

## PREMIER FINANCIAL CORP.

### CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

The following guidelines are adopted by the Board of Directors of Premier Financial Corp. The Board of Directors is referred to as the “Board” and members of the Board are referred to as the “Directors” by these guidelines. The term “Corporation” when used in these guidelines will refer to Premier Financial Corp., and may (if the context so suggests) also refer to the Corporation’s banking and other subsidiaries.

#### Board Composition

*Independence:* A majority of the members of the Board must qualify as independent in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other laws, and the rules promulgated thereunder by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and by the applicable NASDAQ listing standards pertaining to corporate governance.

The Board will determine annually in conjunction with the annual slating of nominees for election at each annual shareholders meeting whether each Director (including Directors not standing for election) is considered independent for purposes of this requirement. A Director will be considered independent if (1) he or she is not disqualified from being determined to be “independent” under the then-applicable legal, regulatory, and NASDAQ standards of independence described above, and (2) the Board affirmatively determines, after considering the total mix of information available to it at that time, that the Director has no relationships that would interfere with the exercise of his or her independent judgment in carrying out his or her responsibilities as a director of the Corporation. For this purpose, a material relationship includes relationships that arise directly or as a partner, shareholder, equity owner or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Corporation, and can encompass commercial, industrial, banking, consulting, legal, accounting, charitable and relationships with members of the Director’s immediate family (as immediate family membership is defined for purposes of the related person transaction disclosure requirements of the Corporation’s annual proxy statement under SEC rules and NASDAQ independence guidelines). In assessing the materiality of a Director’s relationship and the potential for such relationship to interfere with that Director’s independence, the Board shall consider the issue of materiality not only from the standpoint of the Director but also from that of the persons or organizations with which the Director has an affiliation. The basis for the Board’s determination that a relationship does not interfere with independence shall be disclosed in the Corporation’s annual proxy statement.

Notwithstanding the above, however, a Director shall not fail to be deemed independent solely as a result of loan transactions (including principal advances and repayments and interest and fee charges and payments) made by our banking subsidiary in the ordinary course of its banking business with that Director or his or her associates and immediate family members, if (1) those loans have been made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates, collateral and repayment terms on extensions of credit, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable loans with persons not related to the lender and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features, and (2) none of the loans are disclosable by the Corporation or its banking subsidiary as nonaccrual,

past due, restructured or potential problems (as those terms are defined by the SEC industry guide applicable to disclosures by bank holding companies).

*Number of Directors:* The Board shall determine from time to time the appropriate size of the Board, with the objective of obtaining the necessary experience, expertise and geographic representation without becoming a size that is too large to function effectively and efficiently.

### **Board Leadership**

*Chairman of the Board:* The positions of the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer will be separate positions and filled by different individuals.

In addition to the duties normally expected of a chair of a board of directors of a publicly traded company, the Chairman shall:

- provide overall leadership to enhance the effectiveness and performance of the Board and act as the primary spokesperson for the Board;
- act as advisor to the Chief Executive Officer;
- oversee all aspects of the Board and Board Committee functions to ensure compliance with these Corporate Governance Guidelines;
- review, propose and consider, together with the Governance and Nominating Committee, revisions to these Corporate Governance Guidelines;
- ensure that the Board receives appropriate and timely information, material and reports from management regarding the Corporation's business in order to permit the Board to discharge its duties and responsibilities;
- Preside at meetings of the Board and organize and lead the Board in the conduct of its business in accordance with these Corporate Governance Guidelines; and
- Determine the schedule of and assist in the preparation of the agenda for all meetings of the Board, in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Corporation, to assure appropriate items are discussed and that there is sufficient time for discussion and consideration of matters.

*Lead Independent Director:* At any time when the Chairman of the Board is not an "independent" Director, the independent directors shall designate from among the independent Directors a "Lead Independent Director." The Lead Independent Director shall:

- assist the Chairman in assuring compliance with and the effective implementation of these Corporate Governance Guidelines;
- consult with the Chairman on recommended revisions to these Corporate Governance Guidelines;
- have the authority to call meetings of the independent directors;
- preside over, organize the agenda for, and lead meetings of the independent directors, including any executive sessions of the independent directors in a Board meeting;
- provide input to the Chairman on the schedule of Board and committee meetings;
- provide input to the Chairman on the agendas for Board meetings, with the authority to add items to the agenda for any Board meeting;

- provide input to the Chairman on the quality, quantity, and timeliness of information submitted by management in order to permit the independent directors to discharge their duties and responsibilities;
- serve as the principal liaison between the independent Directors on the one hand and the Chairman and senior management on the other hand, including with respect to any matters or issues arising in executive session or meetings of the independent Directors;
- serve as an ex-officio member of any Board committee on which the Lead Independent Director is not a member; and
- have the authority to engage advisors and consultants on behalf of the independent directors.

*Vice Chair:* The Board may designate a Vice Chair to act in the absence of the Chairman, with such additional duties as the Board may deem appropriate. The Vice Chair shall be an independent director. If a Lead Independent Director has been designated, that person shall serve as Vice Chair of the Board.

### **Criteria for Director Effectiveness and Suitability for Service**

*Nominees:* Effectiveness of the individual Directors who serve from time to time on the Board is enhanced by careful consideration of those who may be nominated for election to the Board. To discharge their duties in identifying and evaluating nominees for Directors (including nominees who may be appointed to fill vacancies from whatever cause arising on the Board without a shareholder vote), the Governance and Nominating Committee and the Board shall consider the composition, challenges and needs of the Board and determine the appropriate evaluation criteria as circumstances dictate.

When proposing director nominees to the Board, including those nominees who are incumbent directors, the Governance and Nominating Committee will consider whether a nominee meets applicable independence standards, possesses high personal and professional ethics and integrity, has the ability to devote sufficient time to fulfilling the duties of a director, is able to read and understand basic financial statements, and will contribute diverse viewpoints and experience to the Board. Additional factors considered may include the individual's overall experience in business and education and the individual's possession of skills, attributes or other factors relevant to the Corporation's business or considered necessary or appropriate for corporate governance needs (e.g., the need for a "financial expert" for service on the Audit Committee). In evaluating incumbent directors seeking re-election to the Board, the individual's overall service to the Corporation, their attendance and participation at Board meetings, and the quality of their performance may also be considered. No one individual criteria or factor is given particular weight or precedence in evaluating nominees.

*Existing Directors:* The effectiveness or suitability for Board service of a Director can be affected adversely by events or circumstances that arise after nomination or election to the Board of such Director, such as events or circumstances that (had they arisen at the time of the most recent election or re-election to the Board of such Director and been known to the Board) would have adversely affected (in a material way) the Board's assessment of (1) the Director's qualifications, suitability, loyalty or effectiveness, or (2) his or her status as an "independent" Director. Therefore, each Director is expected to promptly report to the Chairman of the Board and/or the Lead Independent Director any such events or

circumstances, including without limitation any (1) change in his or her employment or other affiliations of the Director or his or her immediate family members that could result in a related person transaction disclosure in the Corporation's annual proxy statement, or otherwise affect the Director's independence, (2) substantial change in his or her principal occupation or business association from the position he or she held when last elected to the Board, or (3) legal, regulatory or financial problems experienced or likely to be experienced by the Director that could become disclosable in the Corporation's annual proxy statement, including without limitation any inability (or likely inability) of the Director or related persons to perform as scheduled all obligations as debtor under any loan or other extension of credit extended by the Corporation's banking subsidiary to the Director or his or her related persons.

*Age and Tenure Limits:* A director may not stand for re-election beyond the age of 72. Directors that reach age 72 during a term of office may finish out the term. Otherwise, there are no tenure or retirement limits or requirements.

### **Director Responsibilities**

Directors should regularly attend meetings of the Board and of all Board committees upon which they serve. To prepare for the meetings, Directors should carefully review the meeting materials that are distributed in advance of each meeting. Each Director is expected to serve on and participate diligently in the work of at least one committee. Further, each Director is expected to attend the entirety of at least 75% of all Board and committee meetings each year. Attendance in person (as distinguished from participation by telephone) is strongly encouraged whenever possible.

Directors are expected to comply with all laws, regulations and internal corporate policies and codes of conduct and ethics applicable to them as Directors.

A Director must inform the Audit Committee of the Board as soon as reasonably possible of all types of proposed transactions or series of transactions between (1) him or her (directly or indirectly) and/or his or her related persons as determined under SEC related person transaction disclosure rules, on the one hand, and (2) the Corporation, on the other hand, if such proposed transactions or series of transactions are of the type, amount and nature that could become reportable as related person transactions in the Corporation's annual meeting proxy statement. Certain types of transactions are not reportable in the Corporation's proxy statement under the SEC related person transaction disclosure rules, however, and therefore do not require Audit Committee review, including (1) loan transactions of the Corporation's bank subsidiary in which Directors or members of their immediate families may have a direct or indirect material interest, if such loans satisfy the SEC standards (generally described by the special rule for such loans described under the discussion of independence standards above) for non-disclosure; (2) payments of dividends or interest made by the Corporation to Directors or members of their immediate families solely as a result of their ownership of publicly-held securities issued by the Corporation; and (3) compensation paid by the Corporation to Directors that is disclosable as compensation in the annual meeting proxy statement.

Further, Directors are expected to avoid service on the board of a competing institution or corporation and to resign their position on the Board if such a competing service relationship is established and is not discontinued at the request of the Board. Any

questions as to what defines a competing institution or corporation should be directed to the Lead Independent Director or Chairman of the Board of the Corporation.

### **Executive Sessions**

NASDAQ rules require that the independent Board members regularly meet in executive session without the presence of Directors who are at such time not “independent” as determined in these guidelines. The Board's policy is to hold these executive sessions twice per year or as required without the presence of management, including the chief executive officer and any other non-independent Directors.

### **Board Committees**

The Board currently has the following standing committees:

- Audit Committee
- Compensation Committee
- Governance and Nominating Committee
- Risk Committee

From time to time the Board may form a new committee or disband a current committee depending on the circumstances.

When appointing Directors to the Audit Committee, the Governance and Nominating Committee, or the Compensation Committee, the Board shall determine that each such appointee is then not only an “independent” Director as determined for general Board independence requirements, but also meets any enhanced or special independence or other requirements established for members of such types of committees by applicable law and regulations, including those of the SEC and the Internal Revenue Service, or by the governance rules or interpretations of NASDAQ. The Board may also consider the independence standards of shareholder advisory firms such as Institutional Shareholder Services.

Members of all Board committees will be recommended by the Chairman of the Board, in consultation with the Lead Independent Director, if any, and are appointed by the Board.

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

A committee may be a joint committee of the Corporation and of the Corporation's banking subsidiary. A joint committee may act in a dual capacity for each entity, have identical membership with respect to each entity and meet simultaneously with respect to each entity. A joint committee may hold separate sessions if necessary to address issues that are relevant to one entity but not the other or to consider transactions between the two entities or other matters where the two entities may have different interests. Any joint committee should consult with legal counsel if, in the opinion of the committee, any matter under consideration by the committee has

the potential for a conflict of interest between Corporation and its banking subsidiary to ensure compliance with Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act.

### **Board, Committee and Director Evaluation and Self-Assessment**

The Board on an annual basis will review the Board's performance as a whole, each committee's performance as a whole and each individual Director's performance. The Governance and Nominating Committee shall develop procedures for this process and oversee such evaluations and self-assessments and report to the Board at least annually concerning such matters.

### **Director Access to Management**

Although Directors may contact any member of management without prior or subsequent notice or permission from the Chief Executive Officer or other executive officer, the Board expects that Directors will exercise reasonable judgment to assure that contact of this sort is not distracting to the business operations of the Corporation.

### **CEO Performance Evaluation and Succession Planning**

The Board (not including any members of management) will conduct an annual review of the performance and compensation of the Chief Executive Officer (or President if there is no individual holding the title of Chief Executive Officer), while taking into account the views and recommendations of the Compensation Committee. The Board, through the Governance and Nominating Committee, will establish and annually review plans regarding succession of the Chief Executive Officer in the event of emergency or retirement. The Chief Executive Officer shall discuss with the Governance and Nominating Committee at least annually succession planning for key senior management positions, along with related development recommendations.

### **Director Compensation**

The Compensation Committee shall assess, from time to time, the adequacy and suitability of the compensation package for members of the Board in relation to competitive market and sound corporate governance practices. The Chief Executive Officer or other members of the senior management team or other persons engaged by the Compensation Committee shall report to the Committee from time to time regarding the adequacy and suitability of the Board compensation package in relation to other comparable companies. Changes in Board compensation, if any, should be suggested by the Compensation Committee for approval by the Board.

### **Stock Ownership Guidelines**

In order to align the interests of Directors with shareholders, non-employee Directors are expected to have an investment position in shares of the Corporation's common stock equal to a target level of shares as determined by the Board annually. Further, the Chief Executive

Officer is expected to have an investment position in shares of the Corporation's common stock equal to a targeted level of shares as determined by the Board. Exceptions to these ownership guidelines may be approved by the Chairman of the Board or Lead Independent Director for good reason.

Investment positions for purposes of these guidelines shall mean the shares deemed to be beneficially owned according to the SEC's beneficial ownership rules that are followed in the table of beneficial ownership that is included in the Corporation's annual meeting proxy statement. Once a person is in compliance with the ownership guidelines, he or she does not need to re-qualify solely because the shares that are beneficially owned at the time of attaining compliance experience a price decline.

Directors and executive officers shall not engage in transactions that could reduce the extent to which their investment in Corporation common stock or equity compensation is aligned with the interests of shareholders. Directors and executive officers are prohibited from entering into speculative transactions involving shares of Corporation common stock and shall not engage in any hedging transactions, short sales, puts, calls, swaps, forward contracts, or other derivative securities involving shares of Corporation common stock.

### **External Advisors**

While the information needed for the Board's decision making generally will be found within the Corporation, from time to time the Board may seek professional or expert advice from sources independent of management. Accordingly, the Board shall have the authority to engage, compensate, oversee and terminate external advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its responsibilities. The Corporation shall provide appropriate funding (as determined by the Board) for payment of compensation to advisors engaged by the Board.

Likewise, each committee of the Board shall have the authority to engage, compensate, oversee and terminate external advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties. The Corporation shall provide appropriate funding (as determined by each committee) for payment of compensation to advisors engaged by the committees.

### **Shareholder Communications with Directors**

The Board has adopted a process by which shareholders may communicate with the directors. Any shareholder wishing to do so may write to the Board at our principal business address, 601 Clinton St., Defiance, Ohio 43512. Any shareholder communication so addressed will be delivered unopened to the director or a member of the group of directors to whom it is addressed, or to the Chairman if addressed to the Board.

Our shareholders may also make nominations for candidates for director to the Governance and Nominating Committee, provided that notice of such nomination is given in writing to our Secretary not less than 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of shareholders. The notice must set forth the name, age, business address and residence address (if available) of the nominee and the number of shares of Common Stock which are beneficially owned by the nominee. Also, the shareholder making the nomination must promptly provide any other information reasonably requested by the

Governance and Nominating Committee. The Committee does not alter the manner in which it evaluates candidates when evaluating a candidate who was recommended by a shareholder.

If an employee desires to communicate (on a confidential anonymous basis) any concern relating to accounting or auditing matters, the employee should communicate such concerns to the Audit Committee in accordance with the reporting policies and procedures that are posted on the Corporation's website.

### **Board Interaction with Investors, Media and Customers**

The Board believes that, except in extraordinary circumstances, management should speak for the Corporation. Each Director is therefore expected to refer inquiries from investors, the press or other media sources, or customers to the Chief Executive Officer without substantive comment.

### **Annual Review of these Guidelines**

These guidelines have been developed and approved by the Board. The Board will periodically review the practices incorporated into these Guidelines in order to determine whether they should be updated. These Guidelines shall be published on the Corporation's website.

Last Adopted: July 29, 2021