdom         \$-         \$248.3         \$9.6         \$257.9           Netherlands         -         180.2         12.7         192.9           Germany         -         187.7         0.5         188.2           Singapore         -         140.0         0.6         140.6           Canada         -         115.6         4.3         119.9           Australia         -         113.9         2.1         116.0           All Others         0.5         285.9         77.4         363.8           At December 31, 2000:         -         \$0.5         \$233.7         \$48.3         \$282.0           Japan         -         249.9         48.9         298.8           All Others         21.8         331.5         156.3         509.6									,
Total All Others         0.3         138.3         71.4         210.0           Total         \$ 0.3         \$ 584.8         \$ 94.1         \$ 679.2           At December 31, 2001:         \$ \$ 248.3         \$ 9.6         \$ 257.9           Vertherlands         \$ \$ 248.3         \$ 9.6         \$ 257.9           Netherlands         \$ \$ 180.2         12.7         192.9           Germany         \$ \$ 187.7         0.5         188.2           Germany         \$ \$ 140.0         0.6         140.6           Canada         \$ \$ 115.6         4.3         119.9           Canada         \$ \$ 113.9         2.1         116.0           All Others         \$ 0.5         285.9         77.4         363.8           Total         \$ 0.5         \$ 1,271.6         107.2         \$ 1,379.3           At December 31, 2000:         \$ \$ 233.7         48.3         282.0           Japan         \$ \$ 249.9         48.9         298.8           All Others         21.8         331.5         156.3         509.6			_		105.7		_		105.7
Total         \$ 0.3         \$ 584.8         \$ 94.1         \$ 679.2           At December 31, 2001:         S         \$ 248.3         \$ 9.6         \$ 257.9           Netherlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Germany         —         187.7         0.5         188.2           Singapore         —         140.0         0.6         140.6           Canada         —         115.6         4.3         119.9           Australia         —         113.9         2.1         116.0           All Others         0.5         285.9         77.4         363.8           Total         \$ 0.5         \$ 1,271.6         \$ 107.2         \$ 1,379.3           At December 31, 2000:         \$ 0.5         \$ 233.7         \$ 48.3         \$ 282.0           Japan         —         249.9         48.9         298.8           All Others         21.8         331.5         156.3         509.6	Loans and Leases		0.3		32.6		71.4		104.3
Total         \$ 0.3         \$ 584.8         \$ 94.1         \$ 679.2           At December 31, 2001:         S         \$ 248.3         \$ 9.6         \$ 257.9           Netherlands         —         180.2         12.7         192.9           Germany         —         187.7         0.5         188.2           Singapore         —         140.0         0.6         140.6           Canada         —         115.6         4.3         119.9           Australia         —         113.9         2.1         116.0           All Others         0.5         285.9         77.4         363.8           Total         \$ 0.5         \$ 1,271.6         \$ 107.2         \$ 1,379.3           At December 31, 2000:         \$ 0.5         \$ 233.7         \$ 48.3         \$ 282.0           Japan         —         249.9         48.9         298.8           All Others         21.8         331.5         156.3         509.6		_						_	
At December 31, 2001:       United Kingdom     \$ —     \$ 248.3     \$ 9.6     \$ 257.9       Netherlands     —     180.2     12.7     192.9       Germany     —     187.7     0.5     188.2       Singapore     —     140.0     0.6     140.6       Canada     —     115.6     4.3     119.9       Australia     —     113.9     2.1     116.0       All Others     0.5     285.9     77.4     363.8       Total     \$ 0.5     \$ 1,271.6     \$ 107.2     \$ 1,379.3       At December 31, 2000:       South Korea     \$ —     \$ 233.7     \$ 48.3     \$ 282.0       Japan     —     249.9     48.9     298.8       All Others     21.8     331.5     156.3     509.6	Total All Others		0.3		138.3		71.4		210.0
At December 31, 2001:       United Kingdom     \$ —     \$ 248.3     \$ 9.6     \$ 257.9       Netherlands     —     180.2     12.7     192.9       Germany     —     187.7     0.5     188.2       Singapore     —     140.0     0.6     140.6       Canada     —     115.6     4.3     119.9       Australia     —     113.9     2.1     116.0       All Others     0.5     285.9     77.4     363.8       Total     \$ 0.5     \$ 1,271.6     \$ 107.2     \$ 1,379.3       At December 31, 2000:       South Korea     \$ —     \$ 233.7     \$ 48.3     \$ 282.0       Japan     —     249.9     48.9     298.8       All Others     21.8     331.5     156.3     509.6		_						_	
United Kingdom       \$ —       \$ 248.3       \$ 9.6       \$ 257.9         Netherlands       —       180.2       12.7       192.9         Germany       —       187.7       0.5       188.2         Singapore       —       140.0       0.6       140.6         Canada       —       115.6       4.3       119.9         Australia       —       113.9       2.1       116.0         All Others       0.5       285.9       77.4       363.8         Total       \$ 0.5       \$ 1,271.6       \$ 107.2       \$ 1,379.3         At December 31, 2000:         South Korea       \$ —       \$ 233.7       \$ 48.3       \$ 282.0         Japan       —       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6	Total	\$	0.3	\$	584.8	\$	94.1	\$	679.2
United Kingdom       \$ —       \$ 248.3       \$ 9.6       \$ 257.9         Netherlands       —       180.2       12.7       192.9         Germany       —       187.7       0.5       188.2         Singapore       —       140.0       0.6       140.6         Canada       —       115.6       4.3       119.9         Australia       —       113.9       2.1       116.0         All Others       0.5       285.9       77.4       363.8         Total       \$ 0.5       \$ 1,271.6       \$ 107.2       \$ 1,379.3         At December 31, 2000:         South Korea       \$ —       \$ 233.7       \$ 48.3       \$ 282.0         Japan       —       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6		_						_	
Netherlands       —       180.2       12.7       192.9         Germany       —       187.7       0.5       188.2         Singapore       —       140.0       0.6       140.6         Canada       —       115.6       4.3       119.9         Australia       —       113.9       2.1       116.0         All Others       0.5       285.9       77.4       363.8         Total       \$0.5       \$1,271.6       \$107.2       \$1,379.3         At December 31, 2000:         South Korea       \$-       \$233.7       \$48.3       \$282.0         Japan       —       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6	At December 31, 2001:								
Germany       —       187.7       0.5       188.2         Singapore       —       140.0       0.6       140.6         Canada       —       115.6       4.3       119.9         Australia       —       113.9       2.1       116.0         All Others       0.5       285.9       77.4       363.8         Total       \$0.5       \$1,271.6       \$107.2       \$1,379.3         At December 31, 2000:         South Korea       \$-       \$233.7       \$48.3       \$282.0         Japan       —       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6	United Kingdom	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	257.9
Singapore       —       140.0       0.6       140.6         Canada       —       115.6       4.3       119.9         Australia       —       113.9       2.1       116.0         All Others       0.5       285.9       77.4       363.8         Total       \$ 0.5       \$ 1,271.6       \$ 107.2       \$ 1,379.3         At December 31, 2000:         South Korea       \$ -       \$ 233.7       \$ 48.3       \$ 282.0         Japan       -       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6			_						
Canada       —       115.6       4.3       119.9         Australia       —       113.9       2.1       116.0         All Others       0.5       285.9       77.4       363.8         Total       \$ 0.5       \$ 1,271.6       \$ 107.2       \$ 1,379.3         At December 31, 2000:         South Korea       \$ -       \$ 233.7       \$ 48.3       \$ 282.0         Japan       -       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6			_						
Australia       —       113.9       2.1       116.0         All Others       0.5       285.9       77.4       363.8         Total       \$ 0.5       \$ 1,271.6       \$ 107.2       \$ 1,379.3         At December 31, 2000:         South Korea       \$ -       \$ 233.7       \$ 48.3       \$ 282.0         Japan       -       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6			_						
All Others 0.5 285.9 77.4 363.8  Total \$0.5 \$ 1,271.6 \$ 107.2 \$ 1,379.3  At December 31, 2000:  South Korea \$- \$ 233.7 \$ 48.3 \$ 282.0  Japan - 249.9 48.9 298.8  All Others 21.8 331.5 156.3 509.6			_						
At December 31, 2000:       South Korea       South Korea       233.7       48.3       282.0         Japan       —       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6			0.5						
At December 31, 2000:         South Korea       \$ -       \$ 233.7       \$ 48.3       \$ 282.0         Japan       -       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6	All Others	_	0.5		263.9		77.4		303.6
At December 31, 2000:         South Korea       \$ -       \$ 233.7       \$ 48.3       \$ 282.0         Japan       -       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6	Total	•	0.5	•	1 271 6	•	107.2	•	1 370 3
South Korea       \$ —       \$ 233.7       \$ 48.3       \$ 282.0         Japan       —       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6	Total	φ	0.5	φ	1,271.0	φ	107.2	φ	1,379.3
South Korea       \$ —       \$ 233.7       \$ 48.3       \$ 282.0         Japan       —       249.9       48.9       298.8         All Others       21.8       331.5       156.3       509.6	A4 D 21, 2000.								
Japan         —         249.9         48.9         298.8           All Others         21.8         331.5         156.3         509.6		¢.		¢	222.7	¢	49.2	¢	202.0
All Others 21.8 331.5 156.3 509.6		3		Ф		Ф		<b>3</b>	
Total \$ 21.8 \$ 815.1 \$ 253.5 \$ 1,090.4		_	21.0				150.5	_	307.0
Ψ 21.0 Ψ 013.1 Ψ 233.3 Ψ 1,070.4	Total	\$	21.8	\$	815.1	\$	253.5	\$	1 090 4
		Ψ	21.0	Ψ	015.1	Ψ	233.3	Ψ	1,070.7

This table details by country cross-border outstandings that individually amounted to 0.75% or more of consolidated total assets. Cross-border outstandings are defined as foreign monetary assets that are payable to the Company in U.S. dollars or other non-local currencies, plus amounts payable in local currency but funded with U.S. dollars or other non-local currencies. Cross-border outstandings include loans, acceptances, interest-bearing deposits with other banks, other interest-bearing investments, and other monetary assets.

Includes U.S. dollar advances to foreign branches and affiliate banks which were used to fund local currency transactions. Totals for December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were \$0, \$2.5 million and \$364.8 million respectively.

<sup>3</sup> At December 31, 2002, the All Others category included cross–border outstandings of \$63.2 million in Australia and \$62.7 million in Japan.

#### **Corporate Risk Profile**

Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the risk that borrowers or counter parties will not be able to repay their obligations to the Company. Credit exposures reflect legally binding commitments for loans, leases, banker's acceptances, financial and standby letters of credit and overnight overdrafts.

The Company's asset quality continued to improve in 2002 as evidenced by reductions in internally classified or criticized loans, and non-performing assets, as well as the downward trend in the level of net charge-offs. The Company's risk position also improved through the execution of a portfolio strategy in an effort to shift to lower risk industries as well as reduce large borrower concentrations, syndicated national credits, and exposure to the telecommunications industry. Portfolio management was also successful through the early identification and disengagement or remediation of deteriorating credits as appropriate.

An exception to the overall improvement in credit risk is the airline industry which continues to weaken due to elevated cost structures, rising fuel costs, reduced travel and the uncertain geo-political environment. Following the bankruptcy declaration of a large United States air carrier in 2002, the Company charged-off its entire exposure of \$8.8 million to this borrower and has no exposure to any air carrier currently in bankruptcy.

Another area of potentially weaker credit quality is the Guam portfolio, where continuing economic stress has been further complicated by a super typhoon. On December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2002, Guam suffered from a super typhoon, causing widespread damage to homes and businesses, and significant damage to island infrastructures. At December 31, 2002, the Company had \$431.5 million in loan exposure in Guam, representing 8% of total loans outstanding, of which \$254.7 million was consumer and \$176.8 million was commercial loans. Based on a review of commercial borrowers as of the end of December 2002, additional provisioning was not required. One previously weak commercial borrower with \$4.3 million in outstandings became impaired and was placed on non–accrual. The Guam hotel portfolio had \$44.6 million in exposure at December 31, 2002, of which \$32.7 million or 73% of that exposure was guaranteed by financial institutions or entities with limited exposure to tourism.

Of total syndicated loans outstanding, less than 2% were internally classified at December 31, 2002. The largest syndicated loan outstanding was \$28.4 million to a prominent Hawaii based hotel operator while the second largest was \$26.9 million to a Hawaii shopping center operator. The 10 largest syndicated loans outstanding totaled \$181.2 million and were centered in real estate, hospitality, and gaming.

In the retail portfolios, enhanced credit management and collections coupled with a resilient Hawaii economy have reduced net charge-off rates.

Table 12 summarizes larger exposures to selected industry or loan structures.

# **Selected Concentrations of Credit Exposure**

Table 12

				Year Ended D	Deceml	ber 31,		
				2002				2001
	Out	standings		Unused nmitments	E	Total Exposure	E	Total Exposure
				(dollars in	millio	ons)		
Transportation								
ional Passenger Carriers	\$	47.1	\$	10.2	\$	57.3	\$	60.4
nited States Based Passenger Carriers		39.6		_		39.6		50.5
ternational Based Passenger Carriers		32.1				32.1		32.5
rgo Carriers		15.0		_		15.0		14.9
	_				_		_	
al Air Transportation	\$	133.8	\$	10.2	\$	144.0	\$	158.3
	_							
ging								
ional Hotel Companies	\$	23.3	\$	78.7	\$	102.0	\$	123.9
iii Hotels	7	103.4	Ť	31.9		135.3		129.4
Hotels		44.6		_		44.6		60.0
	_				_		_	
	\$	171.3	\$	110.6	\$	281.9	\$	313.3
	<u> </u>	17110	Ψ	110.0	_	2011)	_	010.0
cation Companies	\$	0.9	\$	25.7	\$	26.6	\$	112.7
ameuton companies	Ψ	3.7	Ψ	23.1	Ψ	20.0	Ψ	112.7
osure	\$	309.1	\$	693.0	\$	1,002.1	\$	1,520.4
						,		,

Non-Performing Assets

Non-performing assets ("NPAs") consist of non-accrual loans, including those held for sale, and foreclosed real estate. As shown in Table 13, NPAs were \$54.4 million at the end of 2002, a decrease of \$25.3 million, or 31.7% from NPAs of \$79.7 million at the end of 2001. At December 31, 2002 the ratio of non-performing assets to total loans plus foreclosed assets and non-performing loans held for sale was 1.01%, down from 1.40% at December 31, 2001.

The net decrease in NPAs from 2001 to 2002 was largely due to payments and sales of \$64.1 million, the return of loans to accrual status of \$23.5 million, and charge—offs of \$13.6 million as management made significant progress in improving asset quality. Current year inflows of \$75.9 million were reduced significantly from \$133.9 million during 2001. The decrease in non—performing assets included an \$8.4 million sale of the majority of the Company's largest parcel of foreclosed real estate in 2002.

Contrary to the general trend, NPAs in Guam increased to \$25.9 million from \$16.0 million in the prior year. As a percent of total NPAs, Guam based loans represented 48%, up from 20% in 2001.

As of December 31, 2002, 56.6% of NPAs were concentrated in commercial loans (38.2% in commercial real estate) and 25.6% were secured by residential real estate. This compares to the prior year concentrations of 56.8% in commercial loans (32.1% in commercial real estate) and 19.2% secured by residential real estate.

Accruing loans past due 90 days or more totaled \$1.8 million at December 31, 2002, down from \$4.9 million at December 31, 2001, and are centered in Residential Mortgage and Other Consumer loans. The improvement reflects enhanced credit management and collections coupled with a resilient Hawaii economy.

Table 13 presents a five-year history of non-performing assets and accruing loans past due 90 days or more.

# Non-Performing Assets and Accruing Loans Past Due 90 Days or More

Table 13

			December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
			dollars in millions	<u> </u>	
Non Performing Assets		(	donars in initions	,	
Non-Accrual Loans Commercial					
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 5.9	\$ 18.9	\$ 55.4	\$ 23.7	\$ 28.2
Commercial Mortgage	20.3	16.3	60.1	19.0	5.4
Construction	0.5	9.3	6.4	1.1	2.9
Lease Financing	4.1	0.8	0.4	3.9	0.7
Total Commercial	30.8	45.3	122.3	47.7	37.2
Consumer	100	150	21.0	20.1	210
Residential Mortgage Home Equity	13.9 0.3	15.3 0.1	21.8 0.9	29.1 0.6	34.9 1.5
Other Consumer	— 0.3 —	0.1	— —	0.5	0.8
	<del></del>	0.1		0.0	0.0
Total Consumer	14.2	15.5	22.7	30.2	37.2
Total Domestic	45.0	60.8	145.0	77.9	74.4
Foreign	43.0		33.5	67.4	57.5
Totogn			33.3		
Total Non-Accrual Loans	45.0	60.8	178.5	145.3	131.9
Non-Accrual Loans Held For Sale	_	1.7	_	_	_
Foreclosed Real Estate		45.0	4.0	4.0	
Domestic Foreign	9.4	17.2 —	4.2 0.3	4.3 0.3	5.5 0.1
Poleigh				0.3	0.1
Total Foreclosed Real Estate	9.4	17.2	4.5	4.6	5.6
Total Non–Performing Assets	\$ 54.4	\$ 79.7	\$ 183.0	\$ 149.9	\$ 137.5
Accruing Loans Past Due 90 Days or More					
Commercial					
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 5.0	\$ 5.9	\$ 0.4
Commercial Mortgage Construction	0.3		1.3	1.9 —	0.4
Lease Financing	_	_	_	1.1	0.2
Total Commercial	0.5	0.1	6.3	8.9	1.0
Consumer	0.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	
Residential Mortgage Home Equity	0.6	3.7 0.1	3.3 0.4	3.9 0.1	4.5
Other Consumer	0.7	0.9	5.2	4.5	7.3
Lease Financing	_	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Total Consumer	1.3	4.8	9.3	8.6	11.9
Total Domestic	1.8	4.9	15.6	17.5	12.9
Foreign	_	_	3.2	1.0	7.9
					<b></b>
Total Accruing Loans Past Due 90 Days or More	\$ 1.8	\$ 4.9	\$ 18.8	\$ 18.5	\$ 20.8
Total Loans	\$5,359.0	\$5,657.1	\$9,239.1	\$9,339.5	\$9,376.1
Total Louis	Ψ5,557.0	ψ5,057.1	Ψ,237.1	Ψ,557.5	ψ>,570.1
Ratio of Non-Accrual Loans to Total Loans	0.84%	1.07%	1.93%	1.56%	1.41%
Ratio of Non-Performing Assets					
to Total Loans, Foreclosed Real Estate					
and Non-Performing Loans Held For Sale	1.01%	1.40%	1.98%	1.60%	1.47%
	1.01/0	11.070	1.5070	1.0070	11.770

Ratio of Non-Performing Assets					
and Accruing Loans Past Due					
90 Days or More to Total Loans	1.05%	1.50%	2.18%	1.80%	1.69%

Detailed below is foregone interest on non-accrual loans.

### Foregone Interest on Non-Accrual Loans

#### Table 14

		Year I	Ended Decem	ber 31,	
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
		(do	llars in millio	ons)	
Interest Income That Would Have Been Recorded Under Original Terms:					
Domestic	\$ 5.3	\$ 6.5	\$ 10.2	\$ 11.2	\$ 8.4
Foreign	_	4.2	2.8	7.1	4.1
Interest Income Recorded During the Current Year on Non–Accruals:					
Domestic	1.9	1.6	3.4	1.1	1.3
Foreign	_	1.1	1.0	3.0	1.4

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The Company maintains an Allowance adequate to cover management's estimate of probable credit losses inherent in its lending portfolios based on a comprehensive quarterly analysis of historical loss experience supplemented by judgmental expectations of portfolio performance and economic conditions as of a given balance sheet date.

The Allowance is composed of an allocated and a general component. The allocated component represents an estimate of probable credit loss inherent to specific portfolios and borrowers. It is segmented between a baseline component based on historical loss experience and specific borrower evaluations, and a judgmental management adjustment component. Management adjustments are based on relevant observable data applied as necessary to reflect risk of probable loss not captured in the historical analyses. The general component addresses market and regulatory expectations through maintenance of appropriate coverage ratios of loans, non–accruals, net charge–offs, current economic conditions and positioning in the credit cycle, uncertainty from geo–political issues, overall concentration and correlation risk, overall delinquency and impairment trends, and imprecision in the estimation process.

To estimate the baseline component, portfolios are segmented based on similar risk characteristics. A range of estimated losses is calculated based on historical loss rates and average delinquency flows to loss. For those commercial borrowers that are on non–accrual status and borrowers identified by management as exhibiting above average levels of risk, impairment is measured on an individual basis in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 114, "Accounting for Creditors for Impairment of a Loan" as amended by SFAS No. 118, "Accounting for Creditors for Impairment of a Loan—Income Recognition and Disclosures" ("SFAS No. 114"). Commercial borrowers not individually impaired are collectively evaluated for impairment based on line–of–business and internal risk rating segmentation. Loss estimates are calculated based on analysis of historical risk rating migrating to loss. Retail and small business portfolios are evaluated for impairment collectively, based on product and geography. Both retail and commercial loss models are updated quarterly.

Management adjustments are applied to the baseline component based on assessments and expectations of portfolio performance not captured in the historical loss rates. Relevant factors considered in the assessment based on observable data include, but are not limited to: a formal Company—wide rolling quarterly forecast of asset quality metrics, including net charge—offs; growth rates; extent of portfolio seasoning; specific historical events; downside scenarios for specific borrowers; existing and emerging trends in delinquency and impairment; expectations of portfolio performance in terms of directionality, volatility, and stress—testing; borrower, industry, and geographical concentrations; credit management changes; changes in underwriting, charge—off or collection policies and procedures; coverage tests of classified and criticized exposure; and pending accounting or regulatory changes.

The Allowance was \$142.9 million at December 31, 2002, a decrease of \$16.1 million from December 31, 2001. The ratio of the Allowance to total loans was 2.67% at December 31, 2002 compared with 2.81% at year—end 2001. Allowance coverage of non—accrual loans of 318% at December 31, 2002 increased from 262% in the prior year. Current year Allowance coverage of net charge—offs of 5.1 times improved from 1.3 times in 2001. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for changes in the Allowance during the last five years.

Net charge—offs for 2002 of \$27.7 million or 0.51% of total average loans decreased significantly from \$121.4 million or 1.57% of total average loans in 2001. This improvement in 2002 net charge—offs reflects management's execution of portfolio strategies in an effort to shift to lower risk industries, reduce large borrower concentrations and syndicated national credits, as well as enhanced credit management and collections in the Retail businesses. The fourth quarter of 2002 included an \$8.8 million charge—off of a United States air carrier that declared bankruptcy. Net charge—offs and use of Provisions in 2001 largely reflected credit losses realized upon the exit of certain higher risk relationships by selling those loans at a loss.

The allocated component of the Allowance, \$106.3 million at December 31, 2002 decreased \$16.8 million from the prior year, commensurate with the overall improvement in asset quality. The general component of the Allowance, \$36.6 million (26% of the total) at December 31, 2002, increased by \$0.7 million from \$35.9 million in 2001 (23% of the total). Although asset quality has improved, prompting a release in the allocated component, the general component was held essentially flat to the prior year, to address uncertainty from the geo-political situation, and risk in the air transportation industry. While management has allocated a portion of the Allowance to specific loan categories, the adequacy of the Allowance must be considered in its entirety. Allowance allocations by loan category are presented in Table 15.

#### Allocation of Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

Table 15

December 31, 2002 2001 2000 1999 1998 Percent of Percent of Percent of Percent of Percent of Out-standing Out- standing Out- standing Out- standing Out- standing Allowance Loans Allowance Loans Allowance Loans Allowance Loans Allowance Loans (dollars in millions) Domestic Loans Commercial Commercial and Industrial \$ 43.5 4.97% \$ 57.4 4.92% \$ 90.0 3.70% \$ 50.5 2.03% \$ 60.8 2.37% Commercial Mortgage 2.79 2.12 0.29 2.51 27.5 2.44 17.3 1.39 16.5 16.1 3.3 Construction 3.13 6.0 1.95 1.52 1.0 0.33 20.5 20.0 3.7 0.74 3.0 0.73 Lease Financing 4.80 4.72 5.9 1.66 Total Commercial 83.2 4.12 98.8 4.11 127.2 2.91 75.8 1.70 71.0 1.63 Consumer Residential Mortgage 6.4 0.30 9.0 0.37 8.3 0.32 8.3 0.37 8.1 0.37 0.39 0.4 Home Equity 0.6 0.10 0.14 0.6 0.23 0.19 Other Consumer 12.9 3.22 14.5 2.02 18.9 2.53 25.9 3.44 15.0 3.04 Lease Financing 0.4 1.16 0.5 1.18 0.6 1.41 0.5 1.20 0.7 1.99 Total Consumer 22.4 0.68 23.7 0.74 23.8 0.66 28.3 0.86 35.2 1.09 Total Domestic 105.6 1.99 122.5 2.19 151.0 1.89 104.1 1.34 106.2 1.40 0.6 0.99 Foreign Loans 0.7 1.08 73.3 5.78 78.4 4.93 74.74.18 Not allocated 1 21.9 11.7 30.4 36.6 35.9 Total \$142.9 2.67% \$159.0 2.81% \$246.2 2.67% \$194.2 2.089 \$211.3 2.26%

Includes both foreign and domestic general reserves.

The Allowance is considered adequate by Management at December 31, 2002, given its analysis of estimated probable credit losses, credit risk profile, economic conditions, and coverage ratios.

#### Market Risk

Market risk is the potential of loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates and prices. The Company is exposed to market risk as a consequence of the normal course of conducting its business activities. Financial products that expose the Company to market risk include investment securities, loans, deposits, debt and derivative financial instruments. The Company's market risk management process involves measuring, monitoring, controlling and managing risks that can significantly impact the Company's financial position and operating results. In this management process, market risks are balanced with expected returns in an effort to enhance earnings performance and shareholder value, while limiting the volatility of each. The activities associated with these market risks are categorized into "trading" and "other than trading".

The Company's trading activities include foreign currency and foreign exchange contracts that expose the Company to a minor degree of foreign currency risk. These transactions are executed on behalf of customers and for the Company's own account. The Company manages its trading account such that it maintains only insignificant foreign currency open positions. The Company continues to use a value—at—risk ("VAR") calculation based on an estimated variance—co—variance matrix. The VAR calculation determines the potential loss within a 95% confidence interval. In other words, a loss greater than VAR has generally not more than a 5% probability of occurring. The exposure from foreign currency trading positions measured by the VAR methodology as of year—end 2002 continued to be immaterial. During 2002, the Company's foreign operations in Japan and Korea repatriated all their capital. Approximately \$200,000 of capital remains in Taiwan due to local regulations. The repatriation of the remaining Taiwan capital is expected in 2003.

The Company's "other than trading" activities include normal business transactions that expose the Company's balance sheet profile to varying degrees of market risk. The Company's primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk. A key element in the process of managing market risk involves oversight by senior management and the Board of Directors as to the level of such risk assumed by the Company in its balance sheet. The Board of Directors reviews and approves risk management policies, including risk limits and guidelines and delegates to the Asset Liability Management Committee (the "ALCO") oversight functions. The ALCO, consisting of senior business and finance officers, monitors the Company's market risk exposure and as market conditions dictate, modifies balance sheet positions. The ALCO may also direct the use of derivative instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's balance sheet is sensitive to changes in the general level of interest rates. This interest rate risk arises primarily from the Company's normal business activities of making loans and taking deposits. Many other factors also affect the Company's exposure to changes in interest rates, such as general economic and financial conditions, customer preferences, and historical pricing relationships.

The earnings of the Company and its principal subsidiary are affected not only by general economic conditions, but also by the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States and its agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve System. The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve System influence to a significant extent the overall growth of loans, investments, and deposits; the level of interest rates earned on assets and paid for liabilities; and interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. The nature and impact of future changes in monetary policies are often not predictable.

A key element in the Company's ongoing process to measure and monitor interest rate risk is the utilization of a net interest income ("NII") Monte Carlo simulation model. This model is used to estimate the amount that NII will change over a one—year time horizon under various interest rate scenarios. These estimates are based on assumptions on the behavior of loan and deposit volumes as a function of pricing, prepayment speeds on mortgage—related assets, and principal amortization and maturities on other financial instruments. The model

specification includes embedded optionality. While such assumptions are inherently uncertain, management believes that these assumptions are reasonable. As a result, the NII simulation model captures the dynamic nature of the balance sheet and provides a sophisticated estimate rather than a precise prediction of NII's exposure to higher or lower interest rates.

Table 16 presents, as of December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, the estimate of the change in NII from a gradual 200 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates, moving in parallel fashion for the entire yield curve, over the next 12–month period relative to the measured base case scenario for NII. The resulting estimate in NII exposure was within the approved ALCO guidelines.

### Market Risk Exposure to Interest Rate Changes

Table 16

		December	31,		
2002		2001		2000	,
Interest	Rate	Interest	Rate	Interest	Rate
Chang	ge	Chang	ge	Chang	ge
(in basis p	oints)	(in basis p	oints)	(in basis points)	
-200	200	-200	200	-200	200
(3.75)%	7.66%	(0.3)%	3.5%	(2.3)%	0.5%

To enhance and complement the results from the NII simulation model, the Company also reviews other measures of interest rate risk. These measures include the sensitivity of market value of equity and the exposure to basis risk and non-parallel yield curve shifts. There are inherent limitations to these measures but used along with the NII simulation model, the Company obtains a better overall insight for managing its exposure to changes in interest rates.

In managing interest rate risks, the Company uses several approaches to modify its risk position. Approaches that are used to shift balance sheet mix or alter the interest rate characteristics of assets and liabilities include changing product pricing strategies, modifying investment portfolio characteristics, or using financial derivative instruments. The use of financial derivatives, as detailed in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, has been limited over the past several years.

### Liquidity Management

Liquidity is managed in an effort to ensure that the Company has continuous access to sufficient, reasonably priced funding. Funding requirements are impacted by loan refinancings and originations, liability settlements and issuances, and off-balance sheet funding commitments. The Company considers and complies with various regulatory guidelines regarding required liquidity levels and periodically monitors its liquidity position in light of the changing economic environment and customer activity. Based on periodic liquidity assessments, the Company may alter its assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions. The Company's ALCO monitors sources and uses of funds and modifies asset and liability positions as liquidity requirements change. This process, combined with the Company's ability to raise funds in money and capital markets and through private placements, provides flexibility in managing the exposure to liquidity risk.

In an effort to ensure that its liquidity needs are met, the Company actively manages both the asset and liability sides of the Statement of Condition. The primary sources of liquidity are available—for—sale investment securities, interest bearing deposits, and cash flows from loans and investments, as well as the ability to sell or securitize certain assets. With respect to liabilities, liquidity is generated through growth in deposits and other funding. During 2002, the Company continued to use funds generated from the divestiture program to repurchase stock (see "Capital Management") and reduce debt where possible. The Company has not utilized off—balance sheet financing arrangements as a significant source of liquidity. It is not expected that such arrangements will be used significantly in the future.

The Company's contractual obligations and other commitments as of December 31, 2002 are summarized in Table 17. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on Capital and Operating Lease obligations; Note 9 for additional information on Short–Term Borrowings; and Note 10 for additional information on Long–Term Debt.

## **Contractual Obligations**

Table 17

		Payments Due	By Period		
			4–5		
	Less Than One Year	1–3 Years	Years	After 5 Years	Total
		(do	ollars in millio	ons)	
Deposits	\$ 6,076.1	\$ 804.5	\$ 35.6	\$ 4.0	\$ 6,920.2
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	735.6				735.6
Funds Purchased	64.5	_	_	_	64.5
Other Short–Term Borrowings and Commercial Paper	33.4	_	_	_	33.4
Banker's Acceptances	2.7	_	_	_	2.7
Long-Term Debt	114.8	107.5	2.5	165.0	389.8
Capital Lease Obligations	0.6	1.2	1.2	29.9	32.9
Operating Leases	13.6	19.9	14.0	79.6	127.1
Service Contract	3.6	15.0	16.0	21.3	55.9
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	\$ 7,044.9	\$ 948.1	\$ 69.3	\$ 299.8	\$ 8,362.1

### **Other Commitments**

		Amount of Commitme Expiration Per Period	
	Less Than One Year	Greater Than One Year	Total
		(dollars in millions)	
Commitments to Extend Credit	\$ 739.4	\$ 1,433.0	\$ 2,172.4
Standby Letters of Credit	52.0	26.3	78.3
Commercial Letters of Credit	16.4	1.0	17.4
Exchange and Interest Rate Contracts	105.3	_	105.3
Total Other Commitments	\$ 913.1	\$ 1,460.3	\$ 2,373.4

The Company obtains funding through federal funds, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and commercial paper. The Company issues commercial paper in various denominations with maturities of generally 90 days or less. During 2002, the Company issued commercial paper only in the Hawaii marketplace.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are financing transactions, under which securities are pledged as collateral for short-term borrowings. These transactions are normally with governmental entities. Historically, these governmental entities have provided a stable source of funds.

The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle (the "FHLB"). The FHLB provides an additional source for short and long-term funding. Borrowings from the FHLB were \$42.5 million and \$147.1 million at the end of 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Additionally, the Bank maintains a \$1 billion senior and subordinated bank note program. Under this facility, the Bank may issue additional notes provided that the aggregate amount outstanding does not exceed \$1 billion. Subordinated notes outstanding under this bank note program totaled \$124.7 million and \$124.6 million at December 31, 2002 and 2001.

### Capital Management

The Company and the Bank are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can cause certain mandatory and discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements. Under Capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative and qualitative measures. These measures were established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy. At December 31, 2002 and 2001, the Company and the Bank were well capitalized under this regulatory framework. There have been no conditions or events since December 31, 2002 that management believes have changed either the Company's or the Bank's capital classifications. Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provide additional information about the regulatory capital framework and the Company's capital amounts and ratios.

As of December 31, 2002, \$31.4 million of 8.25% Capital Securities that mature in 2026 were outstanding. These securities qualify as Tier I Capital for regulatory accounting purposes, but are classified as long-term debt in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. In addition, the Company had subordinated debt of \$231.4 million at the end of 2002 that qualifies as Total Capital for regulatory purposes.

At year—end 2002, the Company's shareholders' equity was \$1.0 billion, a decrease of \$231.3 million, or 18.5%, from year—end 2001. The decline in shareholders' equity was a result of stock repurchases that totaled \$332.2 million, dividends paid of \$50.6 million and pension liability adjustments of \$14.8 million. These decreases were offset by current year earnings, various stock—based employee benefit plans, and unrealized gains on investment securities. Table 18 presents a five—year history of activities and balances in the Company's capital accounts, along with key capital ratios.

During 2002, the Company's Board of Directors approved share repurchase programs that authorized the repurchase of an additional \$530.0 million in common stock. This authorization, combined with the Company's previously announced authorization of \$270.0 million, brings the total authorized repurchase amount to \$800.0 million. Through December 31, 2002, the Company had repurchased 20.1 million shares under these programs at an average cost of \$26.21 per share for a total of \$527.9 million. From January 1, 2003 through February 24, 2003, the Company repurchased an additional 2.4 million shares at an average cost of \$30.20 per share for a total of \$71.3 million.

## **Equity Capital**

Table 18

		December 31,		
2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
		(dollars in millions)		
				\$ 107.0
				(52.8)
2.9			4.0	5.4
_		_	_	_
	,	` '	, ,	(7.3)
27.5	76.0	45.6	(33.9)	16.1
\$ (231.2)	\$ (54.4)	\$ 89.1	\$ 26.7	\$ 68.4
¢1 015 0	¢1 247 0	¢ 1 201 4	¢ 1 212 2	\$ 1,185.6
\$1,015.6	\$1,247.0	\$ 1,301.4	\$ 1,212.5	\$ 1,165.0
21.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
31.4	100.0			7.4
36.2	26.7			186.2
				3.6
	22.9	2.3	(37.9)	3.0
983.8	1,297.4	1,239.5	1,178.8	1,103.2
75.0	83.0	133.0	143.9	147.2
124.7	148.4	172.1	195.8	95.0
_	_	(3.4)	(3.2)	(2.5)
\$1,183.5	\$1,528.8	\$ 1,541.2	\$ 1,515.3	\$ 1,342.9
\$5,020.6	\$6.564.1	¢10.524.0	¢11.461.0	\$11,708.5
\$5,929.0	\$0,304.1	\$10,524.9	\$11,461.0	\$11,708.5
(18.54)%	(4.18)%	7.30%	2.30%	6.10%
				7.81%
				9.42%
				11.47%
10.34%	11.20%	9.10%	8.31%	7.48%
	\$ 121.2 (50.6) 2.9 — (332.2) 27.5 \$ (231.2) \$1,015.8 31.4 — 36.2 27.2 983.8 75.0 124.7 — \$1,183.5 \$5,929.6	\$ 121.2 \$ 117.8 (50.6) (56.6) 2.9 2.8 — 1.3 (332.2) (195.7) 27.5 76.0 \$ (231.2) \$ (54.4) \$ 1,015.8 \$ 1,247.0 \$ 1,015.8 \$ 1,247.0 31.4 100.0 — — 36.2 26.7 27.2 22.9 — 983.8 1,297.4 75.0 83.0 124.7 148.4 — — — \$ 1,183.5 \$ 1,528.8 \$ 5,929.6 \$ 6,564.1 (18.54)% (4.18)% 11.88% 10.59% 16.59% 19.76% 19.96% 23.29%	2002         2001         2000           (dollars in millions)           \$ 121.2         \$ 117.8         \$ 113.7           (50.6)         (56.6)         (56.5)           2.9         2.8         3.3           —         1.3         —           (332.2)         (195.7)         (17.0)           27.5         76.0         45.6           \$ (231.2)         \$ (54.4)         \$ 89.1           \$1,015.8         \$ 1,247.0         \$ 1,301.4           31.4         100.0         100.0           —         4.5         36.2         26.7         163.9           27.2         22.9         2.5           983.8         1,297.4         1,239.5           75.0         83.0         133.0           124.7         148.4         172.1           —         —         (3.4)           \$1,183.5         \$1,528.8         \$ 1,541.2           \$5,929.6         \$6,564.1         \$10,524.9           (18.54)%         (4.18)%         7.30%           \$11.88%         10.59%         8.78%           \$16.59%         19.76%         11.78%           \$19.96%         23.29% <td>  \$\frac{1002}{\text{(dollars in millions)}}     \$\frac{121.2}{\text{(50.6)}} \ \$\frac{117.8}{\text{(56.6)}} \ \$\frac{113.7}{\text{(56.5)}} \ \$\frac{133.0}{\text{(54.6)}} \ \$\frac{2.9}{2.8} \ \$\frac{3.3}{3.3} \ \$\frac{4.0}{4.0} \ \$\frac{-1.3}{-1.3} \ \$\frac{-}{-1.3} \ \$\frac{-}{-1.3} \ \$\frac{-}{-1.3} \ \$\frac{-1}{2.7.5} \ \$\frac{76.0}{76.0} \ \$\frac{45.6}{45.6} \ \$\frac{(33.9)}{(33.9)}     \$\frac{131.2}{\text{(231.2)}} \ \$\frac{(54.4)}{\text{(54.4)}} \ \$\frac{89.1}{89.1} \ \$\frac{26.7}{26.7} \ \$\frac{1301.4}{36.2} \ \$\frac{100.0}{26.7} \ \$\frac{1301.4}{36.2} \ \$\frac{26.7}{26.7} \ \$\frac{163.9}{163.9} \ \$\frac{175.8}{27.2} \ \$\frac{22.9}{22.9} \ \$\frac{2.5}{2.5} \ \$\frac{(37.9)}{(37.9)} \ \$\frac{983.8}{27.2} \ \$\frac{1,297.4}{22.9} \ \$\frac{1,239.5}{2.5} \ \$\frac{1,178.8}{1,43.9} \ \$\frac{124.7}{148.4} \ \$\frac{172.1}{172.1} \ \$\frac{195.8}{195.8} \ \$\frac{1,247.0}{3.4} \ \$\frac{(3.2)}{(3.2)} \ \$\frac{1,183.5}{1,183.5} \ \$\frac{1,528.8}{1,528.8} \ \$\frac{1,541.2}{1,515.3} \ \$\frac{1,515.3}{1,528.8} \ \$\frac{1,541.2}{1,515.3} \ \$\frac{1,461.0}{1.88\%} \ \$\frac{10.59\%}{10.76\%} \ \$\frac{11.78\%}{11.78\%} \ \$\frac{10.28\%}{10.28\%} \ \$\frac{19.96\%}{23.29\%} \ \$\frac{14.64\%}{14.64\%} \ \$\frac{13.22\%}{13.22\%}</td>	\$\frac{1002}{\text{(dollars in millions)}}     \$\frac{121.2}{\text{(50.6)}} \ \$\frac{117.8}{\text{(56.6)}} \ \$\frac{113.7}{\text{(56.5)}} \ \$\frac{133.0}{\text{(54.6)}} \ \$\frac{2.9}{2.8} \ \$\frac{3.3}{3.3} \ \$\frac{4.0}{4.0} \ \$\frac{-1.3}{-1.3} \ \$\frac{-}{-1.3} \ \$\frac{-}{-1.3} \ \$\frac{-}{-1.3} \ \$\frac{-1}{2.7.5} \ \$\frac{76.0}{76.0} \ \$\frac{45.6}{45.6} \ \$\frac{(33.9)}{(33.9)}     \$\frac{131.2}{\text{(231.2)}} \ \$\frac{(54.4)}{\text{(54.4)}} \ \$\frac{89.1}{89.1} \ \$\frac{26.7}{26.7} \ \$\frac{1301.4}{36.2} \ \$\frac{100.0}{26.7} \ \$\frac{1301.4}{36.2} \ \$\frac{26.7}{26.7} \ \$\frac{163.9}{163.9} \ \$\frac{175.8}{27.2} \ \$\frac{22.9}{22.9} \ \$\frac{2.5}{2.5} \ \$\frac{(37.9)}{(37.9)} \ \$\frac{983.8}{27.2} \ \$\frac{1,297.4}{22.9} \ \$\frac{1,239.5}{2.5} \ \$\frac{1,178.8}{1,43.9} \ \$\frac{124.7}{148.4} \ \$\frac{172.1}{172.1} \ \$\frac{195.8}{195.8} \ \$\frac{1,247.0}{3.4} \ \$\frac{(3.2)}{(3.2)} \ \$\frac{1,183.5}{1,183.5} \ \$\frac{1,528.8}{1,528.8} \ \$\frac{1,541.2}{1,515.3} \ \$\frac{1,515.3}{1,528.8} \ \$\frac{1,541.2}{1,515.3} \ \$\frac{1,461.0}{1.88\%} \ \$\frac{10.59\%}{10.76\%} \ \$\frac{11.78\%}{11.78\%} \ \$\frac{10.28\%}{10.28\%} \ \$\frac{19.96\%}{23.29\%} \ \$\frac{14.64\%}{14.64\%} \ \$\frac{13.22\%}{13.22\%}

Includes unrealized valuation adjustments for investment securities, foreign currency translation and pension liability; profit sharing; and stock options, restricted shares and deferred compensation plans.

## Fourth Quarter Results and Other Matters

Net income in the fourth quarter of 2002 was \$28.9 million, an increase of 9.9% from net income of \$26.3 million in the fourth quarter of last year. Diluted earnings per share for the fourth quarter of 2002 were \$0.44, an increase of \$0.10 or 29.4% from \$0.34 per diluted share for the same period last year. The presence of non–core items and the effect of business divestitures in 2001 continue to have a significant impact on the comparability with prior year results. Included in the fourth quarter of 2002 were charges of \$7.0 million related to the ITSRP and \$0.4 million in net restructuring expenses from the closure of four branches in the Pacific Islands that were partially offset by a reversal of reserves related to the divestiture program. Earnings for the fourth quarter of 2001 included gains on divestitures and restructuring items that increased net income by \$6.4 million, or \$0.08 per diluted share.

Net interest income for the fourth quarter of 2002 on a fully taxable equivalent basis was \$90.2 million, down \$2.0 million from the third quarter of 2002, primarily due to decreased interest rates. Net interest income was down \$15.9 million from the fourth quarter of 2001, primarily due to lower average earning assets related to the divestitures and the managed reduction of loans in an effort to reduce credit risk.

The net interest margin was 4.05% for the fourth quarter of 2002, a 2 basis point increase from 4.03% in the previous quarter and a 12 basis point increase from 3.93% in the same quarter last year. The net interest margin improvement was largely due to lengthening the maturities of some short–term investments, reductions in short–term borrowings and time deposits, as well as debt repurchases, which lowered the Company's cost of funds.

Given continued improvements in the Company's credit quality and economic conditions, the Company did not recognize a Provision during the fourth quarter of 2002. This resulted in an \$11.6 million reduction in the Allowance, which equaled the amount of net charge—offs for the quarter. The Provision was \$14.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Non-interest income was \$51.1 million for the quarter. Non-interest income of \$79.0 million for the fourth quarter of 2001 included \$28.7 million in net gains on sales of the Company's South Pacific operations which were partially offset by write-downs on venture investments. Excluding these items, non-interest income increased \$0.9 million, or 1.7% from the same quarter last year.

Non-interest expense for the fourth quarter of 2002 was \$97.5 million, including the previously mentioned \$7.4 million in ITSRP and restructuring costs. Expenses included severance, damage from super Typhoon Pongsona in Guam and professional fees accrued at year-end. Non-interest expense of \$140.0 million for the fourth quarter of 2001 included restructuring and other related costs of \$18.5 million. Excluding these items, non-interest expenses declined \$31.5 million, or 25.9%, from the same quarter last year, largely due to savings associated with the divested businesses.

## **Consolidated Quarterly Results of Operations**

Table 19

		Three Mon	ths Ended		Three Months Ended				
		200	2						
	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	
			(dollars	in millions exce	ot per share am	ounts)			
Interest Income	\$138.4	\$131.9	\$127.3	\$118.9	\$246.5	\$217.1	\$195.2	\$169.5	
Interest Expense	43.5	39.0	35.1	28.7	121.3	100.4	83.5	63.4	
Net Interest Income	94.9	92.9	92.2	90.2	125.2	116.7	111.7	106.1	
Provision for Loan and Lease Losses	8.3	3.3	_	_	52.5	6.4	0.9	14.5	
Investment Securities Gains	_	_	_	0.6	20.2	11.8	0.9	0.1	
Non-Interest Income	53.2	48.2	47.4	50.5	139.6	85.5	111.7	78.9	
Non-Interest Expense	91.6	89.6	92.1	97.5	171.7	160.6	121.8	140.0	
Income Before Income Taxes	48.2	48.2	47.5	43.8	60.8	47.0	101.6	30.6	
Provision for Income Taxes	17.1	17.2	17.3	14.9	27.1	20.3	70.5	4.3	
Net Income	\$ 31.1	\$ 31.0	\$ 30.2	\$ 28.9	\$ 33.7	\$ 26.7	\$ 31.1	\$ 26.3	
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.35	
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.34	
Return on Average Assets	1.21%	1.23%	1.22%	1.20%	0.99%	0.83%	1.00%	0.90%	
Return on Average Equity	9.97%	9.94%	10.40%	10.72%	10.42%	7.69%	8.88%	8.14%	
Efficiency Ratio	61.86%	63.51%	65.99%	68.97%	60.24%	75.07%	54.31%	75.61%	
Continuing Business Operating Results <sup>1</sup>									
Net Interest Income	\$ 94.9	\$ 92.9	\$ 92.2	\$ 90.2	\$ 92.2	\$ 87.8	\$ 91.0	\$ 93.8	
Provision for Loan and Lease Losses	8.3	3.3	T /=		12.1	2.6	6.4	16.6	
Non-Interest Income	53.3	48.2	47.4	51.0	54.0	54.2	53.0	42.9	
Non-Interest Expense	89.7	89.6	85.5	90.0	85.8	88.6	87.6	98.4	
Net Income	\$ 32.3	\$ 31.0	\$ 34.4	\$ 33.8	\$ 28.3	\$ 32.6	\$ 31.4	\$ 21.3	
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.28	
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.28	
Return on Average Assets	1.26%	1.23%	1.39%	1.40%	1.16%	1.37%	1.33%	0.97%	
Return on Average Equity	10.37%	9.94%	11.84%	12.54%	8.76%	9.37%	8.96%	6.59%	
Efficiency Ratio	60.53%	63.51%	61.28%	63.70%	58.71%	62.40%	60.83%	71.99%	

Excludes the effects of the businesses that were divested in 2001, restructuring expenses, non-core transactions, goodwill amortization and costs associated with the information technology system replacement project. Quarterly information (Mar. 2001–Sept. 2002) has been reclassified to conform to December 31, 2002 presentation.

## 2003 Outlook

The Company expects to earn \$131 million in net income for the full year of 2003. Net income is expected to increase in the second half of 2003 after completion of the systems conversion project. The Company does not expect to record a provision for loan losses in 2003. However, the actual amount of the Provision will depend on determinations of credit risk that will be made near the end of each quarter. Earnings per share and return on equity projections continue to be dependent upon the terms and timing of share repurchases.

## Item 7a. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk

See the Market Risk section in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations beginning on page 31 of this report.

# Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Consolidated Quarterly Results of Operations—See Table 19 included in Item 7 of this report.

#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Shareholders and Board of Directors

Bank of Hawaii Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of condition of Bank of Hawaii Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Bank of Hawaii Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii

January 27, 2003

# BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2002	2001	2000		
	(dollars in	thousands excep	t per share		
Interest Income		uniounts)			
Interest and Fees on Loan and Leases	\$ 366,366	\$ 619,447	\$ 795,028		
Income on Investment Securities—Held to Maturity	19,597	33,521	48,013		
Income on Investment Securities—Available for Sale	101,438	137,320	166,266		
Deposits Funds Sold and Security Resale	20,020	27,596	15,685		
Agreements Other	3,503 5,614	5,034 5,344	2,689 4,742		
Total Interest Income	516,538	828,262	1,032,423		
Interest Expense	01210	217 205	206.046		
Deposits Security Repurchase Agreements	84,348 30,173	217,305 77,764	286,046 104,536		
Funds Purchased	1,030	10,099	32,636		
Short–Term Borrowings	1,489	9,562	19,002		
Long-Term Debt	29,267	53,854	59,053		
		<u> </u>			
Total Interest Expense	146,307	368,584	501,273		
Net Interest Income	370,231	459,678	531,150		
Provision for Loan and Lease Losses	11,616	74,339	142,853		
Net Interest Income After Provision					
for Loan and Lease Losses	358,615	385,339	388,297		
Non-Interest Income					
Trust and Asset Management	55,733	59,924	66,077		
Mortgage Banking	20,452	20,133	10,996		
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	32,617	38,467	40,062		
Fees, Exchange, and Other Service Charges	51,594	77,833	98,986		
Gains on Sales of Banking Operations, Net of Venture	31,374	77,033	70,700		
Investment Losses	_	173,426	_		
Gain on Settlement of Pension Obligation	_	_	11,900		
Investment Securities Gains					
(Losses)	615	32,982	(1,101)		
Insurance	13,118	11,592	11,213		
Other	25,792	34,393	43,762		
Total Non-Interest Income	199,921	448,750	281,895		
Non–Interest Expense Salaries	153,527	195,863	195 955		
Pensions and Other Employee			185,855		
Benefits Not Occupancy Expense	33,036 39,149	44,930 46,344	44,114 48,798		
Net Occupancy Expense Net Equipment Expense	41,253	53,395	50,620		
Goodwill Amortization	41,233	13,342	15,265		
Restructuring and Other Related		13,342	13,203		
Costs Information Technology Systems	2,364	104,794	_		
Replacement Project	13,628				
Other	87,878	135,462	145,550		
Total Non-Interest Expense	370,835	594,130	490,202		
Income Before Income Taxes	187,701	239,959	179,990		
Provision for Income Taxes	66,521	122,164	66,329		

Net Income	\$	121,180	\$	117,795	\$	113,661
	_		_		_	
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$	1.75	\$	1.49	\$	1.43
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$	1.70	\$	1.46	\$	1.42
Dividends Declared Per Share	\$	0.73	\$	0.72	\$	0.71
Basic Weighted Average Shares	69	9,385,745	78	8,977,011	7	9,551,296
Diluted Weighted Average Shares	71	1,447,333	80	0,577,763	7	9,813,443
-						

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

# BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION

	Decen	iber 31,
	2002	2001
	(dollars in	thousands)
Assets	f 540.070	¢ 1 101 074
Interest–Bearing Deposits Investment Securities—Held to Maturity	\$ 549,978	\$ 1,101,974
(Market Value of \$236,016 and \$407,838)	229,720	396,216
Investment Securities—Available for Sale	2,287,201	2,001,420
Funds Sold	195,000	115,000
Loans Held for Sale	40,118	456,709
Loans	5,359,004	5,657,122
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	(142,853)	(158,979)
Net Loans	5,216,151	5,498,143
Total Earning Assets	8,518,168	9,569,462
Cash and Non-Interest Bearing Deposits	374,352	408,807
Premises and Equipment	176,969	196,171
Customers' Acceptance Liability	2,680	593
Accrued Interest Receivable	36,722	42,687
Foreclosed Real Estate	9,434	17,174
Mortgage Servicing Rights	28,820	27,291
Goodwill	36,216	36,216
Other Assets	333,057	333,999
Total Assets	\$9,516,418	\$10,632,400
Liabilities		
Domestic Deposits		
Non–Interest Bearing Demand	\$1,719,633	\$ 1,552,947
Interest Bearing Demand	1,169,128	956,179
Savings	2,535,219	1,937,663
Time	1,461,780	1,927,778
Foreign Deposits		
Time Due to Banks	1,130	230,249
Other Savings and Time	33,271	73,404
Total Deposits	6,920,161	6,678,220
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	735,621	1,643,444
Funds Purchased	64,467	55,800
Short–Term Borrowings	33,420	114,247
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt	114,781	120,645
Banker's Acceptances Outstanding	2,680	593
Retirement Benefits Payable	61,385	36,175
Accrued Interest Payable	13,731	29,762
Taxes Payable	196,813	138,366
Other Liabilities	82,596	98,401
Long-Term Debt	275,004	469,735
Total Liabilities	8,500,659	9,385,388
Commitments and Contingencies (See Notes 12 and 17) Shareholders' Equity		
Common Stock (\$.01 par value); authorized 500,000,000 shares;		
issued / outstanding: December 2002—81,294,730 / 63,015,442;		
D 1 2001 01 277 244 / 72 240 225	00.5	00.5
December 2001—81,377,241 / 73,218,326 Capital Surplus	806	806 367 672
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	372,192 11,659	367,672 22,761
Retained Earnings	1,115,910	1,055,424
Deferred Stock Grants	(1,424)	(7,637)
Treasury Stock, at Cost (Shares: December 2002—18,279,288; December 2001—8,158,915)	(483,384)	(192,014)
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,015,759	1,247,012
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$9,516,418	\$10,632,400
Total Manifeles and Shareholders' Equity	\$7,310,418	\$10,032,400

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

# BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	(	Commo		Accumulated Other omprehensi		Deferred Stock	Treasury	Compre- hensive
	Total	Stock	Surplus	Încome	Earnings	Grants	Stock	Income
Balance at December				(dollars i	n thousands	)		
31, 1999 Comprehensive Income	\$1,212,330	\$806	\$345,851	\$(66,106)	\$ 942,177	<b>\$</b> —	\$ (10,398)	
Net Income	113,661	_	_	_	113,661	_	_	\$113,661
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax:								
Investment Securities, Net of Reclassification								
Adjustment Foreign Currency	45,300	_		45,300		_		45,300
Translation Adjustment	(4,273)	_	_	(4,273)	_	_	_	(4,273)
Total Comprehensive Income								\$154,688
Common Stock Issued: 86,670 Profit Sharing								
Plan 228,438 Stock Option	1,470	_	18	_	(230)	_	1,682	
Plan 193,689 Dividend	2,948	_	3	_	(1,763)	_	4,708	
Reinvestment Plan	3,261	_	51	_	(583)	_	3,793	
6,901 Directors' Restricted Shares and								
Deferred Compensation Plan	122	_	122	_	_	_	_	
Treasury Stock Purchased (934,800								
shares) Cash Dividends Paid	(16,992)	_			(56 471)	_	(16,992)	
Cash Dividends Paid	(56,471)	_			(56,471)			
Balance at December								
31, 2000	1,301,356	806	346,045	(25,079)	996,791		(17,207)	
31, 2000  Comprehensive Income		806	346,045	(25,079)	<u> </u>		(17,207)	
31, 2000	1,301,356 117,795	806	346,045	(25,079)	<b>996,791</b> 117,795	<u>-</u> -	(17,207) —	\$117,795
31, 2000  Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax:	117,795	806	346,045		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	(17,207)	
31, 2000  Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency	117,795		346,045	20,733	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> - -		20,733
Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability	20,733 27,266		346,045	20,733	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>		20,733 27,266
Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	117,795		346,045	20,733	<u> </u>			20,733
Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability	20,733 27,266			20,733	<u> </u>			20,733 27,266
Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive	20,733 27,266			20,733	<u> </u>			20,733 27,266 (159)
31, 2000  Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued:	20,733 27,266			20,733	<u> </u>	_ <del>_</del>		20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan	20,733 27,266			20,733	<u> </u>		(17,207) ————————————————————————————————————	20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan 916,817 Stock Option Plan	20,733 27,266 (159)			20,733	<u> </u>			20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan 916,817 Stock Option	117,795 20,733 27,266 (159)			20,733	117,795		1,141	20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan 916,817 Stock Option Plan 120,397 Dividend Reinvestment Plan 5,487 Directors' Restricted Shares and Deferred Compensation	117,795 20,733 27,266 (159) 1,402 21,314 2,819			20,733	117,795		1,141 17,196 2,328	20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan 916,817 Stock Option Plan 120,397 Dividend Reinvestment Plan 5,487 Directors' Restricted Shares and Deferred Compensation Plan 727,800 Employees'	117,795 20,733 27,266 (159) 1,402 21,314 2,819		261 1,054 495	20,733	117,795		1,141	20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan 916,817 Stock Option Plan 120,397 Dividend Reinvestment Plan 5,487 Directors' Restricted Shares and Deferred Compensation Plan	117,795 20,733 27,266 (159) 1,402 21,314 2,819			20,733	117,795		1,141 17,196 2,328	20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan 916,817 Stock Option Plan 120,397 Dividend Reinvestment Plan 5,487 Directors' Restricted Shares and Deferred Compensation Plan 727,800 Employees' Restricted Shares 65,146 Hawaii Insurance Network	117,795 20,733 27,266 (159) 1,402 21,314 2,819		261 1,054 495	20,733	117,795		1,141 17,196 2,328	20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan 916,817 Stock Option Plan 120,397 Dividend Reinvestment Plan 5,487 Directors' Restricted Shares and Deferred Compensation Plan 727,800 Employees' Restricted Shares 65,146 Hawaii Insurance Network Treasury Stock Purchased (8,300,900	117,795 20,733 27,266 (159) 1,402 21,314 2,819 336 5,105 1,299		261 1,054 495 121 18,397	20,733	117,795		1,141 17,196 2,328 215	20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan 916,817 Stock Option Plan 120,397 Dividend Reinvestment Plan 5,487 Directors' Restricted Shares and Deferred Compensation Plan 727,800 Employees' Restricted Shares 65,146 Hawaii Insurance Network Treasury Stock	117,795 20,733 27,266 (159) 1,402 21,314 2,819 336 5,105		261 1,054 495 121 18,397	20,733	117,795		1,141 17,196 2,328	20,733 27,266 (159)
Comprehensive Income Net Income Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax: Investment Securities Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Pension Liability Adjustments  Total Comprehensive Income  Common Stock Issued: 59,586 Profit Sharing Plan 916,817 Stock Option Plan 120,397 Dividend Reinvestment Plan 5,487 Directors' Restricted Shares and Deferred Compensation Plan 727,800 Employees' Restricted Shares 65,146 Hawaii Insurance Network Treasury Stock Purchased (8,300,900 shares)	117,795 20,733 27,266 (159) 1,402 21,314 2,819 336 5,105 1,299 (195,687)		261 1,054 495 121 18,397	20,733	117,795  — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		1,141 17,196 2,328 215	20,733 27,266 (159)

Comprehensive Income								
Net Income	121,180	_			121,180			\$121,180
Other Comprehensive								
Income, Net of Tax:								
Unrealized Gain on	4 225			4.005				4 2 2 7
Investment Securities	4,237	_		4,237		_		4,237
Foreign Currency	(500)			(500)				(500)
Translation Adjustment	(582)	_	_	(582)	_	_	_	(582)
Pension Liability Adjustment	(14,757)			(14.757)				(14.757)
Adjustinent	(14,737)	_	_	(14,757)	_		_	(14,757)
Total Comprehensive								
Income								\$110,078
Common Stock Issued:								
43,449 Profit								
Sharing Plan	1,240	_	288	_	_	_	952	
1,581,876 Stock								
Option Plan	32,279	_	5,352	_	(10,057)	(793)	37,777	
101,796 Dividend								
Reinvestment Plan	2,893	_	656	_	(2)	_	2,239	
4,792 Directors'								
Restricted Shares and								
Deferred Compensation Plan	20		141				(101)	
(81,600) Employees'	20		141	_	_	_	(121)	
Restricted Shares	5,089		(1,917)			7,006		
Treasury Stock	3,009		(1,917)			7,000		
Purchased (11,838,800								
shares)	(332,217)	_	_	_	_	_	(332,217)	
Cash Dividends Paid	(50,635)	_	_	_	(50,635)	_		
Balance at December								
31, 2002	\$1,015,759	\$806	\$372,192	\$ 11,659	\$1,115,910	\$ (1,424)	\$(483,384)	
-,	. ,,		,	,,,,,	. , -,	, , ,		

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

# BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,				
		2002		2001	2000
		(dol	)		
Operating Activities Net Income	\$	121 190	\$	117 705	\$ 113,661
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	Ą	121,180	Ą	117,795	\$ 115,001
Provision for Loan and Lease Losses		11,616		74,339	142,853
Depreciation and Amortization Amortization of Deferred Loan and		34,498		116,017	64,934
Lease Fees		(34,269)		(44,664)	(47,689)
Amortization and Accretion of Investment Securities		24,153		18,007	14,922
Deferred Stock Grants		5,089		5,105	<u> </u>
Deferred Income Taxes		44,264		4,382	17,012
Investment Security (Gains) Losses		(615)		(32,982)	1,101
Proceeds From Sales of Loans Held					
for Sale	1	1,230,948		1,041,763	260,589
Originations of Loans Held for Sale		(814,357)	(	1,319,243)	(303,721)
Gain on Sale of Banking Operations, Net of Venture Investment Losses		_		(173,426)	_
Net Change in Other Assets and Liabilities		10,970		(52,012)	7,371
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		633,477		(244,919)	271,033
Investing Activities					
Proceeds from Redemptions of					
Investment Securities Held to					
Maturity		183,073		407,443	146,559
Purchases of Investment Securities Held to Maturity		(23,488)		(219,288)	(12,000)
Proceeds from Sales and					
Redemptions of Investment Securities Available for Sale	]	1,286,836		1,347,205	180,739
Purchases of Investment Securities Available for Sale	(1	1,590,059)		(789,806)	(116,144)
Net Decrease in Loans and Lease Financing		304,645		1,616,513	56,719
Proceeds from Sale of Banking Operations				353,013	_
Premises and Equipment, Net		(15,296)		(18,414)	(28,455)
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		145,711	2	2,696,666	227,418
	_		_		
Financing Activities					
Net Increase (Decrease) in Demand Deposits		379,635		61,755	(36,329)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Savings Deposits		597,556		455,739	(35,481)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Time Deposits		(465,998)		(652,837)	74,433
Net Decrease in Foreign Deposits		(269,252)		(464,133)	(316,260)
Proceeds from Lines of Credit and Long–Term Debt		_		39,071	300,096
Repayments and Repurchases of Long-Term Debt		(200,595)		(445,843)	(30,596)
Net Decrease in Short–Term Borrowings		(979,983)		(466,404)	(509,684)
Proceeds from Issuance of Common					
Stock  Papurahasa of Common Stock		36,432		25,871	7,801
Repurchase of Common Stock Cash Dividends		(332,217) (50,635)		(195,687) (56,567)	(16,992) (56,471)
Cash Dividends		(50,055)		(50,507)	(50,471)

Net Cash Used by Financing Activities	(1,285,057)	(1,699,035)	(619,483)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	(582)	27,266	(4,273)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	(506,451) 1,625,781	779,978 845,803	(125,305) 971,108
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 1,119,330	\$ 1,625,781	\$ 845,803

During the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, interest payments of \$162,338,000, \$411,282,000, and \$493,390,000, respectively, and income tax payments of \$8,074,000, \$114,564,000, and \$42,029,000, respectively, were made.

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

#### Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Bank of Hawaii Corporation (the "Company") is a bank holding company providing a broad range of financial products and services to customers in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands (Guam, nearby islands and American Samoa). The majority of the Company's operations consist of customary commercial and consumer banking services including, but not limited to, lending, leasing, deposit services, trust and investment activities, brokerage services, insurance products and trade financing. During 2001, the Company divested most of its business in Asia, the South Pacific, and the U.S. Mainland as part of its strategic plan to provide increased shareholder value.

The accounting and reporting principles of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") and prevailing practices within the financial services industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates and such differences could be material to the financial statements. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

The following is a description of the significant accounting policies of the Company:

Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company's principal subsidiary bank is Bank of Hawaii (the "Bank"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company has no investments in unconsolidated, Company sponsored special purpose entities or other similar business structures. The Company has investments in leveraged leases, as discussed in Note 5.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and non-interest bearing deposits, interest bearing deposits, securities purchased under agreements to resell and funds sold. All amounts are readily convertible to cash and have maturities less than ninety days.

Investment Securities

Investment securities are accounted for according to their purpose and holding period. Debt securities that may not be held to maturity and marketable equity securities are classified as securities available for sale and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, after applicable taxes, reported as a component of cumulative other comprehensive income. Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held–to–maturity and are reported at amortized cost. Trading securities are those securities acquired for the purpose of funding the Company's liabilities associated with certain compensation plans. These securities are included in Other Assets and are carried at fair value with unrealized holding gains and losses recognized currently in income. Non–marketable equity securities (Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock) are accounted for at

cost and included in other assets.

The estimated fair value of a security is determined based on current quotations. Declines in the value of debt securities and marketable equity securities that are considered other than temporary are recorded in non–interest income. Realized gains and losses are recorded in non–interest income using the specific identification method.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale, principally mortgage loans, are valued on an aggregate basis at the lower of carrying amount or fair value.

Loans and Leases

Loans are reported at the principal amount outstanding net of unearned income, charge—offs, unamortized deferred fees and costs on originated loans and premiums or discounts on purchased loans. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis. Loan origination fees, certain direct costs, unearned discounts and premiums are deferred and amortized into interest income as an adjustment to yield using methods that approximate the effective yield method over the term or estimated life of the loan. Loan commitment fees are generally deferred and amortized into fee income over the commitment period. Other credit—related fees are recognized as fee income, a component of non—interest income, when earned.

Direct financing leases are carried at the aggregate of lease payments receivable plus estimated residual value of the leased property, less unearned income. Leveraged leases, which are a form of financing lease, are carried net of nonrecourse debt. Unearned income on direct financing and leveraged leases is amortized over the lease terms by methods that approximate the interest method. Residual values on leased assets are reviewed regularly for other than temporary impairment.

Non-Performing Loans and Leases

Generally, loans are placed on non-accrual status upon becoming past due 90 days or more for principal or interest, (unless well secured and in the process of collection), when terms are renegotiated below market levels, or where a substantial doubt about full repayment of principal and or interest is evident. Residential loans (including Home Equity) are placed on non-accrual status when any extension of credit is past due 120 days for principal or interest or upon taking a partial charge—off, or where a substantial doubt about full repayment of principal or interest is evident.

When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, the accrued and unpaid interest receivable is reversed and the loan is accounted for on the cash or cost recovery method until qualifying for return to accrual status. A loan may be returned to accrual status when all delinquent interest and principal become current in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement.

Loans are charged—off when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and when it is possible to make a reasonable estimate of the loss. For commercial loans, a charge—off is determined on a judgmental basis after due consideration of the debtor's prospects for repayment and the fair value of collateral. For residential mortgage and home equity loans, a partial charge—off is required at 120 days delinquent if the estimated fair value (sales price minus all costs to acquire title, to hold and to sell) is less than the loan balance. Other consumer loans are charged—off upon becoming past due 120 days.

The Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (the "Allowance") is a valuation allowance for probable credit losses inherent in the portfolio as of a given balance sheet date. In accordance with accounting and regulatory guidance, the Company maintains an Allowance adequate to cover management's estimate of probable credit losses based on analyses of historical loss experience supplemented by judgmental expectations of portfolio performance and economic conditions. Changes to the absolute level of the Allowance are recognized through charges to Provision for Loan and Lease Losses. Losses represent a charge or reduction to the Allowance while recoveries are credited or added back. Credit exposures covered by the Allowance include legally binding commitments for loans, leases, banker's acceptances, financial and standby letters of credit and overnight overdrafts.

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The Allowance is composed of an allocated and a general component. The allocated component represents an estimate of probable credit loss inherent to specific portfolios and borrowers. It is segmented between a baseline component based on historical loss experience and specific borrower evaluations, and a judgmental management adjustment component. Management adjustments are based on relevant observable data applied as necessary to reflect risk of probable loss not captured in the historical analyses. The general component addresses market and regulatory expectations through maintenance of appropriate coverage ratios of loans, non–accruals, net charge–offs, current economic conditions and positioning in the credit cycle, uncertainty from geo–political issues, overall concentration and correlation risk, overall delinquency and impairment trends, and imprecision in the estimation process.

To estimate the baseline component, portfolios are segmented based on similar risk characteristics. A range of estimated losses is calculated based on historical loss rates and average delinquency flows to loss. For those commercial borrowers that are on non–accrual status and borrowers identified by management as exhibiting above average levels of risk, impairment is measured on an individual basis in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 114, "Accounting for Creditors for Impairment of a Loan" as amended by SFAS No. 118, "Accounting for Creditors for Impairment of a Loan—Income Recognition and Disclosures" ("SFAS No. 114"). Commercial borrowers not individually impaired are collectively evaluated for impairment based on line—of—business and internal risk rating segmentation. Loss estimates are calculated based on analysis of historical risk rating migrating to loss. Retail and small business portfolios are evaluated for impairment collectively based on product and geography. Both retail and commercial loss models are updated quarterly.

Management adjustments are applied to the baseline component based on assessments and expectations of portfolio performance not captured in the historical loss rates. Relevant factors considered in the assessment based on observable data include, but are not limited to: a formal company—wide rolling quarterly forecast of asset quality metrics including net charge—offs; growth rates; extent of portfolio seasoning; specific historical events; downside scenarios for specific borrowers; existing and emerging trends in delinquency and impairment; expectations of portfolio performance in terms of directionality, volatility, and stress—testing; borrower, industry, and geographical concentrations; credit management changes; changes in underwriting, charge—off or collection policies and procedures; coverage tests of classified and criticized exposure; and pending accounting or regulatory changes.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed using the straight line method over lives of three to fifty years for premises and improvements, and three to ten years for equipment.

Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed Real Estate consists of properties acquired through foreclosure proceedings or acceptance of a deed—in—lieu of foreclosure. These properties are carried at the lower of cost or fair value based on current appraisals less selling costs. Losses arising at the time of acquiring such property are charged against the Allowance. Subsequent declines in property value are recognized through charges to non—interest expense.

Mortgage servicing rights are recognized as assets when mortgage loans are sold and the rights to service those loans are retained. The assets are recorded at their relative fair values on the date the loans are sold and are carried at the lower of the initial recorded value, adjusted for amortization, or estimated fair value. The assets are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income.

An impairment analysis is performed on a periodic basis by estimating the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights and comparing that value to the carrying amount. The Company estimates the fair value using a discounted cash flow model to calculate the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The model uses factors such as loan prepayment rates, costs to service, ancillary income, impound account balances and interest rate assumptions in its calculations.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is assessed at least annually for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* ("SFAS No. 142") that the Company adopted on January 1, 2002. Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 142, goodwill was amortized over 15–25 years. There was no impairment of goodwill in 2002.

The following table presents pro forma net income and earnings per share, and a reconciliation of reported net income to pro forma net income, excluding goodwill amortization that was recognized in 2001 and 2000, prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 142.

	2002	2001	2000
		except per	
Income Before Income Taxes, as reported Goodwill Amortization	\$187,701	\$239,959	\$179,990
	—	13,342	15,265
Adjusted Income Before Taxes	187,701	253,301	195,255
Provision for Income Taxes	66,521	122,164	66,329
Pro Forma Net Income Excluding Goodwill Amortization	\$121,180	\$131,137	\$128,926
Pro Forma Earnings Per Share–Basic	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.62
Pro Forma Earnings Per Share–Dilutive	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.62

### Asset Impairments

Under Company policy, which is in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long–Lived Assets* ("SFAS No.144"), which the Company adopted on January 1, 2002, long–lived assets are evaluated for impairment based on their future use. For an asset that is to be held and used, an impairment loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of the asset, is recognized only if the carrying value of the long–lived asset is not recoverable from its undiscounted cash flows. For a long–lived asset to be disposed of by sale an asset is measured at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell and depreciation is ceased. There was no impairment of long–lived assets in 2002; however, depreciation was accelerated on ITSRP related assets as discussed below.

Information Technology Systems Replacement Project

The Company is accounting for the Information Technology Systems Replacement Project under SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*, ("SFAS No. 146") which the Company adopted during 2002. The costs associated with this project include employee

termination benefits, costs to terminate contracts, asset abandonments and professional fees. Termination benefits for employees not required to render service beyond a minimum retention period are recognized at fair value at the communication date. Termination benefits for employees that are required to render service beyond a minimum retention period are recognized ratably over the remaining service period. Costs to terminate a contract before the end of its term are recognized and measured at fair value when the contract terminates. Professional fees are expensed ratably over the conversion period. Depreciation expense on assets to be abandoned has been accelerated to be recognized over the shortened life.

Income Taxes

The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return with the Bank and its other subsidiaries. Deferred income taxes are provided to reflect the tax effect of temporary differences between financial statement carrying amounts and the corresponding tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are calculated by applying enacted statutory tax rates and tax laws to future years in which temporary differences are expected to reverse. The impact on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that the rate change is enacted. A deferred tax valuation reserve is established if it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

The Company's tax sharing policy provides for the settlement of income taxes between each relevant subsidiary as if the subsidiary had filed a separate return. Payments are made to the Company by subsidiaries with tax liabilities, and subsidiaries that generate tax benefits receive payments for those benefits as used.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the dilutive impact of stock options and uses the average share price during the period in determining the number of incremental shares to be added to the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. There were no adjustments to net income (the numerator) for purposes of computing basic EPS. A reconciliation of the weighted average common shares outstanding for computing diluted EPS for 2002, 2001 and 2000 follows:

#### Weighted Average Shares

	2002	2001	2000
Denominator for Basic EPS Dilutive Effect of Stock Options	69,385,745 2,061,588	78,977,011 1,600,752	79,551,296 262,147
Denominator for Diluted EPS	71,447,333	80,577,763	79,813,443

Risk Management Instruments

The Company has authorization from its Board to use off-balance sheet derivative financial instruments as an end-user in connection with its risk management activities to accommodate the needs of customers. The Company has not qualified for any of the hedge accounting methods (i.e., fair value, cash flows or net investment in foreign operations) addressed under SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities. All risk management derivative instruments are carried at fair value and the associated unrealized gains and losses are recognized currently in income. Over the past few years the Company has not used interest rate swaps as a risk management tool. During 2002, only limited use of foreign exchange contracts was required to mitigate foreign currency risk.

Stock-Based Compensation

At December 31, 2002 the Company had employee and director stock option plans that are more fully described in Note 14. The Company accounts for its stock—based compensation plans in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* ("APB No. 25") and related interpretations. No stock—based employee compensation expense is reflected in net income as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock—Based Compensation* ("SFAS No. 123").

		2002		2001		2000
	(0	share				
Net Income, as reported	\$1	21,180		ption data) 17,795	\$1	13,661
Deduct: Total Stock—Based Employee Compensation Expense Determined Under Fair Value Method For All Awards, Net of						
Related Tax Effects	(	10,122)		(4,297)	_	(4,325)
Pro Forma Net Income	\$111,058		\$1	\$113,498		09,336
			-		-	
Earnings per share:						
Basic-as reported <sub>1</sub>	\$	1.75	\$	1.49	\$	1.43
Basic-pro forma	\$	1.60	\$	1.44	\$	1.37
Diluted-as reported <sub>1</sub>	\$	1.70	\$	1.46	\$	1.42
Diluted-pro forma	\$	1.55	\$	1.41	\$	1.37
Weighted Average Fair Value of Options						
Granted During the Year	\$	7.98	\$	5.76	\$	3.76
Assumptions:						
Average Risk Free Interest Rate		4.90%		4.90%		5.81%
Average Expected Volatility		31.41%		31.25%		29.36%
Expected Dividend Yield		3.16%		3.21%		3.28%
Expected Life		6.5				
		years	(	б years	(	5 years

Stock Repurchases

Acquisition of the Company's common stock is recorded at cost.

Advertising Costs

The Company recognizes its advertising costs as incurred. Advertising costs were \$6.0 million, \$6.5 million, and \$6.2 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

 $<sup>^{1}\,</sup>$  A Black–Scholes option pricing model was used to develop the fair values of the grants.

As of December 31, 2001, the Company had curtailed most of its international operations. The Bank has operations that are conducted in the Pacific Islands that are denominated in U.S. dollars. These operations are classified as domestic.

Recent Accounting Standards

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock—Based Compensation—Transition and Disclosure* ("SFAS No. 148"), which amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition to SFAS No. 123's fair value method of accounting for stock—based employee compensation, if a company so elects.

The Company does not plan to adopt SFAS No. 123 and will continue to account for stock—based compensation under APB No. 25. The pro forma impact of accounting for stock options at fair value will continue to be disclosed and will be included in quarterly financial information beginning in 2003.

### Note 2—Information Technology Systems Replacement Project

In July 2002, the Company entered into contracts with Metavante Corporation to provide for technology services, including professional services to convert existing systems to Metavante systems in the third quarter of 2003. The following summarizes costs incurred in 2002 and total expected costs in connection with the transition to this outsourcing arrangement:

						•	Other	
		Er	nplovee			As	sociated	
	Professiona Fees	lTer	mination		celerated oreciation	_	Costs <sup>2</sup>	Total
			(doll	ars i	n thousan	ds)		
Costs Incurred <sup>1</sup>	\$ 5,157	\$	1,241	\$	5,357	\$	1,873	\$13,628
Total Project Expected								
Costs	\$12,705	\$	6.564	\$	9,198	\$	6.992	\$35,459

Changes in related liability balances during the year ended December 31, 2002 were as follows:

Othon

					•	Otner	
				ployee	As	sociated	
	Professional Termination Fees Benefits		Costs		Total		
			(de	ollars in t	hous	sands)	
Liability Balance at January 1, 2002	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$ —
Accruals	5,	157		1,241		1,873	8,271
Payments	5,	073		969		1,873	7,915
•					_		
Liability Balance at December 31, 2002	\$	84	\$	272	\$	_	\$ 356
	_	_			_		

## Note 3—Divestiture Program and Restructuring Charges

In April 2001, the Company announced a strategic plan designed to maximize shareholder value by strengthening its Hawaii and Pacific Islands operations and divesting most other holdings. By the end of 2001, the Company had sold its credit card portfolio, Pacific Century Bank, N.A., its investment in the Bank of Queensland Limited in Australia, and its South Pacific operations. Also in 2001, the Asian branches were closed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Year ended December 31, 2002 and project-to-date results are the same.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes contract termination, equipment, excise tax, and other costs.

In 2002, four branch offices in the Federated States of Micronesia and in the Republic of the Marshall Islands were closed and First Savings and Loan Association of America ("First Savings"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was merged into the Bank.

In connection with the implementation of the 2001 strategic plan and the divestiture program, the Company recognized restructuring and other related costs as follows:

## **Divestiture Program and Restructuring Charges**

						Other	
	Foreign Currency Translation Losses		Benefits I		ts Fees	Associated al Costs <sup>1</sup>	Total
Costs			(uonai	S III tiiousa	ilius)		
Incurred							
2002	\$(1,349)	\$ —	\$ 2,720	\$ 537	\$ 350	\$ 106	\$ 2,364
2001	30,600	15,500	26,900	7,500	9,300	14,994	104,794
Total Costs	\$29,251	\$ 15,500	\$ 29,620	\$ 8,037	\$ 9,650	\$15,100	\$107,158

<sup>1</sup> Includes unrecoverable investments, contract termination and other costs.

The following schedule reflects the activity in the related liability balances:

			Other	
	Employee		Associated	
	Termination Benefits	Professional Fees (dollars in	Costs1	Total
Beginning Liability Balance at January 1, 2002 Accruals	\$ 7,786 2,720	\$ — 350	\$ 4,014 106	\$ 11,800 3,176
Payments	(10,506)	(350)	(2,620)	(13,476)
Reversals			(1,500)	(1,500)
Ending Liability Balance at December 31, 2002	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Beginning Liability Balance at January 1, 2001	s —	s —	s —	s —
Accruals	19,200	3,800	6,400	29,400
Payments	(9,414)	(3,800)	(386)	(13,600)
Reversals	(2,000)		(2,000)	(4,000)
Ending Liability Balance at December 31, 2001	\$ 7,786	\$ —	\$ 4,014	\$ 11,800

 $<sup>^{1}\,</sup>$  Includes unrecoverable investments, contract termination and other costs.

# **Note 4—Investment Securities**

The details of the investment securities portfolio at December 31, 2002 and 2001 were as follows:

	A	mortized Cost	Uı	Gross nrealized Gains		Gross Unrealized Losses		air Value
			(	dollars in	the	ousands)		
At December 31, 2002								
Securities Held to Maturity:								
Debt Securities Issued by the		• • • • •		•				• • • • •
U.S. Treasury and Agencies	\$	20,860	\$	39	\$	_	\$	20,899
Debt Securities Issued by		165		16				101
States and Municipalities Mortgage–Backed Securities		165 208,695		16 6,241				181 214.936
Wortgage-Backed Securities	_	200,093	_	0,241	_		_	214,930
Total	\$	229,720	\$	6,296	\$	_	\$	236,016
	_		-		-		-	
Securities Available for Sale:								
Equity Securities	\$	249	\$	_	\$	_	\$	249
Debt Securities Issued by the								
U.S. Treasury and Agencies		76,291		2,449		_		78,740
Debt Securities Issued by		7.206		240				7.655
States and Municipalities Mortgage–Backed Securities	7	7,306		349 39,339		(280)	-	7,655 2,182,252
Other Debt Securities		17,696		609		(200)		18,305
Other Debt Securities	_	17,090	_	009	_		_	10,303
Total	\$2	2,244,735	\$	42,746	\$	(280)	\$2	2,287,201
	_	, , ,	_	,,,,,,	_		_	, , .
At December 31, 2001								
Securities Held to Maturity:								
Debt Securities Issued by the								
U.S. Treasury and Agencies	\$	20,799	\$	7	\$	(30)	\$	20,776
Debt Securities Issued by								
States and Municipalities		3,720		191				3,911
Mortgage–Backed Securities		366,314		11,464		(10)		377,768
Other Debt Securities	_	5,383			_			5,383
Total	\$	396,216	\$	11,662	\$	(40)	\$	407,838
Total	Ψ	370,210	Ψ	11,002	Ψ	(10)	Ψ	107,030
Securities Available for Sale:								
Equity Securities	\$	1,382	\$	_	\$	_	\$	1,382
Debt Securities Issued by the	Ψ	1,502	Ψ		Ψ		Ψ	1,502
U.S. Treasury and Agencies		83,689		2,220		_		85,909
Debt Securities Issued by								
States and Municipalities		6,453		265		(1)		6,717
Mortgage-Backed Securities	1	,854,732		38,451		(3,339)	1	,889,844
Other Debt Securities		17,272		296		_		17,568
Total	<b>¢</b> 1	,963,528	•	41 232	Φ	(3.340)	\$	2,001,420
Total	ψ1	,,903,326	ψ	41,232	ψ	(3,340)	Ψ2	2,001,420
At December 31, 2000								
Securities Held to Maturity:								
Restricted Equity Securities	\$	4,986	\$	_	\$	(4,537)	\$	449
Debt Securities Issued by the								
U.S. Treasury and Agencies		6,812				(39)		6,773
Debt Securities Issued by								
States and Municipalities		3,984		303		_		4,287
Debt Securities Issued by		15 105		2 446				10.621
Foreign Governments  Mortgage–Backed Securities		15,185 547,463		3,446		(1.002)		18,631
Mortgage—Backed Securities Other Debt Securities		5,157		7,412		(1,093)		553,782 5,157
Onici Debi Secultues	_	3,137	_		_		_	3,137
Total	\$	583,587	\$	11,161	\$	(5,669)	\$	589,079
		,= ,-	_	,	_	(-,)		,
Securities Available for Sale:								

Equity Securities	\$ 24,740	\$ —	\$ (86)	\$ 24,654
Debt Securities Issued by the				
U.S. Treasury and Agencies	195,920	1,262	(147)	197,035
Debt Securities Issued by				
States and Municipalities	11,634	126	(18)	11,742
Debt Securities Issued by				
Foreign Governments	3,936	<u> </u>	_	3,936
Mortgage-Backed Securities	2,235,987	9,599	(8,426)	2,237,160
Other Debt Securities	33,502	1,391	(61)	34,832
	-	. ——		
Total	\$2,505,719	\$ 12,378	\$ (8,738)	\$2,509,359

The contractual maturities of the investment securities portfolio at December 31, 2002 were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(dollars i	n thousands)
Securities Held to Maturity		
Due in One Year or Less	\$ 20,860	\$ 20,899
Due After Five Years Through Ten Years	165	181
	21,025	21,080
Mortgage-Backed Securities	208,695	214,936
Total	\$ 229,720	\$ 236,016
		·
Securities Available for Sale		
Due in One Year or Less	\$ 17,605	\$ 17,933
Due After One Year Through Five Years	21,699	23,539
Due After Five Years Through Ten Years	48,397	49,291
Due After Ten Years	13,592	13,937
	101,293	104,700
Mortgage-Backed Securities	2,143,193	2,182,252
Equity Securities	249	249
Total	\$2,244,735	\$2,287,201

Investment securities carried at \$1.6 billion and \$2.3 billion were pledged to secure deposits of certain public (governmental) entities and repurchase agreements at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The December 31, 2002 amount includes investment securities with a carrying value and a market value of \$1.5 billion that were pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements.

Gross gains and losses and proceeds from sales and maturities of Securities Available for Sale for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	2	2002		2001		2000
		(dol	llars	in thousand	ls)	
Gross Gains on Sales of Securities	\$	615	\$	34,588	\$	364
Gross Losses on Sales of Securities		_		(206)		(1,312)
			_		_	
Net Gains (Losses) on Sales of						
Securities Available for Sale	\$	615	\$	34,382	\$	(948)
			_		_	
Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of						
Securities Available For Sale	\$1,2	86,836	\$1.	,347,205	\$1	180,739
			_			

Income taxes related to 2002 net gains and losses were \$247,100. The cumulative, other comprehensive income from net unrealized gains on investment securities was \$27.2 million (net of taxes) as of December 31, 2002.

### Note 5-Loans and the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The loan portfolio was comprised of the following at December 31:

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
		(dol	llars in milli	ons)	
Domestic Loans					
Commercial					
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 875.0	\$1,169.8	\$2,433.6	\$2,483.3	\$2,570.7
Commercial Mortgage	591.1	640.7	1,125.5	1,244.8	1,139.1
Construction	127.5	169.6	307.4	328.9	299.8
Lease Financing	427.3	423.9	464.5	376.6	337.4
Č					
Total Commercial	2,020.9	2,404.0	4,331.0	4,433.6	4,347.0
Consumer					
Residential Mortgage	2,131.4	2,424.0	2,563.3	2,234.0	2,172.6
Home Equity	614.0	329.9	282.5	260.8	261.2
Other Consumer	493.3	399.8	719.4	746.8	754.0
Lease Financing	34.5	38.9	42.6	41.5	35.1
Total Consumer	3,273.2	3,192.6	3,607.8	3,283,1	3,222.9
Total Domestic Loans	5,294.1	5,596.6	7,938.8	7,716.7	7,569.9
					- ,,, ,,,
Foreign Loans					
Banks and Other Financial					
Institutions	1.9	1.4	132.6	207.7	158.2
Commercial	15.0	12.2	744.8	943.4	1,281.5
Lease Financing	31.1	30.6	32.7	32.5	17.1
Other	16.9	16.3	390.2	439.2	349.4
Total Foreign Loans	64.9	60.5	1,300.3	1,622.8	1,806.2
<u> </u>					
Total Loans	\$5,359.0	\$5,657.1	\$9,239.1	\$9,339.5	\$9,376.1

Total loans and leases were net of unearned income totaling \$182.0 million and \$204.5 million as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The Company's lending activities are concentrated in its primary geographic markets of Hawaii and the Pacific Islands.

Commercial and mortgage loans totaling \$629.1 million and \$1,389.8 million were pledged to secure certain public deposits and Federal Home Loan Bank advances at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The aggregate amount of gains on sales of loans (including adjustments to record loans held for sale at the lower of cost or fair value) was \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. Adjustments to record loans held for sale at the lower of cost or fair value were charged to the Allowance.

The Company is the lessor in various leveraged lease agreements under which airplanes, rail cars and water–craft, with estimated economic lives ranging from 20 to 36 years, are leased for terms up to 20 years. The Company's equity investment typically represents approximately 21.5% of the purchase price, with the remaining percentage being furnished by third–party financing in the form of long–term debt that provides for no recourse against the Company and is

secured by a first lien on the asset. At the end of the lease term, the assets are returned to the Company. The residual value at that time is estimated to be a certain percentage of the original cost. For federal income tax purposes, the Company receives the investment tax credit and has the benefit of tax deductions for depreciation on the entire leased asset and for interest on the long—term debt. During the early years of the lease

those deductions exceed the lease rental income, resulting in income tax deductions. In the later years of the leases, rental income will exceed the deductions and taxes will be payable. Deferred taxes are provided to reflect this timing difference.

The Company's net investment in leveraged leases was comprised of the following:

	December 31,		
	2002	2001	
	(dollars in	thousands)	
Rentals Receivable (Net of Principal and Interest on			
Nonrecourse Debt)	\$ 277,403	\$ 262,023	
Estimated Residual Value of Leased Assets	168,651	151,432	
Less: Unearned and Deferred Income	(118,592)	(121,607)	
Investment in Leverage Leases	327,462	291,848	
Less: Deferred Taxes Arising from Leveraged Leases	(235,210)	(186,191)	
Net Investment in Leveraged Leases	\$ 92,252	\$ 105,657	

Certain directors and executive officers of the Company, its subsidiary companies, companies in which they are principal owners, and trusts in which they are involved, have loans with the Bank. These loans were made in the ordinary course of business at normal credit terms, including interest rate and collateral requirements. At December 31, 2002 and 2001, such loans amounted to \$15.3 million and \$19.8 million, respectively. During 2002, the activity in these loans included new borrowings of \$30.9 million, repayments of \$32.8 million, and other reductions of \$2.6 million. Other reductions were attributable to individuals no longer being considered insiders.

Activity in the Allowance was as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
		(dol	lars in million	s)	
Balance at Beginning of		(40)		,	
Period	\$ 159.0	\$ 246.2	\$ 194.2	\$ 211.3	\$ 174.4
Loans Charged Off					
Charged–Off Commercial					
Commercial &					
Industrial	(13.0)	(97.7)	(22.1)	(18.5)	(15.3)
Commercial	(2.0)	(10.4)	(15.2)	(4.5)	(2.5)
Mortgage Construction	(2.9) (0.5)	(19.4)	(15.2) (0.6)	(4.5) (1.4)	(2.5)
Lease Financing	(9.9)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.7)
Consumer					
Residential	(2.5)	(0.0)	( e = 1	( <b>7</b> .0)	(2.0)
Mortgage	(3.5)	(8.9)	(6.5)	(7.8)	(2.9)
Home Equity Other Consumer	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(25.1)	(25.8)
Lease Financing	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(23.1)	(23.0)
Foreign	_	(22.0)	(45.7)	(45.8)	(34.8)
Total					
Charge-Offs	(42.8)	(169.0)	(110.8)	(103.3)	(82.0)
Recoveries on Loans Previously					
Charged–Off Commercial					
Commercial &					
Industrial	4.7	9.2	5.5	14.0	2.8
Commercial					
Mortgage	2.1	3.2	0.5	1.6	1.2
Construction Lease Financing	0.2	0.3		0.1	0.1
Consumer	_	0.3	_	_	_
Residential					
Mortgage	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.2
Home Equity	0.1	0.1			
Other Consumer	6.1	8.1	6.8	7.6	6.4
Lease Financing Foreign	0.1 0.7	0.1 25.6	0.1 7.3	 5.6	5.6
Poleigh	0.7	25.0	1.3	5.0	5.0
Total Recoveries	15.1	47.6	21.4	29.5	16.3
Net Loan					
Charge-Offs	(27.7)	(121.4)	(89.4)	(73.8)	(65.7)
Provision for Loan	11.6	74.0	1.42.0	60.0	04.0
and Lease Losses Allowance	11.6	74.3	142.9	60.9	84.0
Related to					
Divesțitures	_	(40.2)	_	_	_
Other <sup>1</sup>		0.1	(1.5)	(4.2)	18.6
Balance at End of					
Period	\$ 142.9	\$ 159.0	\$ 246.2	\$ 194.2	\$ 211.3
Average Loans Outstanding	\$5,411.3	\$7,732.7	\$9,418.7	\$9,259.6	\$9,289.3
Ratio of Net	φ5,411.5	\$1,132.1	φ9,410.7	φ9,239.0	φ9,209.3
Charge-Offs to					
Average Loans					
Outstanding	0.51%	1.57%	0.95%	0.80%	0.71%
Ratio of					
Allowance to Loans and Leases					
Outstanding	2.67%	2.81%	2.67%	2.08%	2.26%
	,,,				,

Details of the Foreign Allowance, which is included in the table above, was as follows:

Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 0.6	\$ 73.3	\$ 78.4	\$ 74.7	\$ 31.0
Charge-Offs	_	(22.0)	(45.7)	(45.8)	(34.8)
Recoveries	0.7	25.6	7.3	5.6	5.6
Net Loan (Charge-Offs)					
Recoveries	0.7	3.6	(38.4)	(40.2)	(29.2)
Provision for Loan and Lease					
Losses	(0.6)	6.4	34.7	42.2	54.2
Allowance Related to					
Divestitures	_	(23.8)	_	_	
Other <sup>1</sup>	_	(58.9)	(1.4)	1.7	18.7
Balance at End of Period	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.6	\$ 73.3	\$ 78.4	\$ 74.7

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Includes balance transfers, allowance acquired and foreign currency translation.

Non–accrual loans as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 totaled \$45.0 million and \$60.8 million, respectively. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest totaled \$1.8 million and \$4.9 million as of December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively.

The following table presents information on impaired loans as of December 31, 2002 and 2001:

	2002	2001
		ars in ands)
Recorded Investment in Impaired Loans Not Requiring		
an Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	\$ 7,975	\$25,338
Recorded Investment in Impaired Loans Requiring an		
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	33,966	41,849
Recorded Investment in Impaired Loans <sup>1</sup>	\$41,941	\$67,187
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses on Impaired Loans Average Recorded Investment in Impaired Loans During	\$ 8,301	\$10,626
the Year	\$63,552	\$89,575

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Includes accruing market rate troubled–debt restructurings of \$16.3 million and \$23.8 million as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

## Note 6—Mortgage Servicing Rights

As of December 31, 2002 and 2001, the Company's portfolio of residential loans serviced for third parties totaled \$3.9 billion and \$3.5 billion, respectively. The servicing portfolio is comprised primarily of fixed rate loans concentrated in Hawaii.

Changes in the carrying value of mortgage servicing rights, net of a valuation allowance are summarized in the following table:

	2002	2001
	(dollars in	thousands)
Balance at Beginning of Year	\$27,291	\$16,195
Originated Mortgage Servicing Rights	7,341	9,490
Purchased Servicing Rights	3,262	7,159
Mortgage Servicing Rights Valuation	204	(207)
Amortization	(9,278)	(5,346)
Balance at End of Year	\$28,820	\$27,291
Fair Value at End of Year	\$38,689	\$34,721

The key factors used in determining the fair value of mortgage servicing rights at December 31, 2002 are presented below:

Weighted-Average Constant Prepayment Rate	13.25%
Weighted-Average Life (in years)	5.59
Weighted-Average Discount Rate	9.96%

A sensitivity analysis of the current fair value of mortgage servicing rights to immediate 10% and 20% adverse changes in those assumptions as of December 31, 2002 is presented in the table that follows.

These sensitivities are hypothetical and should be used accordingly. Estimated changes in fair value are based on assumptions and generally cannot be extrapolated. Also, in this table, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the servicing rights is calculated without changing other assumptions. In reality, changes in one factor may result in changes in another, which may magnify or affect the sensitivities.

	December 31, 2	
	(dollars	in thousands)
Fair Value	\$	38,689
Prepayment Rate		
Decrease in fair value from 10% adverse change		(2,363)
Decrease in fair value from 20% adverse change		(4,467)
Discount Rate		
Decrease in fair value from 10% adverse change		(984)
Decrease in fair value from 20% adverse change		(1,878)

### Note 7—Premises and Equipment

The following is a summary of premises and equipment:

	Cost	Dep	ccumulated oreciation and mortization	Net Book Value
		dolla	rs in thousands	s)
December 31, 2002				
Premises	\$273,812	\$	(134,954)	\$138,858
Capital Leases	4,464		(1,786)	2,678
Equipment	204,955		(169,522)	35,433
	\$483,231	\$	(306,262)	\$176,969
		_		
December 31, 2001				
Premises	\$269,028	\$	(125,983)	\$143,045
Capital Leases	4,464		(1,607)	2,857
Equipment	199,354		(149,085)	50,269
• •		_		
	\$472,846	\$	(276,675)	\$196,171
		_		

Depreciation and amortization (including capital lease amortization) included in non–interest expense were \$34.5 million, \$42.7 million and \$45.6 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

The Company leases certain branch premises and data processing equipment with lease terms extending through 2052. Most of the leases for premises provide for a base rent over a specified period with renewal options thereafter. Portions of certain properties are subleased for periods expiring in various years through 2010. Lease terms generally provide for the Company to pay taxes, maintenance and other operating costs.

Future minimum payments for capital leases and for non-cancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one year or more consisted of the following at December 31, 2002:

	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
	(dollars i	n thousands)
2003	\$ 605	\$ 13,610
2004	605	10,993
2005	605	8,837
2006	605	7,888
2007	605	6,150
Thereafter	29,907	79,620
Total Minimum Lease Payments		\$127,098
	32,932	
Amounts Representing Interest	(24,026)	)
	\$ 8,906	

Minimum future rentals receivable under subleases for non-cancelable operating leases amounted to \$4.3 million at December 31, 2002.

Rental expense for all operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 is presented below:

	2002	2001	2000
	(doll	ars in thousa	nds)
Minimum Rentals	\$17,600	\$18,184	\$22,934
Sublease Rental Income	(1,471)	(1,489)	(1,490)
	\$16,129	\$16,695	\$21,444

## Note 8—Deposits

Time deposits with balances of \$100,000 or more totaled \$804.4 million at December 31, 2002. Deposits of public (governmental) entities totaling \$12.1 million require collateralization by acceptable securities. The majority of deposits in the foreign category were in denominations of \$100,000 or more.

Maturities of time deposits of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2002, were as follows:

	Domestic	Foreign
	(dollars in t	housands)
Due in 0 to 3 Months	\$347,100	\$31,558
Due in 4 to 6 Months	125,409	143
Due in 7 to 12 Months	157,175	_
Due in 2004	55,615	_
Due in 2005	17,726	_
Due in 2006	17,500	_

Due in 2007	39,953	_
Due Thereafter	12,234	_
	\$772,712	\$31,701

## Note 9—Short-Term Borrowings

Details of short-term borrowings for 2002, 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	Funds Purchased	Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	Commercial Paper	Other Short–Term Borrowings
		(dollars in	thousands)	
2002				
Amounts Outstanding at December 31	\$ 64,467	\$ 735,621	\$ 7,392	\$ 26,028
Average Amount Outstanding During Year	64,828	1,283,387	15,792	26,242
Maximum Amount Outstanding at Any Month End	116,775	1,748,514	16,778	74,925
Weighted Average <sub>1</sub> Interest Rate During Year	1.59%	2.35%	1.69%	4.66%
Weighted Average Interest Rate End of Year	1.15%	1.70%	0.75%	1.25%
2001				
Amounts Outstanding at December 31	\$ 55,800	\$ 1,643,444	\$ 104,127	\$ 10,120
Average Amount Outstanding During Year	219,631	1,670,116	103,323	112,495
Maximum Amount Outstanding at Any Month End	553,779	1,922,586	144,105	186,514
Weighted Average <sub>1</sub> Interest Rate During Year	4.60%	4.66%	4.90%	4.02%
Weighted Average Interest Rate End of Year	1.25%	2.95%	4.59%	4.86%
2000				
Amounts Outstanding at December 31	\$413,241	\$ 1,655,173	\$ 154,664	\$ 56,817
Average Amount Outstanding During Year	518,916	1,702,129	119,472	256,854
Maximum Amount Outstanding at Any Month End	742,085	1,806,197	175,142	432,016
Weighted Average <sub>1</sub> Interest Rate During Year	6.29%	6.14%	5.81%	4.68%
Weighted Average Interest Rate End of Year	5.77%	6.42%	6.04%	5.19%

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Average rates for the year are computed by dividing actual interest expense on borrowings by average daily borrowings.

Funds Purchased generally mature on the day following the date of purchase.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase are accounted for as financing transactions and the obligations to repurchase these securities are recorded as liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. The securities underlying the agreements to repurchase continue to be reflected as assets of the Company and are delivered to and held in collateral accounts with third party trustees. At December 31, 2002, the weighted average contractual maturity of these agreements was 98 days and consisted of transactions with public (governmental) entities, primarily the State of Hawaii (\$581.1 million), and local municipalities (\$154.5 million). A schedule of maturities of repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2002 follows:

	2002
	(dollars in thousands)
2 to 30 days	\$ 387,557
31 to 90 days	169,145
Over 90 days	178,919
•	
Total	\$ 735,621

Commercial Paper is issued in various denominations generally maturing 90 days or less from date of issuance.

At December 31, 2002, Other Short–Term Borrowings consisted mainly of Federal Home Loan Bank advances and Treasury Tax and Loan Balances. The Federal Home Loan Bank advances totaling \$16.0 million bears interest at approximately 1.4% and matures within one year. Treasury Tax and Loan Balances represent tax

payments collected on behalf of the U.S. Government, which are callable at any time and bear market interest rates.

A line of credit totaling \$25.0 million was previously maintained for working capital purposes but was discontinued in January 2002. Fees related to this line were \$11,000 in 2002.

# Note 10—Long-Term Debt

Amounts outstanding for Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 were as follows:

	2002	2001
	(dollars in	thousands)
Subordinated Notes	\$ 231,439	\$ 243,572
8.25% Capital Securities	31,425	100,000
Privately Placed Notes	91,515	91,286
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	26,500	147,145
Capitalized Lease Obligations	8,906	8,377
	389,785	590,380
Less: Current Maturities	(114,781)	(120,645)
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 275,004	\$ 469,735

As of December 31, 2002, two subordinated notes issued by the Bank, both bearing fixed interest rates of 6.875%, were outstanding. The first note, with \$106.7 million outstanding, was issued in 1993 and matures in 2003. The second note, with \$124.7 million outstanding, was issued in 1999 under the Bank's \$1 billion note program and matures in 2009. Under the terms of this program, Bank of Hawaii may issue additional notes provided that at any time the aggregate amount outstanding does not exceed \$1.0 billion. The balance maturing in 2003 was classified as Current Maturities of Long—Term Debt on the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

Bancorp Hawaii Capital Trust I, a grantor trust wholly-owned by the Company, issued \$100 million 8.25% Capital Securities (the "Securities"). The Securities bear a cumulative fixed interest rate of 8.25% and mature on December 15. 2026. Interest payments are semi-annual. The Company is subject to an expense agreement with the trust obligating the Company to pay any costs, expenses or liabilities of the trust, other than obligations of the trust to pay amounts due pursuant to the terms of the Securities. The sole assets of the trust are Junior Subordinated Debt Securities (the "Debt") issued by the Company to the trust. The Debt is redeemable prior to the stated maturity at the Company's option. The Securities are subject to mandatory redemption upon repayment of the related Debt at their stated maturity dates, or their earlier redemption at a redemption price equal to their liquidation amount plus accrued distributions to the date fixed for redemption and the premium, if any, paid by the Company upon concurrent repayment of the related Debt. The Company has issued guarantees for the payment of distributions and payments on liquidation or redemption of the Securities, but only to the extent of funds held by the trust. The guarantees are junior subordinated obligations of the Company. Distributions to securities holders may be deferred for up to five consecutive years. During any such deferral period the Company's ability to pay dividends on its common shares will be restricted. The Federal Reserve has announced that certain cumulative preferred securities having the characteristics of the Securities qualify as minority interest, and are included in Tier 1 capital for bank holding companies. During 2002, the Company repurchased \$68.6 million of the Securities.

Privately placed notes issued by the Company, including fair value adjustments, totaled \$91.5 million at December 31, 2002 and mature in 2004. These notes carry seven year terms and bear floating interest rates of 10 to 25 basis points above the three–month LIBOR rate, which was 1.38% at December 31, 2002. In July 2002, the note holder exercised the option to change to a fixed 6.99% rate on \$40.0 million. No new notes were issued in 2002.

Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") advances bear interest at rates from 5.38% to 6.68% and mature from 2003 through 2006. FHLB advances that mature within the next year (\$8.0 million) were classified as Current Maturities of Long–Term Debt on the Consolidated Statements of Condition. At December 31, 2002, loans totaling \$121.3 million and FHLB stock totaling \$62.7 million were pledged to secure these advances.

Capitalized lease obligations relate to office space at the headquarters of the Company. The lease began in 1993 and has a 60 year term. Lease payments are fixed at \$605,000 per year from 2003 to 2007, and \$665,000 per year from 2008 to 2012 and are negotiable thereafter.

As of December 31, 2002, future principal payments on long-term debt are expected to be:

	(in thousands)
2002	¢ 114.701
2003	\$ 114,781
2004	97,515
2005	10,000
2006	2,500
2007	<u> </u>
Thereafter	164,989
Total	\$ 389,785

## Note 11—Shareholders' Equity

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off–balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier I capital. Tier I capital is common shareholders' equity plus qualifying capital securities and minority interest, reduced by unrealized gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income and certain intangible assets. Total capital is Tier I capital plus qualifying subordinated debt, allowable Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses and any investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary. Three capital ratios are used to measure capital adequacy: Tier I capital divided by risk—weighted assets, as defined; Total capital divided by risk—weighted assets; and the leverage ratio, which is Tier I capital divided by average assets.

As of December 31, 2002, the Company and the Bank were well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There were no conditions or events since year—end that management believes have changed the Company's or the Bank's capital ratings.

The table below sets forth the minimum required capital for well capitalized institutions and the actual capital amounts and ratios for the Company and its depository subsidiaries at December 31, 2002 and 2001:

	Well–Capitalized Minimum Ratio	Bank of Hawaii Corporation	Bank of Hawaii F	irst Savings 1
		(dollars in thou	ısands)	
At December 31, 2002:				
Shareholders' Equity		\$ 1,015,759	\$ 939,970	N/A
Tier 1 Capital		983,763	890,703	N/A N/A
Total Capital Tier 1 Capital		1,183,522	1,091,233	N/A
Ratio	6%	16.59%	14.86%	N/A
Total Capital Ratio	10%	19.96%	18.21%	N/A
Leverage Ratio	5%	10.34%	9.29%	N/A
At December 31, 2001:				
Shareholders'		Ø 1 0 47 0 10	Φ 1 00 C <b>2</b> 47	A 46 750
Equity		\$ 1,247,012	\$ 1,086,247	\$ 46,759
Tier 1 Capital		1,297,369	1,040,575	46,759
Total Capital		1,528,793	1,271,514	47,947
Tier 1 Capital				
Ratio	6%	19.76%	15.96%	50.34%
Total Capital				
Ratio	10%			51.62%
Leverage Ratio	5%	11.20%	9.16%	27.91%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As of December 31, 2002, First Savings was merged into Bank of Hawaii.

Federal Reserve Board regulations require the Bank to maintain reserve balances based on the amount of deposits held. The average required reserve balance was \$21.1 million and \$17.7 million in 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The Bank is subject to federal regulatory restrictions that limit cash dividends and loans to the Company. These restrictions generally require advanced approval from the Bank's regulator for payment of dividends in excess of earnings for the prior three years. Special dividends of \$235.0 million and \$130.0 million were paid in 2002 and 2001, respectively, by the Bank from capital released by the divestiture and risk reduction programs. Because of these special dividends, which were used by the Company for share repurchases, advanced approval is required for future dividends. Such approval has been granted for an amount up to the level of the Bank's income for the first two quarters of 2003.

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2002, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were:

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Minimum Pension Liability Adjustment	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities	Cumulative Other Comprehensive Income
		(dollars i	n thousands)	
Balance, December 31, 1999	\$(22,411)	\$ (630)	\$ (43,065)	\$ (66,106)
Net change	(4,273)		45,300	41,027
	(26,684)	(630)	2,235	(25,079)

Balance, December 31, 2000				
Net change	27,266	(159)	20,733	47,840
Balance, December 31, 2001	582	(790)	22.069	22.761
Net change	(582)	(789) (14,757)	22,968 4,237	22,761 (11,102)
Balance, December 31, 2002	\$ —	\$ (15,546)	\$ 27,205	\$ 11,659

The following table presents the components of other comprehensive income and the related tax effect allocated to each component:

	Before Tax Tax Amount Effect		Net of Tax
	(doll	ars in thousar	nds)
<b>2000:</b> Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	\$ (6,574)	\$ (2,301)	\$ (4,273)
Net Unrealized Gains on Securities Available for	ψ (0,571)	ψ (2,301)	ψ (1,273)
Sale Arising During the Year	73,798	29,519	44,279
Reclassification of Net Losses on Securities Available for Sale Included in Net Income	1,702	681	1,021
Net Unrealized Gains on Securities Available for			
Sale Arising During the Year	75,500	30,200	45,300
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	\$ 68,926	\$ 27,899	\$ 41,027
2001:			
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Minimum Pension Liability Adjustment Net Unrealized Gains on Securities Available for	\$ 41,948 (245)	\$ 14,682 (86)	\$ 27,266 (159)
Sale Arising During the Year	70,177	28,071	42,106
Reclassification of Net Gains on Securities Available for Sale Included in Net Income	(35,622)	(14,249)	(21,373)
Net Unrealized Gains on Securities Available for			
Sale Arising During the Year	34,555	13,822	20,733
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	\$ 76,258	\$ 28,418	\$ 47,840
2002:			
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment Minimum Pension Liability Adjustment	\$ (895)	\$ (313)	\$ (582)
Net Unrealized Gains on Securities Available for	(22,703)	(7,946)	(14,757)
Sale Arising During the Year	7,133	2,496	4,637
Reclassification of Net Gains on Securities Available for Sale Included in Net Income	(615)	(215)	(400)
Net Unrealized Gains on Securities Available for			
Sale Arising During the Year	6,518	2,281	4,237
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	\$(17,080)	\$ (5,978)	\$(11,102)

## Note 12—Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is a defendant in various legal proceedings and, in addition, there were various other contingent liabilities arising in the normal course of business. After consultation with legal counsel, management does not anticipate that the disposition of these proceedings and contingent liabilities will have a material effect upon the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Note 13—Employee Benefits

Prior to July 1, 2002, a deferred—compensation profit sharing plan ("Profit Sharing Plan") was provided for the benefit of all employees of the Company and its subsidiaries who met the Profit Sharing Plan's eligibility requirements. Contributions to the Profit Sharing Plan were at the sole discretion of the Company's Board of

Directors. Participants in the Profit Sharing Plan received up to 50% of their annual allocation in cash. The remaining amounts were deferred and could be invested in various options including mutual funds, a collective trust, and common shares of the Company. The Company's contributions to the Profit Sharing Plan totaled \$3.7 million in 2001 and \$4.6 million in 2000. The Profit Sharing Plan provided for a company match of \$1.25 for each \$1.00 in 401(k) contributions made by qualified employees up to a maximum of 2% of the employee's compensation. For 2002, 2001 and 2000, matching contributions under this plan totaled \$1.5 million, \$2.9 million and \$3.2 million, respectively.

Also prior to July 1, 2002, the Company had a defined—contribution money purchase plan ("Money Purchase Plan") under which it contributed 4% of an employee's compensation for employees meeting certain eligibility and vesting requirements. The Money Purchase Plan had a one year eligibility requirement and a five year vesting period. For 2002, 2001 and 2000, the Company contributed \$2.7 million, \$5.1 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, to the Money Purchase Plan.

Effective July 1, 2002, the Company's Profit Sharing Plan was merged with the Company's Money Purchase Plan to form a single plan called the Bank of Hawaii Retirement Savings Plan (the "Savings Plan"). The Savings Plan has three Company contribution components; (1) 401(k) matching, (2) a 3% fixed amount based on compensation and (3) a discretionary value sharing contribution. Under the 401(k) component, participating employees may contribute up to 50% of their eligible compensation (within federal limits) to the Savings Plan. The Company will make matching contributions on behalf of participants each calendar quarter equal to \$1.25 for each \$1.00 contributed by participants up to 2% of the participants' eligible compensation and \$0.50 for every \$1.00 contributed by participants over 2% up to 5% of the participants' eligible compensation. The Company's matching contributions for 2002 were \$1.9 million. In addition, all eligible members will receive an annual 3% fixed contribution and a discretionary value sharing contribution that will be linked to the Company's financial goals. These contributions will be made regardless of whether the member contributes to the Savings Plan and will be invested in accordance with the member's selection of investment options available under the Savings Plan. For the 3% component the Company expensed \$1.9 million in 2002. The Company's expense for the value sharing component totaled \$3.5 million in 2002. The Company also has Excess Plans which cover certain employees for amounts exceeding the limits under those plans.

In 1995, the Company froze its non-contributory, qualified defined-benefit retirement plan ("Retirement Plan") and excess retirement plan ("Excess Plan"), which covered employees of the Company and participating subsidiaries who met certain eligibility requirements. Retirement Plan assets are managed by investment advisors in accordance with investment policies established by the plan trustees.

Retirement Plan investments primarily consist of a collective investment fund and marketable securities including stocks, U.S. Government agency securities, U.S. Government Treasuries, Corporate Bonds, a money market fund, and mutual funds. The assets of the Retirement Plan include a Bank of Hawaii collective investment fund and securities of related parties (Pacific Capital Funds mutual funds and a money market fund). The Asset Management Group of the Bank, an SEC–registered investment adviser, manages the Pacific Capital Funds mutual funds and the money market fund. The Bank manages the Bank of Hawaii collective investment fund. The fair value of securities of related parties as of December 31, 2002 was \$20.9 million.

The Excess Plan is a non-qualified excess retirement benefit plan which covers certain employees of the Company and participating subsidiaries. The unfunded Excess Plan recognizes the liability to participants for amounts exceeding the limits allowed under the Retirement Plan. Because the Excess Plan is unfunded, it has no plan assets. Each of the projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and accrued benefit liability as of December 31, 2001 was \$5.2 million.

The Company's postretirement benefit plans provide retirees with group life, dental and medical insurance coverage. The costs of providing postretirement benefits are "shared costs" where both the employer and former employees pay a portion of the premium. Most employees of the Company and its subsidiaries who have met the

eligibility requirements are covered by this plan. The Company recognizes the transition obligation over 20 years, ending in 2013. The Company has no segregated assets to provide postretirement benefits.

The following table sets forth the change in benefit obligation, change in fair value of plan assets, funded status, and net amount recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Condition for the aggregated pension plans (Retirement Plan and Excess Plan) and postretirement benefit plans for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001.

	Pension I	Benefits	Postretirement Benefits		
	2002	2001	2002	2001	
		(dollars in	thousands)		
Change in Benefit Obligation		(			
Benefit Obligation at Beginning					
of Year	\$ 54,452	\$54,987	\$ 25,694	\$ 25,214	
Service Cost	_	_	1,002	868	
Interest Cost	4,020	3,886	1,901	1,768	
Amendments	_	_	_	(517)	
Obligation Settled		(3,483)			
Obligation Curtailed				(768)	
Actuarial (Gain) Loss	7,564	591	3,254	138	
Employer Benefits Paid <sup>1</sup>	(1,898)	(1,529)	(934)	(1,009)	
Benefit Obligation at End of Year	\$ 64,138	\$54,452	\$ 30,917	\$ 25,694	
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets					
Fair Value of Plan Assets at					
Beginning of Year	\$ 55,387	\$60,418	\$ —	\$ —	
Actual Return on Plan Assets	(5,440)	(3,935)	_	_	
Employer Contribution	471	4,358	934	1,009	
Employer Benefits Paid	(1,898)	(1,529)	(934)	(1,009)	
Settlement Benefits Paid		(3,925)	_		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at End					
of Year	\$ 48,520	\$55,387	\$ —	\$ —	
Funded Status	\$(15,618)	\$ 935	\$(30,917)	\$(25,694)	
Unrecognized Net Actuarial					
Gain/(Loss)	25,131	7,277	(7,999)	(11,977)	
Unrecognized Transition (Asset)					
Obligation	_	_	6,535	7,188	
Net Amount Prepaid (Accrued)	\$ 9,513	\$ 8,212	\$(32,381)	\$(30,483)	
			+(0-,000)	+(00,100)	
Amounts Recognized in the					
Consolidated Statements of					
Financial Condition Consist of:		***			
Prepaid Benefit Cost	\$ —	\$12,152	\$ —	\$ —	
Accrued Benefit Liability	(15,618)	(5,159)	(32,381)	(30,483)	
Accumulated Other	25 121	1.210			
Comprehensive Income	25,131	1,219			
Net Amount Prepaid (Accrued)	\$ 9,513	\$ 8,212	\$(32,381)	\$(30,483)	
				. (= =, =, =,	

Participants' contributions relative to the Postretirement Benefits Plan were offset against employer benefits paid in the above table. For the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, participants' contributions for postretirement benefits totaled \$756,000 and \$698,000, respectively. There were no participants' contributions to the pension plans.

Components of net periodic benefit cost for the aggregated pension plans and the postretirement benefit plans are presented in the following table for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000.

	Pension Benefits			Postret	irement B	enefits
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
		(d	lollars in th	ousands)		
Components						
of Net						
Periodic						
(Benefit) Cost: Service Cost	s —	\$ —	2	\$1,002	\$ 868	\$ 932
Interest Cost	4.020			1,901		1,716
Expected	4,020	3,000	3,172	1,701	1,700	1,710
Return on						
Plan Assets	(4,926)	(5,440)	(7,157)	_	_	_
Amortization	, , , ,	, , , ,	, , ,			
of						
Unrecognized						
Net						
Transition						
(Asset)				<i>(52</i> )	<i>(52</i> )	606
Obligation Recognized	_	_	_	653	653	696
Net Actuarial						
(Gain) Loss	76	143	(724)	(724)	(317)	(616)
(Guiii) Loss		143	(124)	(724)	(317)	(310)
Net Periodic						
(Benefit) Cost	\$ (830)	\$(1,411)	\$(2,739)	\$2,832	\$2,972	\$2,728
(======================================	+ (000)	+(-,-11)	+(=,707)	,502	,> / 2	,,,20

Assumptions used for the aggregated pension plans and postretirement benefit plans at December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Postreti	rement B	enefits
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
Weighted Average Assumptions as of December 31:						
Discount Rate Expected	6.75%	7.50%	7.50%	6.75%	7.50%	7.50%
Long-Term Return on Plan Assets	8.50%	9.00%	9.00%	_	_	_
Rate of Compensation			<b>5</b> 000/			
Increase	_	_	5.00%	_	_	_

At December 31, 2002 the projected benefit obligations for the aggregated pension plans exceeded the fair value of Plan Assets. Included in other comprehensive income is a charge of \$14.8 million, net of deferred taxes, related to this obligation.

The medical cost trend rate assumption used was 6%. A one percent change in this assumption (with all other assumptions remaining constant) would impact the service and interest cost components of the net periodic postretirement benefit cost and the postretirement benefit obligation for 2002 as follows:

	One Percent Increase		Percent
	(dollars i	n tho	usands)
Effect on the Total of Service and Interest			
Cost Components	\$ 277	\$	(223)
Effect on Postretirement Benefit Obligation	\$ 2,048	\$	(1,690)

## Note 14—Stock Compensation

The Company Stock Option Plans (the "Plans") are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The Plans provide participants with the option to purchase shares of common stock at specified exercise prices during a period of time beginning not less than one year after the date the option was granted through the option's expiration, which is generally ten years from the date of grant. The exercise prices are the fair market value of the shares on the dates the options were granted.

The Company has a Director Stock Compensation Program that annually grants 200 shares of restricted common stock ("Restricted Shares") and an option for 3,000 common shares to each non–employee director. The exercise price of the options is based on the closing market price of the shares on the date that the options were granted. Each option expires ten years from the date of grant and is generally not transferable. If an optionee ceases to serve as a director for any reason other than death or disability, any unexercised options terminate. Upon the exercise of options, the shares received ("Option Shares") are nontransferable during the term of the

director. If an optionee ceases to serve as a director prior to the end of his or her term, for any reason other than death or disability, the Option Shares will be redeemed by the Company at a price equal to the exercise price. The Restricted Shares are also nontransferable during the term of the director. If an optionee ceases to serve as a director prior to the end of his or her term, for any reason other than death, disability, removal without cause, or change of control, the Restricted Shares are forfeited. At December 31, 2002, 146,000 options were outstanding under this program.

The following information relates to options outstanding as of December 31, 2002:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted  Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$12.88–\$15.44	2,917,613	\$13.57	7.2	2,180,280	\$13.57
16.69-18.38	1,319,299	17.72	4.2	1,319,299	17.72
18.80-21.13	1,555,249	19.68	6.7	946,261	20.25
21.16-23.37	197,500	21.60	8.0	109,836	21.87
24.50-26.81	1,013,754	25.37	6.6	631,335	25.57
27.01-28.76	1,986,025	27.14	9.2	33,000	28.20
Total	8,989,440	19.78	7.1	5,220,011	17.55

The following table presents the activity in the Stock Option Plans for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000:

	2002		200	1	2000		
	Options	Weighted Average Price	Options	Weighted Average Price	Options	Weighted Average Price	
Outstanding at January 1, Granted	8,533,727 2,248,025		7,981,150 1,791,250		5,079,388 3,487,650	\$18.65 13.65	
Exercised	(1,579,699)	17.05	(990,520)	17.00	(245,506)	12.81	
Forfeited Expired	(157,901) (54,712)	24.74 18.15	(102,825) (145,328)	15.46 23.36	(74,300) (266,082)	18.28 21.24	
Outstanding at December 31,	8,989,440	19.78	8,533,727	17.43	7,981,150	16.66	
Options Exercisable at December 31	5,220,011		5,336,811		4,794,250		
Options Available for Future Grants	3,102,471		5,170,277		1,718,480		

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  The price per share of options exercised on an actual exercise price basis ranged between \$10.87 and \$26.06 for 2002, \$12.88 and \$26.06 for 2001, and \$8.47 and \$18.38 for 2000.

The Company granted 10,000 and 778,300 shares of restricted stock in 2002 and 2001, respectively. These shares had a weighted average fair market value of \$28.20 and \$21.76 per share in 2002 and 2001, respectively. The shares vest over periods from three to five years from date of grant, although accelerated vesting was provided to certain employees, based on attaining certain target prices of the Company stock. The accelerated vesting will occur following the

second anniversary of the grant date if the following performance targets are met for 30 consecutive trading days: 50% of the restricted shares will vest if the Company stock sustains a closing price of \$25 per share or greater; an additional 25% will vest if the stock sustains a closing price of \$28 per share or greater; and the remaining 25% will vest if the stock sustains a closing price of \$31 per share. For 182,000 shares the accelerated vesting provisions will become effective on March 22, 2003. Restricted shares are cancelled if an employee terminates prior to the vesting date. A total of 91,600 and 50,500 shares were cancelled in 2002 and 2001, respectively.

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At the time of grant all restricted shares were considered outstanding. The Company recognizes compensation expense, measured as the quoted market price of the stock on the grant date, on a straight–line basis over the vesting period. The unearned compensation is shown as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Dividends are paid on the restricted stock.

Total compensation expense recognized by the Company for restricted stock was \$3.6 million and \$2.7 million in 2002 and 2001, respectively.

### Note 15—Income Taxes

The significant components of the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	2002	2001	2000				
	(dol	(dollars in thousands)					
Current:							
Federal	\$16,567	\$ 85,872	\$22,495				
State	3,690	17,182	7,469				
Foreign	2,000	14,728	19,353				
_							
	22,257	117,782	49,317				
Deferred:	•	·					
Federal	37,250	(11,773)	16,864				
State	7,014	11,862	3,390				
Foreign	_	4,293	(3,242)				
•							
	44,264	4,382	17,012				
Provision for Income Taxes	\$66,521	\$122,164	\$66,329				

The current income tax provision included taxes on gains and losses on the sale of securities of \$0.2 million, \$13.2 million and \$(0.6) million for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Tax benefits of \$4.3 million related to the exercise of employee stock options were recorded directly in shareholders' equity in 2002.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The 2001 deferred tax liabilities and assets were reclassified based on the filed tax returns. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and assets as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 are presented below:

	2002	2001			
	(dollars in thousands)				
Deferred Tax Liabilities:					
Lease Transactions	\$(257,043)	\$(213,778)			
Accrued Pension Cost	(5,220)	(4,753)			
Net Unrealized Gains on Investment Securities					
Available for Sale	(15,280)	(15,120)			
Other	(3,816)	(3,816)			
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	(281,359)	(237,467)			
Deferred Tax Assets:	, , ,	, , ,			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	47,591	57,832			
Postretirement Benefits	13,313	12,682			

Accelerated Depreciation Other	7,122 16,427	3,249 21,767
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	84,453	95,530
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	\$(196,906)	\$(141,937)

For financial statement purposes, the Company had deferred investment tax credits for property purchased for lease to customers of \$2.2 million at December 31, 2000 and none in 2002 and 2001. In 2001 and 2000, investment tax credits included in the computation of the provision for income taxes were \$2.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, and were zero in 2002. At December 31, 2002, the Corporation had available foreign tax credit carry forwards of \$14.7 million that will expire after 2005. Management expects to generate sufficient foreign source income to utilize the foreign tax credit carry forwards.

The following is a reconciliation of the Federal statutory income tax rate to the effective consolidated income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000:

	2002	2001	2000
Statutory Federal Income Tax Rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (Decrease) in Tax Rate Resulting From:			
State Taxes, Net of Federal Income Tax and Foreign			
Tax Adjustments	3.7	8.1	3.9
Tax-Exempt Interest Income	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Intangibles, primarily Goodwill	_	13.6	2.0
Low Income Housing and Investment Tax Credits	(1.6)	(4.1)	(5.6)
Other	(1.6)	(1.5)	1.9
Effective Tax Rate	35.4%	50.9%	36.9%

For financial statement purposes, no deferred income tax liability was recorded for tax bad debt reserves that arose in tax years beginning before December 31, 1987. Such tax bad debt reserves totaled approximately \$18.2 million for which no provision for federal income taxes was provided. If these amounts are used for purposes other than to absorb bad debt losses, they will be subject to federal income taxes at the then applicable rates.

### Note 16—Derivative and Financial Instruments

The Company is a party to derivative financial instruments in the normal course of its business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to manage its own exposure to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps or options and mortgage loan origination commitments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of the terms or conditions established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since commitments may expire without being drawn, the total commitment amount does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of commitments outstanding is disclosed in Note 17.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These guarantees are primarily issued to support borrowing agreements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Company holds cash and deposits as collateral on those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary. The amount of committed standby letters of credit is disclosed in Note 17.

The Company utilizes foreign exchange contracts to offset risk related to an asset or liability that is accounted for at fair value in the financial statements, it has not designated any foreign exchange contracts as fair value hedges under SFAS No. 133 for operational purposes.

The Company also enters into forward contracts for the future delivery of residential mortgage loans to reduce interest rate risk associated with loans held for sale and commitments to fund loans. These contracts are considered derivative instruments under SFAS No. 133 and changes in the fair value of these contracts due to interest rate risk are recorded.

At December 31, 2002 and 2001, no interest rate swaps or options were in effect.

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As with any financial instrument, derivative instruments have inherent risks. Adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices affect the Company's market risks. The market risks are balanced with the expected returns to enhance earnings performance and shareholder value, while limiting the volatility of each. The Company uses various processes to monitor the overall market risk exposure, including sensitivity analysis, value—at—risk calculations and other methodologies.

The Company's exposure to derivative credit risk is defined as the possibility of sustaining a loss due to the failure of the counterparty to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract. Credit risks associated with derivative financial instruments are similar to those relating to traditional on–balance sheet financial instruments. The Company manages derivative credit risk with the same standards and procedures applied to its commercial lending activity.

SFAS No. 133, as amended, requires all derivative instruments to be carried at fair value on the Consolidated Statements of Condition. As of December 31, 2002, the Company did not designate any derivative instruments as fair value, cash flow or net investment in foreign operations hedges and all free standing and embedded derivatives required to be bifurcated have been recorded at fair value in the results of operations.

The derivatives identified and recorded at fair value as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 were as follows:

	2002			2001		
	Book or Notional Value	_	ir Value	Book or Notional Value	Fair	r Value
Foreign Exchange Contracts	\$62.1	\$	(0.9)	\$238.5	\$	0.7
Mortgage Loan Forward Commitments	43.2	Ψ	(0.6)	20.0	Ψ	(0.1)
Mortgage Loan Commitments	6.0		0.1	145.5		(2.0)
Embedded Option Long-Term Debt	_		_	40.0		(1.3)

### Note 17—Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation sale. When possible, fair values are measured based on quoted market prices for the same or comparable instruments. Because many of the Company's financial instruments lack an available market price, management must use its best judgment in estimating the fair value of those instruments based on present value or other valuation techniques. Such techniques are significantly affected by estimates and assumptions, including the discount rate, future cash flows, economic conditions, risk characteristics, and other relevant factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertain assumptions and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Many of the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instrument. Certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments are excluded from disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair values of financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and short-term investments approximated the fair value of these assets.

Investment Securities Held to Maturity and Investment Securities Available for Sale: Fair values for investment securities were based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices were not available, fair values were based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments.

Loans: Fair values of loans were determined by discounting the expected future cash flows of pools of loans with similar characteristics. Loans were first segregated by type such as commercial, real estate and consumer, and were then further segmented into fixed and adjustable rate and loan quality categories. Expected future cash flows were projected based on contractual cash flows, adjusted for estimated prepayments.

Deposit Liabilities: Fair values of non-interest bearing and interest bearing demand deposits and savings deposits were equal to the amount payable on demand (e.g., their carrying amounts) because these products have no stated maturity. Fair values of time deposits were estimated using discounted cash flow analyses. The discount rates used were based on rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities.

Short-Term Borrowings: The carrying amounts of securities sold under agreements to repurchase, funds purchased, commercial paper, and other short-term borrowings approximated their fair values.

Long-Term Debt: Fair values of long-term debt were estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowings.

Derivative and Financial Instruments: Fair values of derivative instruments (e.g., commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, commercial letters of credit and foreign exchange contracts) were based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing, current settlement values or quoted market prices of comparable instruments.

The following table presents the fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2002 and 2001:

	20	02	2001		
	Book or Notional Value	Fair Value	Book or Notional Value	Fair Value	
		(dollars in	thousands)		
Financial					
Instruments—Assets					
Loans	\$4,763,075	\$5,027,303	\$5,453,500	\$5,601,100	
Investment Securities 2	2,602,950	2,661,645	2,482,700	2,541,400	
Other Financial Assets <sup>3</sup>	748,862	748,862	1,060,600	1,060,600	
Financial Instruments—Liabilities					
Deposits	6,920,161	6,943,891	6,678,220	6,691,520	
Short–Term Borrowings <sup>4</sup>	833,508	833,508	2,064,500	2,064,500	
Long–Term Debt <sup>3</sup>	380,879	412,971	572,600	592,700	
Financial Instruments—Off–Balance Sheet					
Financial Instruments Whose Contract Amounts Represent Credit Risk:					
Commitments to Extend					
Credit	2,172,400	5,130	2,088,748	5,600	
Standby Letters of Credit	78,300	34	75,300	35	
Commercial and Similar					
Letters of Credit	17,400	28	23,800	20	
Financial Instruments Whose Notional or Contract					

Amounts Exceed the Amount of Credit Risk: Exchange and Interest Rate

Exchange and Interest Rate

Contracts 105,300 (1,500) 238,500 5,100

- $^{
  m 1}$  Includes loans and loans held for sale, net of unearned income and allowance for loan losses and excludes net lease financing.
- <sup>2</sup> Includes held to maturity, available for sale securities, CRA investments, and FRB and FHLB stocks.
- $^{3}$  Includes interest–bearing deposits, funds sold, and trading securities.
- $^4\,$  Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase, funds purchased, commercial paper and short–term borrowings.
- <sup>5</sup> Excludes capitalized lease obligations.

#### Note 18—Business Segments

Business segment results are determined based on the Company's internal financial management reporting process and organizational structure. This process uses various techniques to assign balance sheet and income statement amounts to business segments, including allocations of overhead, Provision, and capital. This process is dynamic and requires certain allocations based on judgment and subjective factors. Unlike financial accounting, there is no comprehensive, authoritative guidance for management accounting that is equivalent to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The management accounting process measures the performance of the operating segments based on the management structure of the Company and is not necessarily comparable with similar information for any other financial institution. Results for prior periods have been reclassified to facilitate comparability.

The Company's business segments are as follows:

Retail Banking

The Company's Retail Banking segment offers financial products and services to consumers and small businesses. Loan and lease products include residential mortgage loans, home equity lines of credit, automobile loans and leases, and installment loans. Deposit products include checking, savings and time deposit accounts. The Retail Banking segment also provides merchant services to its small business customers. Products and services from the Retail Banking segment are delivered to customers through 76 Hawaii branch locations and the largest network of bank ATM's in the State of Hawaii, e–bankoh (on–line banking service) and 24–hour telephone banking service.

Commercial Banking

The Commercial Banking segment offers products including corporate banking and commercial real estate loans, lease financing, auto dealer financing, deposit and cash management products, and property and casualty insurance products. Lending, deposit and cash management services are offered to middle–market and large companies in Hawaii. Commercial real estate mortgages are focused on customers that include investors, developers and builders primarily domiciled in Hawaii. Lease financing targets commercial leasing transactions ranging between \$5 million and \$15 million. The Commercial Banking unit also serves customers through its 15 branches in the Pacific Islands and 1 representative office in Tokyo.

Investment Services Group

The Investment Services Group (formerly known as Financial Services) includes private banking, trust services, asset management, institutional investment advice, and retail brokerage. A significant portion of this segment's income is derived from fees, which are generally based on the market values of assets under management. The private banking and personal trust group assists individuals and families in building and preserving their wealth by providing investment, credit, and trust expertise to high–net–worth individuals. The asset management group manages portfolios and creates investment products. Institutional sales and service offers investment advice to corporations, government entities, and foundations. Also included in the group is Bankoh Investment Services, Inc. (formerly known as Pacific Century Investment Services), a full service brokerage offering equities, mutual funds, and annuities.

Treasury and Other Corporate

The primary income earning component of this segment is Treasury, which consists of corporate asset and liability management activities including interest rate risk management and foreign exchange business. This segment's assets and liabilities (and related net interest income) consist of interest bearing deposits, investment securities; federal funds purchased and sold government deposits, and short and long—term borrowings. The primary source of foreign exchange income relates to customer driven currency requests from merchants and island visitors. The net residual effect of transfer pricing of assets and liabilities is included in Treasury, along with eliminations of inter—company transactions.

This segment also includes divisions that provide a wide–range of support (Technology and Operations, Human Resources, Finance and Law and Risk Management) to the income earning segments. Expenses incurred by these support units are charged to the business segments through an internal cost allocation process. In 2002 this segment also includes the expenses related directly to ITSRP. These expenses are not allocated to the segments.

Divestitures and Corporate Restructuring Related Activities

This segment reflected the 2001 implementation of the Company's strategic plan to improve credit quality and to divest underperforming businesses. It included the impact of the sales of the divested businesses and restructuring and other related costs. It also included losses associated with the accelerated resolution of credit problems undertaken in the first quarter of 2001. The amounts reported in 2002 for this category consisted of the remaining costs associated with the 2001 divestitures and branch closures in the Pacific Islands and the merger of First Savings into the Bank.

The financial results for each of the Company's business segments for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

# **Business Segment Selected Financial Information**

	Retail Banking	I Commercial Banking	Services Group		Divestiture Businesses	Corporate destructuring Related Co Activities	nsolidated Total
Year Ended			(do	ollars in mill	lions)		
December 31, 2002							
Net Interest Income Provision for Loan and	\$ 199.2	\$ 142.4	\$ 13.2	\$ 15.4	\$ —	\$ - \$	370.2
Lease Losses	(4.1)	(24.9)	(0.1)	17.5	_	_	(11.6)
Net Interest Income after	107.1	117.5	12.1	22.0			250.6
Provision Other	195.1	117.5	13.1	32.9	_	_	358.6
Non-Interest Income	84.9	34.5	67.7	12.8			199.9
	280.0	152.0	80.8	45.7	_	_	558.5
Restructuring & Other Related Costs	_	_	_	_	_	(2.4)	(2.4)
Information Technology Systems Replacement							
Project	(1.4)	_	_	(12.2)	_	_	(13.6)
Non-Interest Expense	(177.7)	(101.0)	(65.9)	(10.2)			(354.8)
Net Income							
Before Income Taxes	100.9	51.0	14.9	23.3	_	(2.4)	187.7
Income Taxes	(38.4)		(5.7)	(6.0)	_	0.8	(66.5)
Allocated Net Income	\$ 62.5	\$ 33.8	\$ 9.2	\$ 17.3	\$ —	\$ (1.6) \$	121.2
Total Assets							
at December 31, 2002	\$3,293.8	\$2,238.9	\$135.0	\$3,848.7	\$ —	\$ — \$	9,516.4
Year Ended December 31, 2001							
Net Interest Income Provision for	\$ 185.6	\$ 154.5	\$ 9.4	\$ 15.3	\$ 97.3	\$ (2.4) \$	459.7
Loan and Lease Losses	(9.6)	(29.8)		1.8		(36.7)	(74.3)
Net Interest							
Income after Provision Gain on Sales	176.0	124.7	9.4	17.1	97.3	(39.1)	385.4
of Banking Operations							
Net of Venture Investment	_	_	_	_	_	173.4	173.4

Losses							
Other							
Non-Interest							
Income	85.8	27.7	70.7	20.8	34.4	35.9	275.3
	261.8	152.4	80.1	37.9	131.7	170.2	834.1
Restructuring							
& Other							
Related Costs		_	_		_	(104.8)	(104.8)
Non-Interest							
Expense	(200.3)	(104.9)	(68.6)	1.8	(117.3)	_	(489.3)
Net Income							
Before							
Income Taxes	61.5	47.5	11.5	39.7	14.4	65.4	240.0
Income Taxes	(26.5)	(16.2)	(4.6)	(10.0)	(4.2)	(60.7)	(122.2)
Allocated Net							
Income	\$ 35.0	\$ 31.3	\$ 6.9	\$ 29.7	\$ 10.2	\$ 4.7	\$ 117.8
Total Assets							
at December	¢2.764.5	¢2.052.0	¢117.6	¢2 110 5	¢ 5700	¢.	¢10.622.4
31, 2001	\$3,764.5	\$5,052.0	\$117.6	\$3,119.5	\$ 3/8.8	\$ —	\$10,632.4
V E. J. J							
Year Ended December							
31, 2000							
Net Interest							
Income	\$ 156.1	\$ 196.2	\$ 6.3	\$ 14.5	\$ 158.0	s —	\$ 531.1
Provision for	Ф 150.1	φ 190.2	φ 0.5	Φ 14.5	ф 136.0	υ —	φ 551.1
Loan and							
Lease Losses	(8.2)	(88.5)	(0.2)		(46.0)		(142.9)
Lease Losses	(0.2)	(00.5)	(0.2)		(+0.0)		(172.7)
NI. 4 I. 4 4							
Net Interest							
Income after	147.0	107.7	<i>c</i> 1	145	112.0		200.2
Provision	147.9	107.7	6.1	14.5	112.0	_	388.2
Other Non-Interest							
Income	87.4	31.7	82.8	30.8	49.2		281.9
Hicome	07.4	31.7	02.0	30.8	49.2		201.9
	225.2	100.4	00.0	45.0	1610		<b>650.1</b>
Non Internet	235.3	139.4	88.9	45.3	161.2	_	670.1
Non-Interest	(164.0)	(00.5)	((5.0)	(20.2)	(1.41.4)		(400.2)
Expense	(164.8)	(90.5)	(65.2)	(28.3)	(141.4)		(490.2)
Net Income							
Before	<b>=</b> 0.5		22.5		40.0		4.500
Income Taxes	70.5	48.9	23.7	17.0	19.8	_	179.9
Income Taxes	(29.6)	(19.1)	(10.0)	1.6	(9.2)	_	(66.3)
Allocated Net							
Income	\$ 40.9	\$ 29.8	\$ 13.7	\$ 18.6	\$ 10.6	\$ —	\$ 113.6
Total Assets							
at December							
31, 2000	\$3,176.1	\$4,481.4	\$161.7	\$2,439.6	\$3,759.6	\$ —	\$14,018.4
,							

## Note 19—Foreign Activities

The following tables provide selected financial data for the Company's foreign activities for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000:

	Decer	nber 31,
	2002	2001
	(dollars in	n thousands)
Interest Bearing Deposits	\$544,660	\$1,145,356
Net Loans	81,523	79,557
Other Assets	3,052	111,098
Total Assets	\$629,235	\$1,336,011

	Year	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000	
	(dol	(dollars in thousands)		
renue	\$15,720	\$203,045	\$236,720	
Before Taxes	14,628	20,597	7,302	
Income (Loss)	8,814	6,373	(181)	

To measure international profitability, the Company maintains an internal transfer pricing system that makes certain income and expense allocations, including interest expense for the use of domestic funds. Interest rates used in determining charges on advances of funds are based on prevailing deposit rates. Overhead is allocated based on services rendered by administrative units to profit centers.

As discussed in Note 3, in 2001 the Company divested its South Pacific banking operations and closed its branches in the Asia Division, except for a representative office in Japan.

## Note 20—Parent Company Financial Statements

Condensed financial statements of Bank of Hawaii Corporation (Parent only) follow:

Condensed Statements of Income

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2002	2001	2000		
	(dollars in thousands)				
Dividends From:					
Bank Subsidiaries	\$ 308,795	\$304,295	\$ 83,946		
Other Subsidiaries	4,462	2,423	7,176		
Interest Income From Subsidiaries	3,946	9,048	11,794		
Loss on Sale of Banking Operations	_	(68,137)	_		
Other Income	1,007	195	776		

Securities Gains (Losses)	_	(464)	(509)
Total Income	318,210	247,360	103,183
Interest Expense	11,070	17,672	21,506
Other Expense	8,084	35,641	9,107
•			
Total Expense	19,154	53,313	30,613
Income Before Income Tax Benefits and			
Equity in Undistributed			
Income of Subsidiaries	299,056	194,047	72,570
Income Tax Benefits	6,449	9,614	5,032
Income Before Equity in Undistributed			
Income of Subsidiaries	305,505	203,661	77,602
Equity in Undistributed Income of			
Subsidiaries:			
Bank Subsidiaries	(183,057)	(85,676)	40,038
Other Subsidiaries	(1,268)	(190)	(3,979)
	(184,325)	(85,866)	36,059
Net Income	\$ 121,180	\$117,795	\$113,661

Condensed Statements of Condition

	December 31,			31,
		2002		2001
		(dollars in	thou	sands)
Assets				
Cash with Bank of Hawaii	\$	217	\$	301
Equity in Net Assets of Bank Subsidiaries		939,970	1,	086,247
Equity in Net Assets of Other Subsidiaries		5,444		54,430
Interest–Bearing Deposits with Bank of Hawaii		256,590		392,100
Trading Securities		3,884		3,759
Other Assets		16,026		16,017
			_	
Total Assets	\$1,	222,131	\$1,	,552,854
			_	
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Commercial Paper and Short-Term Borrowings	\$	7,392	\$	104,127
Long-Term Debt		194,608		194,379
Other Liabilities		4,372		7,336
Shareholders' Equity	1,	015,759	1.	247,012
• •	_			
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$1,	222,131	\$1,	552,854
- ·				

# Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2002	2001	2000	
	(dol	lars in thousand	ds)	
Operating Activities				
Net Income	\$ 121,180	\$ 117,795	\$113,661	
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating				
Activities:		00.221	7.060	
Amortization Expense		90,321	7,960	
Realized Investment Securities (Gains) Losses	_	(7,364)	116	
Undistributed Income from Subsidiaries	184,325	85,867	(36,059)	
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading				
Securities	(125)	84	(439)	
Other Assets and Liabilities, Net	2,002	(162)	(1,276)	
Net Cash Provided by Operating				
Activities	307,382	286,541	83,963	
Investing Activities			00,700	
Investment Securities Transactions, Net	(50)	7,114	104	
Return of Capital, Net of Contribution to	( /	,		
Subsidiaries	_	140,000	_	
Advances Made to Subsidiaries, Net	_	_	266	
,				
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing				
Activities	(50)	147,114	370	
Financing Activities	(30)	117,111	370	
Net Proceeds (Payments) of Borrowings	(96,506)	(49,251)	57,345	
Proceeds from Sale of Stock	36,432	25,871	7,801	
Stock Repurchased	(332,217)	(195,687)	(16,992)	
Cash Dividends Paid	(50,635)	(56,567)	(56,471)	
Net Cash Used by Financing Activities	(442,926)	(275,634)	(8,317)	
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(135,594)	158,021	76,016	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning	(133,374)	130,021	70,010	
of Year	392,401	234,380	158,364	

Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of			
Year	\$ 256,807	\$ 392,401	\$234,380
	·	•	

Table of Contents			
Item 9. Changes in ana and Financial Disclosur	d Disagreements w e	ith Accountar	ats on Accounting
None.			
	PART I	II	
Except as otherwise indic Instructions to Form 10— sections of the Bank of H meeting of shareholders t	K is incorporated he awaii Corporation	erein by refere Proxy Stateme	ence from various ent for the annual
Item 10. Directors and	Executive Officer	s of the Regist	rant
"Board of Directors"; "So Compliance".	ection 16 (a) Benefi	cial Ownershi	p Reporting
Information regarding the reference from "Executiv report.			
The Company's Board of member of the Company meaning of Section 3(a)(a) independent within the mof the requirements for be and expertise as a public controller, or principal ac one or more positions that results, in the judgment of and experience). The Board of the Company of	s Audit Committee 58) of the Exchange eaning of Section I eing a financial exp accountant or audit counting officer of t involve the perfor f the Board, in the	e, is a financial e Act. This fin (0A(m)(3) of the ert is that the port, or a principal public compression's having person's having the ert of	l expert within the ancial expert is he Exchange Act. One person has education oal financial officer, oany, or experience in ilar functions (or that ag similar expertise
The Company has adopte 406 of Regulation S–X th Executive Officer, Chief	nat applies to its exe	ecutive officer	
Item 11. Executive Con	mpensation		
"Executive Compensation	n".		
Item 12. Security Own Management	ership of Certain E	Beneficial Owi	ners and
Equity Compensation Pla	n Information at D	ecember 31, 2	002
Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon	Weighted-	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under

	exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	average exercise price of outstanding	equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	a	options, warrants and rights b	c
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	8,989,440	\$ 19.78	3,052,471

<sup>&</sup>quot;Beneficial Ownership".

# Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

"Certain Transactions with Management and Others".

#### Item 14. Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a–14c under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There were no significant changes in internal controls that could significantly affect the disclosure controls and procedures since the date of the evaluation.

## PART IV

# Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, and Reports on Form 8–K

(a) Financial Statements and Schedules

The following Consolidated Financial Statements of Bank of Hawaii Corporation and subsidiaries are included in Item 8 of this report:

Consolidated Statements of Income—Years ended December 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000

Consolidated Statements of Condition—December 31, 2002 and 2001

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity—Years ended December 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows—Years ended December 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

All other schedules to the Consolidated Financial Statements stipulated by Article 9 of Regulation S-X and all other schedules to the financial statements of the registrant required by Article 5 of Regulation S-X are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and, therefore, have been omitted.

## **EXHIBIT INDEX**

#### Exhibit

#### Number

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of Bank of Hawaii Corporation (f/k/a Pacific Century Financial Corporation and Bancorp Hawaii, Inc. (the "Company") (incorporated by reference from Appendix C to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for the 1998 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, as filed on March 13, 1998 (the "1998 Proxy Statement"))
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation Filed on May 20, 1999 (incorporated by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for the 1999 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, as filed on March 8, 1999)
- Certificate of Amendment No. 2 to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation Filed on April 26, 2002
- 3.4 By-Laws of the Company (incorporated by reference from Appendix D to the 1998 Proxy Statement)
- 4.1 Instruments Defining the Rights of Holders of Long-Term Debt (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2000, as filed on March 8, 2001 (the "2000 10-K"))
- 10.1 The Company's One–Year Incentive Plan Effective January 1, 1999 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10–K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 1998, as filed on March 1, 1999 (the "1998 10–K"))\*
- 10.2 The Company's One-Year Incentive Plan Amendment 2003-1\*
- 10.3 The Company's Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan Effective January 1, 1999 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 to the 1998 10-K)\*
- 10.4 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1988 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4(a) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, Reg. No. 33-23495, as filed on August 3, 1988)\*
- 10.5 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1988 Amendment 99–1 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.11 to the 1998 10–K)\*
- 10.6 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 (incorporated by reference from the Company's Registration Statement on Form S–8, Reg. No. 33–54777, as filed on July 28, 1994)\*
- 10.7 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 97–1 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.13 to the 1998 10–K)\*
- 10.8 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 97–2 (incorporated by reference from Appendix A to the 1998 Proxy Statement)\*
- 10.9 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 99–1 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.10 to the 2000 10–K)\*
- 10.10 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 99–2 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.15 to the 1998 10–K)\*
- 10.11 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 2000–1 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the 2000 10–K)\*
- 10.12 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 2000–2 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.13 to the 2000 10–K)\*
- 10.13 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 2000–3 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.14 to the 2000 10–K)\*
- 10.14 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 2001–1 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10–K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 (as filed on March 8, 2002) (the "2001 10–K"))\*

#### Exhibit

#### Number

- 10.15 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 2001–2 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.20 to the 2001 10–K)\*
- 10.16 The Company's Stock Option Plan of 1994 Amendment 2002–1\*
- 10.17 The Company's Key Executive Severance Plan dated April 27, 1983 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10–K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1995, as filed on February 28, 1996)\*
- 10.18 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement for A.T. Kuioka (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10(f) of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1994, as filed on March 29, 1995\*
- 10.19 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated January 26, 2001 for A.R. Landon (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.22 to the 2000 10-K)\*
- 10.20 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated January 26, 2001 for W.C. Nelson (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.23 to the 2000 10-K)\*
- 10.21 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated April 27, 2001 with N.C. Hocklander (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.31 to the 2001 10-K)\*
- 10.22 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated April 27, 2001 with W.J. Laskey (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.32 to the 2001 10-K)\*
- 10.23 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated December 14, 2001 with G.M. Mohen (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.33 to the 2001 10-K)\*
- 10.24 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated June 22, 2001 with D.W. Thomas (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.34 to the 2001 10-K)\*
- 10.25 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated January 25, 2002 with J.T. Kiefer (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.35 to the 2001 10-K)\*
- 10.26 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated January 25, 2002 with L.L. McCarney (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.36 to the 2001 10-K)\*
- 10.27 Key Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated January 25, 2002 with S.E. Miller (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.37 to the 2001 10-K)\*
- 10.28 Executive Change-in-Control Severance Agreement dated January 25, 2002 for R.C. Keene (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.38 to the 2001 10-K)\*
- 10.29 The Company's Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan (Restatement Effective 1/1/96) with Amendment No. 96–1; Trust Agreement (Effective 9/1/96) (incorporated by reference from Exhibit (4) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S–8, Reg. No. 333–14929, as filed on October 28, 1996)\*
- 10.30 The Company's Director Stock Compensation Program (incorporated by reference from Exhibit (4) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S–8, Reg. No. 333–02835, as filed on April 25, 1006)\*
- 10.31 The Company's Director Stock Compensation Program Amendment 97–1 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.26 to the 2000 10–K)\*
- 10.32 The Company's Director Stock Compensation Program Amendment
- 10.33 Employment Agreement dated November 3, 2000 with M.E. O'Neill (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.28 to the 2000 10–K)\*
- 10.34 Separation Agreement dated January 29, 2001 with D. Houle (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.29 to the 2001 10–K)\*

## Exhibit

#### Number

- 10.35 Separation Agreement dated December 18, 2001 with R.J. Dahl (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.30 to the 2001 10–K)\*
- 12.1 Statement Regarding Computation of Ratios
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Auditors
- 99.1 Bank of Hawaii Corporation Certification

(b) The following report on Form 8–K were filed during the quarter ended December 31, 2002:

Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 13, 2002 and filed December 16, 2002, reporting Item 5.

- (c) Response to this item is the same as Item 14(a).
- (d) Response to this item is the same as Item 14(a).

<sup>\*</sup> Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

## **SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 27, 2003

BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

By: /s/ Michael E. O'Neill

Michael E. O'Neill, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Date: February 27, 2003

/s/ Michael E. O'Neill	/s/ Peter D. Baldwin
Michael E. O'Neill, Director	Peter D. Baldwin, Director
/s/ Mary G. F. Bitterman	/s/ Clinton R. Churchill
Mary G. F. Bitterman, Director	Clinton R. Churchill, Director
/s/ David A. Heenan	/s/ Robert A. Huret
David A. Heenan, Director	Robert A. Huret, Director
/s/ Martin A. Stein	/s/ Donald M. Takaki
Martin A. Stein, Director	Donald M. Takaki, Director
/s/ Robert W. Wo, Jr.	/s/ Allan R. Landon
Robert W. Wo, Jr., Director	Allan R. Landon, Chief Financial Officer
	/s/ Richard C. Keene
	Richard C. Keene, Chief Accounting Officer

#### CERTIFICATIONS

## I, Michael E. O'Neill, certify that:

- 1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Bank of Hawaii Corporation;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
- 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a–14 and 15d–14) for the registrant and have:
  - designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
  - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors:
  - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
  - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
- 6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: February 27, 2003

/s/ Michael E. O'Neill

Michael E. O'Neill Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

I, Allan R. Landon, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Bank of Hawaii Corporation;

Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to
make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered

by this annual report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in

Exchange Act Rules 13a–14 and 15d–14) for the registrant and have:

a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated

subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;

evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this

annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and

presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of

the Evaluation Date;

b)

c)

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit

committee of registrant's board of directors:

a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record,

process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal

controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective

actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: February 27, 2003

/s/ Allan R. Landon

Allan R. Landon Vice Chairman, Treasurer and

Chief Financial Officer

## CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT

#### OF CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF

## PACIFIC CENTURY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Pacific	Centurv F	inancial	Corporation.	a corporation	organized ar	nd existing unde	er and by v	irtue of the G	General Corporation	Law of the State of Delaware.

## DOES HEREBY CERTIFY:

FIRST: That a meeting of the board of directors of said corporation duly held on December 14, 2001, a resolution was duly adopted setting forth a proposed amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of said corporation. The resolution setting forth the proposed amendment is as follows:

RESOLVED, that subject to requisite approval of the Corporation's shareholders, the name of the Corporation be changed to "Bank of Hawaii Corporation," and that the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation be amended so as to accomplish such change wherever the name of the Corporation appears therein, including without limitation Article I therefore, which shall be amended to read as follows:

"Article I

Name

The name of this corporation ("the Corporation") is

## BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION."

SECOND: That at the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation duly called and held on April 26, 2002, the proposed amendment was duly approved by the stockholders of said corporation.

THIRD: That said amendment has been duly adopted in accordance with Section 242 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Pacific Century Financial Corporation has caused this Certificate to be executed by its Secretary this  $26^{th}$  day of April, 2002.

PACIFIC CENTURY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

By: /s/ Cori C. Weston

Cori C. Weston Senior Vice President and Corporate Secretary

## BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

#### HUMAN RESOURCES AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE OF

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RESOLUTIONS

# RE: ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT NO. 2003–1 TO THE PACIFIC CENTURY FINANCIAL CORPORATION ONE–YEAR INCENTIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, Bank of Hawaii Corporation ("BOHC") maintains the Pacific Century Financial Corporation One-Year Incentive Plan, effective as of January 1, 1999 ("Plan"); and

WHEREAS, under Section 11.1 of the Plan, the Human Resources and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of BOHC ("Committee") is authorized to amend the Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

- The Committee hereby adopts Amendment No. 2003–1 to the Plan in the form substantially as attached hereto, effective as of January 1, 2003.
- 2. The appropriate members of the Committee are hereby authorized and directed to take any and all actions necessary and desirable to carry out the intent of the foregoing resolution.

I, <u>David A. Heenan</u>, hereby certify that I am the duly appointed and acting Chairperson of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of Bank of Hawaii Corporation, and that the above resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Committee held on <u>January 24, 2003</u>, at which meeting a quorum was at all times present and acting, and that said resolutions are still in full force and effect.

DATED: January 24, 2003

HUMAN RESOURCES AND

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE OF

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

By /s/ David A. Heenan

Its Chairperson

## AMENDMENT NO. 2003-1 TO THE

## PACIFIC CENTURY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

## **ONE-YEAR INCENTIVE PLAN**

- 1. Effective as of January 1, 2003, the Pacific Century Financial Corporation One—Year Incentive Plan ("Plan") shall be amended by removing references to the "Pacific Century Financial Corporation One—Year Incentive Plan" and inserting in lieu thereof references to the "Bank of Hawaii Corporation Executive Incentive Plan" as the name of the Plan.
- 2. Effective as of January 1, 2003, the Plan shall be amended by removing references to the "Pacific Century Financial Corporation" and "PCFC" and inserting in lieu thereof references to the "Bank of Hawaii Corporation" and "BOHC", respectively, as sponsoring employer of the Plan.
- 3. Effective as of January 1, 2003, the following new paragraph shall be added at the end of Section 6.1 of the Plan: "The Final Award shall constitute compensation that is earned as of the date of determination and payment of such Final Award. Further, in accordance with Article 7 and subject to certain exceptions as provided under Article 7, a Participant shall not be entitled to a payment of a Final Award unless such Participant is employed in good standing by BOHC or a Subsidiary throughout the Performance Period and the period ending on the date of the determination and payment of such Final Award."
- 4. Effective as of January 1, 2003, Section 7.2 of the Plan shall be revised to read as follows: "Unless determined otherwise by the Committee and set forth in the Participant's Award Agreement, in the event that a Participant is not employed in good standing throughout the Performance Period and the period ending on the date of the determination and payment of a Final Award other than for those reasons set forth in Section 7.1, the Participant shall not be entitled to any Final Awards for the Performance Period."
- 5. Effective as of January 1, 2003, Section 7.1 of the Plan shall be revised to read as follows: "In the event the employment of a Participant is terminated by reason of death, Disability, or Retirement during a Performance Period, the Committee in its sole discretion shall determine whether the Participant shall be entitled to the payout of any Final Award and, if so, shall also determine the manner in which any Final Award shall be prorated. The Participant shall not be entitled to any Final Award until the date of determination and payment of the Final Award. Payments of any prorated Final Awards in this case shall be made at the similar time as payments are made to Participants who did not terminate employment during the applicable Performance Period."

## RESOLUTIONS OF

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

## BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

RE:	ADOPTION OF A	AMENDMENT NO.	2002-1 TO TH	E BANK OF H	AWAII CORPC	DRATION STOCK	OPTION PLAN
	OF 1994						

WHEREAS, Bank of Hawaii Corporation ("BOHC") maintains the Bank of Hawaii Corporation Stock Option Plan of 1994 ("Plan") as an omnibus stock compensation award plan;

WHEREAS, BOHC desires to amend the Plan in order to allow for the transferability of nonqualified stock options to a revocable trust subject to administrative requirements and limitations; and

WHEREAS, Article 13 of the Plan provides that the Plan may be amended at any time by action of the Board of Directors of BOHC.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, BOHC hereby adopts Amendment No. 2002–1 to the Plan, in the form substantially as attached, effective immediately as of this date of adoption.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the appropriate directors and officers of BOHC are hereby authorized and directed to take any and all actions necessary and desirable in order to consummate the matters authorized in these resolutions, including execution of the Amendment.

I, <u>Cori C. Weston</u>, hereby certify that I am the duly appointed and acting Secretary of Bank of Hawaii Corporation and that the above resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of BOHC held on <u>July 26, 2002</u>, at which meeting a quorum was at all times present and acting, and that said resolutions are still in full force and effect.

DATED: July 26, 2002.

BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

By /s/ Cori C. Weston

Its Secretary

## AMENDMENT 2002-1 TO THE

## BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

#### STOCK OPTION PLAN OF 1994

In accordance with Article 13 of the Bank of Hawaii Corporation Stock Option Plan of 1994 ("Plan"), the Plan is hereby amended by this Amendment No. 2002–1, effective as of the date of adoption by the Board of Directors, as follows:

Section 6.11 of the Plan shall be amended by adding the following provision at the end thereof:

However, subject to the approval of the Committee, the Participant may transfer an NQSO for no consideration to a revocable trust under which, during the Participant's lifetime: (a) the Participant is the sole grantor and beneficiary of the trust; (b) the Participant is the sole trustee of the trust or the Participant and his or her spouse are the sole co-trustees of the trust; and (c) the Participant as grantor of the trust maintains the authority to revoke the trust without the consent of any other person and have all trust assets revest to himself or herself. Such transfer shall be subject to any additional conditions or limitations as the Committee may establish, and the trust as transferee shall remain subject to all the terms and conditions applicable to the NQSO prior to such transfer.

To record the adoption of this amendment to the Plan, Bank of Hawaii Corporation has executed this document this 26th day of July, 2002.

BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

By /s/ Cori C. Weston

Its Secretary

By /s/ Neal C. Hocklander

Its Vice Chairman

## RESOLUTIONS OF

# THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

# PACIFIC CENTURY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

RE:	APPROVAL OF AMENDMENT NO. 2001-1 TO THE PACIFIC CENTURY FINANCIAL CORPORATION DIRECTOR STOCK
	COMPENSATION PROGRAM

WHEREAS, Pacific Century Financial Corporation (the "Corporation") maintains the Pacific Century Financial Corporation Director Stock Compensation Program (the "Program") for the purpose of enabling Directors of the Corporation or the Bank of Hawaii to acquire and retain a proprietary interest in the Corporation by ownership of common stock of the Corporation;
WHEREAS, Article 7 of the Program provides that the Program may be amended at any time by action of the Corporation's Board of Directors; and
WHEREAS, the Corporation desires to amend the Program for purposes of modifying the grant amounts for options and restricted shares.
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Corporation hereby adopts Amendment No. 2001–1 to the Program, in the form substantially as attached hereto, effective as of the date of adoption.
RESOLVED FURTHER, that the appropriate officers of the Corporation are hereby authorized and directed to take any and all actions necessary or desirable to carry out the intent of the foregoing resolutions.

I, <u>Cori C. Weston</u>, hereby certify that I am the duly appointed Secretary of the Board of Directors of Pacific Century Financial Corporation, and that the above resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of such Corporation held on <u>April 27, 2001</u>, at which meeting a quorum was at all times present and acting, and that said resolutions are still in full force and effect.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
PACIFIC CENTURY FINANCIAL
CORPORATION
By /s/ Cori C. Weston
Its Secretary

DATED: April 27, 2001

## AMENDMENT NO. 2001-1 TO

## THE PACIFIC CENTURY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

## **DIRECTOR STOCK COMPENSATION PROGRAM**

In accordance with the provisions of its Article 7, the Pacific Century Financial Corporation Director Stock Compensation Program is amended effective as of the date of adoption of this Amendment 2001–1, as follows:

i) The following provision shall be added at the end of Section 2 of the Pacific Century Financial Corporation Director Stock Option Plan:

Effective as of the 2001 annual meeting, in lieu of the formula grant amounts as described in the preceding sentence, the following formula grant amount shall apply: an option for the purchase of 3,000 shares to a Director who is a Director of either or both of the Company and the Bank of Hawaii. In addition to the above formula grants, the Committee may at its sole discretion designate the Directors to whom other options shall be granted and determine the amount of the options so granted.

ii) The following provision shall be added at the end of Section 2 of the Pacific Century Financial Corporation Director Restricted Share Plan:

Effective as of the 2001 annual meeting, in lieu of the formula grant amount as described in the preceding sentence, the automatic grant shall be equal to 200 restricted shares, and the maximum aggregate limitation shall not apply. In addition to the above formula grants, the Committee may at its sole discretion designate the Directors to whom other restricted shares shall be granted and determine the amount of the restricted shares so granted.

# BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

# **Statement Regarding Computation of Ratios**

# Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2002 & 2001

	2002	2001
(in millions of dollars)		
Earnings:		
1. Income Before Income Taxes	\$ 187.7	\$ 240.0
2. Plus: Fixed Charges Including Interest on Deposits	148.0	369.0
3. Earnings Including Fixed Charges	335.7	609.0
4. Less: Interest on Deposits	84.3	217.3
·		
5. Earnings Excluding Interest on Deposits	\$ 251.4	\$ 391.7
Fixed Charges:		
6. Fixed Charges Including Interest on Deposits	\$ 148.0	\$ 369.0
7. Less: Interest on Deposits	84.3	217.3
8. Fixed Charges Excluding Interest on Deposits	\$ 63.7	\$ 151.7
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges:		
Including Interest on Deposits (Line 3 divided by Line 6)	2.3x	1.7x
Excluding Interest on Deposits (Line 5 divided by Line 8)	3.9x	2.6x
	0.7.1	2.0.1

# BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

# SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

The required information with respect to subsidiaries of Bank of Hawaii Corporation at December 31, 2002 is provided below. All domestic subsidiaries are wholly owned. Each entity is consolidated with its immediate parent company except as noted.

BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION (Parent)
Bank Holding Company
Subsidiaries:
PACIFIC CENTURY SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC.
Hawaii
BANCORP HAWAII CAPITAL TRUST I
Delaware
BANK OF HAWAII
Subsidiaries:
Bank of Hawaii International, Inc.
Hawaii
Subsidiaries/Affiliates:
Substitutes/Attitutes.
National Bank of Solomon Islands (51%)*
Solomon Islands
Pacific Century Investment Services, Inc.
Hawaii
Pacific Century Insurance Services, Inc.
Hawaii
RGA Corp.
Hawaii

Pacific Century Advisory Services, Inc.—(Advisory Services)
Hawaii
Bank of Hawaii Leasing, Inc. (Parent)—(Leasing)
Hawaii
Subsidiaries:
BNE Airfleets Corporation
Barbados
Pacific Century Leasing International, LLC
Delaware
Coach Finance Company, LLC
Delaware
Pacific Century Life Insurance Corporation
Arizona
Triad Insurance Agency, Inc.
Hawaii
Bank of Hawaii Insurance Services, Inc.
Hawaii
Hawaii Insurance Network, Ltd.
Hawaii
* Accounted for under the equity method

# CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statements (Form S-8 Nos. 2-96329, 33-29872, 2-63615, 2-84164, 33-23495, 33-49836, 33-54777, 33-57267, 333-02835, 333-14929, 333-80127 and 33-61134), (Form S-3 Nos. 33-25036, 33-44395, 33-54775 and 333-64248) and (Form S-4 Nos. 333-22497, 333-22497-01, 333-24379 and 333-24379) of Bank of Hawaii Corporation and subsidiaries of our report dated January 27, 2003, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Bank of Hawaii Corporation and subsidiaries included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii

February 27, 2003

# BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION

# CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Form 10-K of Bank of Hawaii Corporation (the "Issuer") for the annual period ended December 31, 2002 (the "Annual Report"):

/s/ Michael E. O'Neill
(Signature)
Michael E. O'Neill
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President
/s/ Allan R. Landon
(Signature)
Allan R. Landon
Vice Chairman, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer
February 27, 2003