

EAST WEST BANCORP, INC. / EAST WESTBANK CODE OF CONDUCT

(Rev. 12/20/20)

Last approved: 3/4/2024

Approval: Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee

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A. **GENERAL POLICIES**

1. **Summary**

This Code of Conduct governs the personal conduct, actions and work relationships of all employees of East West Bancorp, Inc., East West Bank, and their subsidiaries and affiliates (“we” and “Company”) with customers, fellow employees, competitors, governmental officials, and suppliers. This includes situations, both official and unofficial, in which employees may reasonably be perceived by others as acting as representatives of the Company. Unless otherwise indicated, **the terms “employee” and “you” refer to all directors, officers and employees (including temporary employees, agents and consultants) of the Company.**

Compliance with this Code of Conduct is the responsibility of every employee of the Company. In many situations involving moral or ethical judgment, it may be difficult for an employee to determine the proper course of action. Employees should strive to identify and raise potential issues before they lead to problems, and should promptly address any questions regarding the application of this Code of Conduct.

This Code of Conduct does not specifically address all forms of conduct that may raise Conflicts of Interest or violate applicable law or policies; it is intended to be supplemented by good judgment and common sense to avoid even the appearance of impropriety. To the extent there is a conflict or ambiguity between the permissive conduct and that which is not permitted, the latter may be assumed. **Employees who fail to comply with this Code of Conduct may be subject to disciplinary action, termination of employment, and/or prosecution.**

2. **Compliance with the Laws and Policies**

Employees shall conduct their personal and business dealings in accordance with the letter, spirit, and intent of all relevant laws and Company policies, and must refrain from any form of illegal, dishonest or unethical activities. Even where a specific law or policy does not prohibit or restrict an activity, standards of ethics and morality continue to apply and require diligent attention to good conduct and corporate citizenship.

If you have any questions about what is required by the law or Company policy in any given situation, you must consult with the General Counsel of the Company.

B. INTEGRITY OF ACCOUNTING AND RECORDS

The Company requires honest and accurate recording and reporting of all Company information. All of the Company's books, records, accounts and financial statements must be maintained in reasonable detail, must appropriately reflect the Company's transactions, and must conform both to applicable legal requirements and to the Company's system of internal controls.

The law requires the Company to maintain books and records that accurately reflect the true nature of the transactions entered into or conducted by or on behalf of the Company. In all of its operations, it is against Company policy, and possibly illegal, for any employee to cause its books and records to be inaccurate in any way.

Transactions must be executed in accordance with management's authorization and in a manner which permits the preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), SEC and accounting rules covering the activities of financial institutions, and other applicable criteria. Likewise, expense reimbursements must accurately reflect the true nature and amount of expenses.

Under no circumstances may funds, assets, or liabilities of the Company be concealed or hidden. Records must reflect accurately and describe properly the true nature, purpose, and amount of the transactions they record. Documentation must provide an appropriate audit trail, as may be necessary, to reconstruct transaction(s) at a later date. Falsification of any Company document (e.g., payroll time sheets, loan documentation, etc.) may be grounds for disciplinary action, termination of employment, and/or prosecution.

C. CONFIDENTIAL AND INSIDE INFORMATION

Employees must maintain the confidentiality and security of all confidential information that comes into their possession during their employment by the Company. "*Confidential information*" includes any information, whether or not in tangible form, that is not generally disclosed to the public and that is useful or helpful to the Company and/or which would be useful or helpful to competitors of the Company. It includes information sometimes referred to as "trade secrets." Common examples include financial data, sales figures for individual products and services or groups of products and services, plans for new products and services or advertising programs, areas where the Company intends to expand or improve its products and services, lists of suppliers, lists of customers, wage and salary data, capital investment plans, projected earnings, changes in management or policies of the Company, product specifications, and pricing.

Confidential information acquired by an employee through his/her employment is considered to be privileged and must be held in the strictest confidence, even after the employment relationship ends.

1. Customer and Supplier Information

Confidential information with respect to Company customers, prospective customers, and suppliers acquired by an employee through his/her employment is considered to be privileged. Such information is to be used solely for Company purposes and not as a basis for personal gain by an employee. Confidential and proprietary information includes, but is not limited to, the following: (1) all financial information, records, formulas, and files of Company or in Company's possession; (2) current and prospective customer names, addresses, and other contact information, such as telephone numbers and e-mail addresses, customer preferences, accounts, lists, suppliers lists, customer financial information, including, without limitation, financial statements, account information, business plans, forecasts, decisions, and problems, as well as non-financial records, files, policies, and practices. In no case should such information be transmitted to persons outside Company, including family, relatives, and associates, or to other employees of Company who do not need to know such information in the normal discharge of their duties.

The only exceptions to this policy will be routine trade inquiries (in accordance with Company guidelines), disclosures required by legal process, information specifically authorized for release by customers and suppliers, and disclosures otherwise permitted by law or the Company's Privacy Policy. Each employee is expected to make every effort to avoid a breach of confidential customer and vendor relationships. This includes unintentional as well as intentional disclosure.

On those occasions when Company employees find it necessary to carry sensitive information off Company premises, employees should exercise due care to protect its security. Employees should avoid displaying documents in an indiscriminate manner or engaging in business conversations in public places, such as restaurants, elevators, hallways, and restrooms.

2. Information Relating to the Company

Employees shall not disclose or use non-public information about the Company or its activities in a manner that is not explicitly approved by the Company. Such information includes, without limitation:

- Any details of the confidential business or affairs of Company, such as financial information, business plans, organizational structure, policies, strategic planning, sales, marketing strategies, distribution methods, data processing and other systems, personnel policies and compensation plans and arrangements;
- Any confidential information, knowledge, formulas, or data of a technical nature (including, without limitation, methods, know-how, processes, discoveries, or research projects); and

- Current and prospective customer names, addresses and other contact information (such as telephone numbers and e-mail addresses), customer preferences and accounts, lists, suppliers lists, and customer lists.

This information is proprietary to Company and constitutes a valuable trade secret. Its inadvertent or improper disclosure could substantially impair the business of Company.

If you are uncertain as to whether information is considered confidential by Company, you should consult with General Counsel.

3. Speeches, Publications, Media Comments

Before publishing, making speeches, giving interviews or making public appearances that are connected to the Company or its business interests, you must receive prior approval from the Company's CEO, Chief Financial Officer, Director of Marketing, or General Counsel. All media inquiries relating to the Company should be referred to the Company's Director of Marketing for a response. Only officially designated spokespersons may provide comments for the media.

The foregoing guidelines are designed to ensure that employees do not violate public disclosure requirements when communicating with investors, analysts or the media. These guidelines are part of the Company's commitment to full compliance with the SEC's Regulation FD.

4. Protection of Confidential Information

The Company expects that its employees will respect the confidential and proprietary nature of the information obtained by them during the course of their employment with Company, and that employees will not disclose such information to any subsequent employer or competitor of Company. Upon separation of employment with the Company, employees must maintain and protect the confidentiality of Confidential Information. Under no circumstances and at no time may separated employees, directly or indirectly, for their own benefit or the benefit of any other person, disclose, divulge, use, render or offer any knowledge or information with respect to any Confidential Information. All Confidential Information received during employment shall remain the sole and exclusive property of the Company.

It is the obligation of every Company employee, upon termination of his or her employment with Company, to return all of the Company's property (confidential or otherwise) in whatever form to Company, without retaining any copies or extracts of such information. This specifically includes, but is not limited to, all electronic files, customer lists, guides, manuals, reports, memoranda, directives, indices, computer diskettes, and other documents or tangible material which the Company provided or the employee obtained as a result of

his/her employment. It also extends to rolodexes and personal files which employees may have created for their own convenience during employment, but which contain confidential or proprietary information of the Company, such as information about the Company's customers or prospective customers.

5. Information Regarding Employees

The policy of the Company is to safeguard the confidential aspects of its relationship with employees; satisfy the requirements of applicable labor laws; and maintain uniformity in replies to inquiries regarding present and former employees. In order to assure that this policy is consistently maintained, any request for information regarding present or former employees must be referred to the Head of Human Resources. This includes information relating to employment, salary verification, etc. Unless prior approval from the Head of Human Resources is obtained, employees should not write a letter of recommendation for, or provide feedback regarding, a current or past employee of Company.

The Company recognizes and protects the privacy and confidentiality of employee medical and personnel records. Such records must not be shared or discussed inside the Company except for legitimate business purposes or outside the Company, except as authorized by the employee or as required by law, rule, regulation or a subpoena or order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction or requested by a judicial, administrative or legislative body. Requests for such records from anyone outside the Company under any other circumstances must be approved by the General Counsel.

6. Material Inside Nonpublic Information

The use or disclosure of "material inside nonpublic information" may subject employees, the Company, and persons outside Company to whom the information is communicated to severe liabilities under federal and state securities laws. Securities law defines information as "material" when a significant likelihood exists that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making investment decisions or if the information, if made public, likely would affect the market price for the security. Information is "inside" when it has not been publicly disseminated. Even though information has been released to the media, information is still considered "nonpublic" until there has been sufficient time for the general dissemination of the information. Subject to the Insider Trading Policy, anyone in possession of material inside nonpublic information must not trade in or recommend the purchase or sale of the securities concerned until the information is properly disclosed and disseminated.

Whenever material inside nonpublic information relating to any company, including the Company, is received by an employee of Company, the recipient must not use the information for the employee's own or family's benefit, nor may it be disclosed to anyone for his/her personal use.

Disclosure of material inside information by customers to employees may be required in connection with possible loan transactions or in connection with other financial matters such as mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, or private placements. Employees involved must not communicate this information to anyone except to the extent essential to carry out the proposed transaction. Investment transactions in securities pertaining to this information may not be made by any employee until a reasonable period of time has elapsed after the information is made publicly available.

These rules are covered in more detail in Company's "Insider Trading Policy." You should become familiar with that policy and consult it before initiating any transaction in the Company's securities or those of suppliers, customers or others with whom the Company does business. If you do not have a copy of the Insider Trading Policy, you can download a copy from the EWB Intranet or call the Legal Department to have a copy sent to you.

D. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A conflict of interest can arise when an employee's actions or involvement: (a) conflicts with the employee's duty to the Company, (b) may adversely affect the employee's judgment in the performance of his/her work responsibilities, or (c) may adversely affect Company's relationship or position with a customer, borrower, supplier or competitor.

Employees must avoid situations where their personal interests conflict with, or appear to conflict with, the interest of the Company. If an employee is uncertain whether a conflict of interest exists, the employee must promptly make a full written disclosure to, and seek direction from, the Company's General Counsel.

1. Gifts to Employees

An employee may not solicit, receive, or participate in any arrangement leading to the payment of money or anything of value to the employee, the employee's family, or any business in which the employee (or the employee's family) has an interest in consideration for past or prospective Company business.

It is important that employees avoid any appearance of potential bribery or improper influence by loan applicants, customers, competitors, or Company consultants, suppliers and vendors. Employees may not solicit gifts of any value from any person in return for any business, service or confidential information of the Company, or accept anything of value from anyone in connection with the business of the Company, either before or after a transaction is discussed or consummated.

The term “gift” includes, but is not limited to, substantial favors, money, credit, special discounts on goods or services, free services, transportation tickets, reimbursement for travel and subsistence, loans of goods or money, tickets to expensive entertainment or sporting events, hotel expenses, or excessive entertainment. Gifts to an employee’s immediate family (spouse, domestic partner, children, parents and siblings) are included in this policy.

Gifts that create a feeling of obligation between an employee and customer should neither be given nor accepted.

The Company does, however, recognize that situations may arise when it would be appropriate for an employee to accept the benefit of another’s expenditure. Such situations include:

- a. Gifts of nominal value (\$100 or less) if the gifts are entirely voluntary and are not sought or suggested;
- b. Reasonable entertainment: Such as a lunch, dinner, sporting events, concerts, or business meetings with present or prospective customers and suppliers/vendors, when the expenditure can properly be charged as a business expense;
- c. Gifts or bequests based upon immediate family or close personal relationships that existed long before any Company business and/or employment with the Company, where it is clear that the gift is unrelated to any business transaction.

If the circumstances surrounding a gift are such that rejection or return of the gift would cause embarrassment or potentially damage friendly relations between a customer and the Company, the employee must promptly report the gift and its estimated value to the General Counsel, who may in his or her discretion require that the gift be returned or donated to charity.

Federal and state laws make it a crime for bank employees to solicit or accept anything of value in connection with any business or transaction of an insured financial institution. Cash gifts, including gift cards, are strictly prohibited by Company policy and must be politely, yet firmly, returned to the donor. Any questions concerning the propriety of accepting a particular gift must be directed to the General Counsel.

2. Gifts by Employees; Meals and Entertainment

Gifts

Gifts provided to customers or vendors using Company money must be appropriate under the circumstances and reasonably incidental to the Company's business.

No gift or hospitality may be given if doing so may influence, or appear to influence, the decision of a person or group of people, or entity to engage in business with the company, or terms on which such business will be given.

You may offer a gift if all of the following apply:

- It is a non-cash gift not of substantial value – e.g. less than \$300 per item and \$600 per year maximum. For example, promotional items – company branded pens, paperweights, etc. of nominal value – are acceptable.
- Made infrequently – i.e. no more than three times per year to mark special occasions.
- Not against applicable law (U.S. or foreign) or the Company's high standards for ethical conduct.
- Not against the policies or practices of the recipient's company
- Accurately and adequately documented in the company's books
- Would not embarrass the company if it were publicly disclosed

Cash and Gift Cards

Gift cards for cash, general use or direct retail cards are the same as cash under the gift policy. Examples include: VISA gift cards, cards for a restaurant, or cards good for purchases at a shopping mall or individual store.

Gift cards for specific merchandise that does not hold a dollar value and cannot result in cash back are not considered cash and are acceptable up to \$50. Examples include a gift card for a mooncake or credit toward a coffee at a Starbucks.

In some situations gift cards in a nominal amount (\$100 or less) may be permitted for employees that provide services to the Bank's onsite locations on a regular basis. These are gifts to employees and not management of the company where there could be influence. Examples of individuals that meet this criteria include: on-site security guards, parking attendants and janitorial staff.

Reporting Gifts

Gifts by the Bank to individual persons of over \$250 each shall be reported to the Marketing Department which shall maintain a record of the gifts for purposes of aggregating separate gifts. Gifts that exceed \$250 when aggregated will be reported to the General Counsel.

Meals and Entertainment

Meals or entertainment for representatives of private customers or vendors must not be lavish; however, normal business courtesies, such as a meal or entertainment, involving ordering amenities, are acceptable.

You may only offer meals or entertainment if all of the following apply:

- They should be infrequent
- There should be a valid business purpose associated with the activity
- They should not be against the policies or practices of the recipient's company
- They should be accurately and adequately documented in the Company's books

Sporting Events

You may only offer attendance at sporting events if all of the following apply:

- There is a valid business purpose
- Company representative(s) are in attendance – no gifts of leftover tickets absent attendance by company representative are allowed
- They are offered infrequently
- They are accurately and adequately documented in the company's books
- They are not against policies or practices of recipients' company. For example, some companies will allow representatives to attend, but will reimburse East West Bank for the cost of their tickets

Gifts to Government Officials

Whether in their personal capacities or as part of their Company duties, employees may find themselves interacting with government officials from time to time. Employees should be aware that providing a government official with something of value -- even a cup of coffee -- may be considered a gift to that official under applicable laws. Depending on the jurisdiction, gifts may be limited, prohibited or even required to be publicly disclosed.

Generally, a "gift" is anything that confers a personal benefit on a government official. What constitutes a gift, however, may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. A gift may include common items, such as a bouquet of flowers, a basket of treats, a drink or lunch that is provided at a business meeting. A gift may also include transportation and lodging

provided to a government official, food and beverages offered at an event where an official has been invited to attend, and tickets to sporting or entertainment events.

Many jurisdictions limit or restrict gifts to government officials. For example, government officials in California may not receive a gift or gifts totaling more than \$500 in a calendar year from any one source. Many jurisdictions have adopted lower gift limits or prohibited gifts from certain sources entirely.

In some jurisdictions, gifts require disclosure to the public. In California, government officials are required to disclose gifts totaling \$50 or more received from any one source in a calendar year, as part of their annual financial disclosure statements. To the extent the Company is engaged in lobbying the State of California, the Company is required to notify government officials of any gifts made using Company resources, and disclose those gifts to the public on quarterly reports.

Therefore, when interacting with a government official in your role as an employee of the Company, you must notify the Head of Global Policy & Public Affairs and the General Counsel in writing before using your personal funds or Company resources to confer a personal benefit on a public official. In particular, the following activities must be approved in advance by the Head of Global Policy & Public Affairs and the General Counsel:

- Purchasing a table at a charitable event and inviting a government official to attend the event;
- Providing Company promotional items to a government official;
- Providing entertainment, such as tickets to concerts or sporting events, to a government official; and
- Paying for a meal for a government official.

Coordinating these and similar activities will ensure that the Company and its employees are complying with applicable gift rules and any reporting requirements.

There are greater risks that those with whom we may interact in China could be considered to be public officials. For instance, employees of wholly or partially state owned enterprises have been interpreted to be public officials, in addition to more obvious government officials such as bank regulators. Therefore, we must proceed with great caution in our interactions with them. When it comes to providing anything of value to actual or potential officials, no such thing may be given to the official without prior approval of the local office executive and, as applicable, the General Counsel.

3. Political Contributions & Fundraising Activity

Company contributions. Employees wishing to make contributions to candidates for federal, state or local office, political parties or other political committees using Company funds must obtain the prior written approval of the Head of Global Policy & Public Affairs and the General Counsel. Employees receiving a solicitation for a Company political contribution must forward such requests to the Head of Global Policy & Public Affairs and the General Counsel. These procedures are necessary to ensure compliance with limitations and prohibitions on contributions under applicable laws, and to ensure proper reporting.

Similarly, before engaging in political activity using *any* Company resources, employees must seek written approval from the Head of Global Policy & Public Affairs and the General Counsel. Because corporations are prohibited from making contributions to candidates for federal office (e.g., President, U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives), employees may not use Company resources to engage in political activity at the federal level. This includes:

- Working to support a federal candidate during paid working hours;
- Using Company resources (e.g., computers, phones, printers) to promote federal candidates or fundraise on their behalf; and
- Using the Company's name in a fundraising solicitation on behalf of a federal candidate.

Additional rules may exist in other jurisdictions.

The Company has sponsored a separate employee PAC that is permitted to make contributions to candidates seeking federal office. This PAC is funded with voluntary employee donations in accordance with federal campaign finance laws. Contributions from the federal PAC must be made and approved pursuant to the procedures set forth in the PAC's by-laws.

Personal contributions. The Company's policy regarding corporate political contributions is not intended to discourage employees from making personal contributions to candidates or political parties of their choice. However, employees making personal contributions to political candidates and political parties should be mindful of the rules in each jurisdiction for making contributions.

Charitable Contributions made at the Request of a Government Official. California has rules requiring state and local elected officials who solicit donations for charitable, legislative or governmental purposes to file reports disclosing those payments under certain circumstances. Other jurisdictions may have similar requirements. These solicitations may include a request by a government official on behalf of a charitable organization in connection with a fundraising event. In some instances, the invitation may come from the charity itself, but feature a government official on the invitation. Employees receiving such solicitations on behalf of the Company must seek the prior written approval of the Head of

Global Policy & Public Affairs and the General Counsel before expending Company funds in response to the solicitation.

4. Outside Employment

Employees other than directors are expected to devote their full time and ability to the Company's interests during regular working hours. Company discourages employees from holding outside employment that could interfere with their responsibilities at the Company. Employees may not engage in outside employment which interferes, competes, or conflicts with the interests of Company, which will encroach on normal working time, or which may necessitate such long hours as to impair an employee's ability to meet regular job responsibilities to the Company. Examples of situations arising from outside employment which may involve a conflict of interest are:

- a. Employment by a company or personally engaging in any activity that is competitive with Company.
- b. Employment which involves the use of the Company's equipment, supplies, or facilities.
- c. Employment which involves the preparation, audit, or certification of statements or documents upon which Company may place reliance for lending or other purposes.
- d. Employment which involves the preparation of tax returns for customers or prospective customers, vendors or employees.
- e. Employment which involves the rendering of investment or other advice, or exercising judgment which is predicated upon information, reports or analysis that are accessible primarily from or through employment with the Company.
- f. Employment which may reflect adversely on the employee or on the Company.
- g. Employment under circumstances which may imply sponsorship or support of the Company on behalf of the outside employer or an outside organization.
- h. Employment as an insurance or securities broker, agent or representative.
- i. Appointment as an attorney in fact, executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or conservator of a Company customer or vendor, except when the appointment involves a family member. As a general policy, the Company strongly discourages the spouse or domestic partner of an employee from accepting appointment as the attorney-in-fact on deposit accounts maintained at the Company when the appointment is made by an account holder who is not an immediate family member of the spouse or domestic partner.

- j. Employment contingent on employment with the Company or which is designed to use confidential information from the employee's position with the Company.

Employees wishing to engage in outside employment must obtain prior approval from HR and their supervisor confirming that the outside employment adheres to Company policy. This provision shall not be deemed to restrict the outside activities of Company Directors which do not raise conflict of interest concerns.

Employees may not use the Company's name (including on corporate letterhead or personal websites), facilities or relationships for personal benefit or for outside work. Use of the Company's name, facilities or relationships for charitable or pro bono purposes can only be made with prior approval from your senior manager and only in accordance with Company policy.

In addition, officers of the Company are generally prohibited under Federal Reserve Regulation L from serving simultaneously as an officer of another unaffiliated depository organization.

5. Participation in Public Affairs

Employees are encouraged to participate in community activities. Normally, such activities will take place outside of regular business hours. If voluntary efforts require Company time, however, prior written approval must be obtained from the employee's manager.

Employees who wish to seek an elective office must campaign for such office on their own time and may not use Company property or services for such purposes. In all cases, employees seeking elective office or participating in political activities, must do so as individuals and not as representatives of the Company. To prevent any implication of sponsorship or endorsement by the Company, employees may not use the Company's name, address or letterhead in any related advertisements or literature.

6. Outside Directorships

Employees (other than outside directors) may not serve as a director of a profit-making corporation without first obtaining approval from the General Counsel. This policy is designed to avoid both actual and potential conflicts of interest and excessive demands on the time of employees.

7. Personal Trading and Investments

This policy covers investments for the personal account of an employee and the employee's immediate family (spouse, domestic partner, children, parents and siblings). A personal or family financial interest in any customer, supplier, business partner or competitor of the Company may raise the appearance of a conflict of interest, especially in cases where an employee might benefit from his or her role or knowledge as an employee of the Company.

Employees must avoid investments in any company that may place them in a position of divided loyalties or that might improperly influence (or appear to improperly influence) their judgment on behalf of the Company. Exceptions to this rule may be approved by the CEO or General Counsel. This rule shall not be deemed to limit investments by Directors in companies they manage or serve.

Investments which may involve a conflict of interest are quite numerous. As such, it is not possible to enumerate all of them. The following specific situations must be avoided when making investment decisions:

a. Investment in Securities of a Customer, Borrower, Supplier, or Competitor

Except for publicly held companies whose securities are registered on a national securities exchange or otherwise have a broad market, an employee may not invest in the securities of a customer, supplier, or competitor of the Company if: (a) the employee is in a position to influence Company decisions regarding the party, (b) the employee performs or may engage in transactions with the party on behalf of the Company; or (c) the employee has access to nonpublic information regarding the party or the Company's current or potential relationship with the party. Any reasonable doubts concerning such investments should be discussed with General Counsel before the investment transaction is undertaken.

b. Investments Involving the Possible Use of Non-Public Information

Employees should not engage in investment transactions, or disclose any information to others unless required as part of employees' duties as an employee, involving the securities of a company when the employee has information concerning the company which is not available to the public and could appear to be a material factor in the investment decision. Any abuse of "material inside information" may be construed to be a violation of law (see discussion on pages 7-8).

When an employee knows that the Company is in the process of buying or selling a security either for its own account or for the account of others, and when the security involved does not have a broad market, personal investment activity anticipating or paralleling the investment action of the Company is prohibited. Employees must not communicate their knowledge of specific investment decisions made by the Company except to the extent necessary to execute their functions in implementing the decision.

c. Customer-Arranged Investments

Unless prior written approval is obtained from the Company's General Counsel, an employee may not permit a customer to arrange an investment for the account of the employee or the employee's immediate family, or to participate in investments sponsored by the customer under circumstances which might create either a conflict

of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest.

8. Lending Practices

The Company's lending services are available to serve the legitimate and deserving credit needs of customers on an equitable basis. Any interest rate concessions must be based solely upon a borrower's credit worthiness and overall customer relationship with the Company.

Loans to Company executive officers, directors, principal shareholders, and their related interests are subject to the restrictions and limitations of Federal Regulation O and state law.

Certain specific lending practices are prohibited by either law or Company policy.

- a. Discrimination. Employees may not discriminate in any aspect of the lending process on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age, physical disability, sexual preference, or receipt of public assistance.
- b. Bank Examiners. Federal and state laws prohibit the Company from granting any loan or gratuity to any public bank examiner who examines or has the authority to examine the Company.
- c. Personal Financial Involvement. Employees are prohibited from negotiating or approving any loan or other transaction between the Company and the employee, a family member, or any company in which the employee (or a family member) has any interest or association (e.g., as an owner, officer, or agent).

Employees may not extend Company credit if the proceeds of the loan are for the direct or indirect benefit of the employee, a family member, or any company in which the employee or a family member has an interest or association.

An employee may not extend personal credit to any Company customer or supplier.

9. Personal Financial Responsibility and Transactions Involving Employee Accounts

Please refer to the Employee Handbook for policies governing personal financial responsibility and transactions involving employee accounts and the accounts of employees' family members.

10. Borrowing from Customers or Suppliers

Employees may not borrow from customers or suppliers, or an entity owned or controlled by a customer or supplier, except those who engage in lending in the usual course of their

business, and then only on terms offered to others in similar circumstances, without special treatment as to interest rates, repayment terms, security, and other provisions. This prohibition does not preclude borrowing from individuals who are related to an employee by blood or marriage, or to directors who obtain a loan from their company.

11. Family Member Employment with Customers or Vendors

It is not a violation of this Code of Conduct for the spouse or an immediate family member of an employee to be employed by a customer or vendor of the Company; provided, however, that where the spouse or immediate family member is a senior officer of the customer or vendor or is the contact or person primarily performing or obtaining services the Company, the employee should not be representing the Company in dealing with that customer or vendor or making any decisions that affect the relationship with that customer or vendor.

12. Borrowing from Other Financial Institutions

Borrowing (directly or indirectly) from other financial institutions, including correspondent banks, is permitted as long as the credit is obtained on substantially the same rates, terms, and conditions as would be offered by the financial institution to other customers of similar credit worthiness.

13. Signing on Customer Accounts

Employees must not sign on customer accounts, act as deputy or co-tenant of customer safe deposit boxes, or otherwise represent customers with respect to the Company. This does not include customers related to the employee by blood or marriage.

14. Company Opportunities

Employees may not take for their own advantage an opportunity which rightfully belongs to the Company. Whenever the Company has been actively soliciting a business opportunity, or the opportunity has been offered to the Company, or the Company's funds, facilities, or personnel have been used in pursuing the opportunity, that opportunity rightfully belongs to the Company and not to employees who may be in a position to divert the opportunity for their own benefit.

15. Company Property or Services

Employees may not purchase Company property (e.g., foreclosed property or repossessed automobiles) for themselves, family members or companies in which they or their family members have an interest or association (e.g., as an owner, officer, or agent) for less than the property's current market or book value without the prior consent of General Counsel [Note: Board and regulatory approval is required in certain instances].

Employees may not misapply Company property for the benefit of themselves or others, or derive personal gain (e.g., as a broker) from transactions involving the Company or its assets. Employees may not use or permit others to use Company employees, materials, equipment or other corporate property for purposes other than Company business.

Using Company's letterhead on personal letters, testimonials, and letters of recommendation may lead to an embarrassing situation for both the employee/writer and the Company. Accordingly, employees may not use official stationery for either personal correspondence or other non-work-related purposes.

E. CODE OF ETHICS FOR SENIOR FINANCIAL OFFICERS

Senior Financial Officers of the Company have specific responsibilities by reason of our being a Company with publicly traded securities and are required to adhere to the following Code of Ethics. The term “Senior Financial Officers” includes the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions.

Senior Financial Officers shall:

- a. Engage in and promote honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
- b. Seek to promote full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that Company files with, or submits to, its federal and state regulatory agencies, and in other public communications made by Company;
- c. Strive to comply with laws, rules and regulations of federal, state and local governments and regulatory agencies applicable to Company; and
- d. Promptly report any violation of this Code of Ethics to the Company’s General Counsel, who shall review the matter with the Company’s Audit Committee.

Senior Financial Officers are expected to adhere to this Code of Ethics. Failure to observe the terms of this Code of Ethics may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment and prosecution under the law. The Board of Directors shall have the sole and absolute discretionary authority to approve any deviation or waiver from this Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers. Waivers of or changes to this Code of Ethics shall be publicly disclosed on a timely basis to the extent required by law.

F. OTHER GUIDELINES OF CONDUCT

1. Money Laundering Activities/Bank Secrecy Act

Both federal and state law prohibit the laundering of money. Money is laundered to hide the criminal activity associated with it, including the crimes by which it is generated (e.g., drug trafficking, tax avoidance, counterfeiting, etc.). Employees need to “know their customer” and be alert to the dangers to the Company should it, even unwittingly, become involved in receiving or laundering the proceeds of crimes. Employees must report to the BSA Department of the Company or to the General Counsel the instance of any known or suspected criminal activity, such as the laundering of monetary instruments or the structuring of transactions to evade Bank Secrecy Act reporting requirements.

2. Relationships with Competitors

In providing its full range of financial services, Company engages in vigorous, yet fair and open competition. All employees are expected to observe the highest standards of ethical conduct in relationships with the Company's competitors. The dissemination of rumors or disparaging statements regarding competitors is considered to be inappropriate and unethical. The policy of Company is to emphasize the quality and competence of its services and employees, rather than to criticize those of its competitors.

For ethical as well as legal reasons, employees are prohibited from entering into arrangements with competitors for the purpose of setting or controlling prices, rates, trade practices or marketing policies, or disclosing to competitors future Company plans which have not been disclosed generally to the public.

3. Tie-ins and Exclusive Dealings

In general, agreements with customers which condition the sale of goods or service on their purchasing other goods or services from the same supplier or prohibit the customer from dealing with other suppliers may violate antitrust and anti-tying laws. Antitrust laws generally prohibit agreements that restrict competition, such as agreements between competitors as to pricing, bidding, and production, supply and customer practices. Anti-tying laws generally restrict the tying of certain products or services to the purchase of other, unrelated products or services. Since these laws are far-reaching and very complicated, employees should contact the Company's General Counsel before taking any action that may fall within the scope of the laws.

4. Audits, Examinations and Investigations

All employees are expected to cooperate fully and truthfully with company auditors, examiners or investigators. The withholding or omission of material facts or information which may render the audit or examination report incomplete or that may lead to an incorrect conclusion is as serious as an intentional misstatement. Declining to cooperate with any audits, examinations or investigations may result in disciplinary action, termination of employment and/or prosecution.

5. Non-Discrimination

The Company is committed to allowing employees to progress based on their talents. Please refer to the Employee Handbook for the policy governing non-discrimination. Employees who believe this policy has been violated should immediately contact the Human Resources Department or the General Counsel.

6. Anti-Harassment

All employees shall be treated with respect and shall be free from harassment. Please refer to the Employee Handbook for the policy governing harassment. Employees who witness or experience harassment should immediately contact the Human Resources Department or the General Counsel.

7. Use of Drugs or Alcohol

Company policy prohibits the use or possession of any illegal drug, any legal prescription drug that is a controlled substance (except by the person to whom the prescription has been issued and consistent with the prescribed directions for use), or any alcohol on Company property (except in the case of Company-sanctioned events). Employees are prohibited from being on Company property when intoxicated or under the influence of any controlled or illegal substance.

8. International Business

Employees may not take any action outside the United States on behalf of the Company that would be illegal or improper in the U.S. Employees are expected to observe all applicable foreign laws to which they or the Company may be subject. This includes (without limitation) foreign tax laws, customs duties and regulations, licensing, manufacturing and marketing laws, and currency restrictions. No actions should be taken that are intended to improperly circumvent the application of such laws. Some of the concerns raised by international business are as follows:

- a. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act prohibits a public company, or any officer, director, employee or agent of that company from, among other things, making an offer, payment, promise to pay or authorization of the payment of any money, or offer, gift, promise to give, or authorization of the giving of anything of value to any foreign official, any foreign political party or official thereof or any candidate for foreign political office, or any other person, such as a foreign agent or consultant, knowing that all or a portion of such money or thing of value will be offered, given or promised, directly or indirectly, to any foreign official, any foreign political party or official thereof, or any candidate for foreign political office, for the purpose of (i) influencing any act or decision of such foreign official in his official capacity, (ii) inducing such foreign official to do or omit to do any act in violation of the lawful duty of such official, or (iii) securing any improper advantage, or inducing such foreign official to use his influence with a foreign government or instrumentality thereof to affect or influence any act or decision of such government or instrumentality, in order to assist the Company in obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any person.

There is an exception for routine governmental action, which includes any facilitating or expediting payment to a foreign official, political party or party official the purpose of which is to expedite or to secure the performance of a routine governmental action by a foreign official, political party or party official. However,

such actions must be approved in advance by the Company's General Counsel.

- b. Retention of Third Party Providers. The Company may engage third parties to provide services to the Company to expand its business or to deal with government officials. The Company must make sure that its agreements with such providers – whether they are individuals or companies – do not raise concerns under anti-bribery laws. This could happen if, for instance, a third party consultant received payments far in excess of the market value for its services, which could raise the suspicion that some of the money is being used to make payments to others. Concerns could also arise if the Company awarded a contract to a close relative of a bank regulator. Prior to engaging such third party service providers, Company personnel must take steps to understand the laws of the jurisdiction in which the service provider will operate. Further, Company personnel must conduct reasonable due diligence regarding the service provider and consider certain factors that may be “Red Flags” which may signal the possibility of an anti- bribery problem especially pertaining to the retention of foreign representatives. At a minimum, this due diligence shall determine the service provider's ability and suitability to perform the services for which it is engaged, and the reasonableness of its compensation for such services. A due diligence form and Red Flags checklist can be obtained from the Company's Legal Department or Third Party Risk Management Department.

The General Counsel should be contacted if any Red Flags are raised in the normal course of business with the service provider after it is retained. The existence of a Red Flag does not necessarily mean that the Company cannot do business with the service provider. However, it does indicate that further due diligence may be required to ensure that the relationship does not raise anti- bribery compliance issues.

The Company and the service provider should enter into a written agreement that provides for anti-bribery safeguards for the Company, including at least: (a) a representation by the service provider that it is familiar with the FCPA and will comply with the FCPA and any other applicable anti-bribery laws and regulations; (b) a representation that the service provider will comply with local law; (c) the ability of the Company to immediately terminate the agreement for breach of these representations; and (d) a reservation of Company's right to audit the service provider's corporate books if there is a reasonable suspicion that it has violated anti-bribery laws (the purpose of which is to allow the Company to audit for illicit payments).

- c. Antiboycott Laws. U.S. antiboycott laws prohibit or severely restrict the Company from participating in boycotts against countries friendly to the U.S., and require the Company to report both legal and illegal boycott requests to the U.S. government. Any employee involved in selling the Company's products and services internationally must become familiar with the antiboycott laws and observe all of

their requirements.

G. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CODE

1. Implementation and Review

It is the responsibility of each employee to be familiar with this Code of Conduct and to abide by the letter and spirit of its provisions at all times.

2. Responsibility for Administration

The General Counsel of the Company has overall responsibility for administration of this Code. The Board of Directors or a delegated committee of the Board oversees the General Counsel in this responsibility.

Each officer of the Company and all managers within the Company are responsible for the implementation and administration of this Code within their respective departments.

3. Disciplinary Actions

All employees are responsible for complying with the policies set forth in this Code of Conduct. Disciplinary action, up to and including termination, may be taken when:

- a. Employees authorize or participate directly or indirectly in actions which are a violation of this Code.
- b. Employees are aware of any violation of this Code, but fail to report the violation.
- c. Employees retaliate, directly or indirectly, or encourage others to do so, against an individual who reports a violation of this Code.
- d. Managers fail to discover and report violations, and such failure is attributable to inadequate supervision or lack of diligence by the manager.

H. **WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY**

1. **Reporting Violations**

You are required to report actual or suspected violations of this Code of Conduct in one of the following ways:

- a. To the Company's General Counsel at (626) 768-6688 or through e-mail at lisa.kim@eastwestbank.com or through regular mail at East West Bank, attention: General Counsel, 135 Los Robles Ave., 7th Fl. Pasadena, CA 91101.
- b. To the *Whistleblower Hotline*, an outside third party which will in turn forward the report to the Company and to the Audit Committee of the Company:
 - By Telephone: (877) 472-2110 for employees in North America or (800) 603-2869 for employees outside of North America
 - By Fax: (215) 689-3885
 - By E-mail: reports@lighthouse-services.com (please specify company name)
- c. To the *EthicsPoint HR Concern Helpline*, an outside third party which will in turn forward the report to the HR Department:
 - By Telephone: (844) 296-1297
 - Online: by clicking the link on BridgeNet

If you would like to use a hotline, but are not sure which one to select:

Use EthicsPoint HR Helpline for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harassment, discrimination, retaliation• Disputes with co-workers or managers• General HR concerns re:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wages or wage violations✓ Abuse of authority✓ Safety concerns	Use Whistleblower Hotline for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accounting practices• Auditing practices• Internal controls• Securities law violations• Illegal, unethical, or dishonest financial dealings• Sales/marketing/advertising deception• Records management or record keeping irregularities
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Matters may be submitted to either hotline anonymously, but employees are encouraged to identify themselves so they may be contacted if needed for additional information, and, as appropriate, to inform them of the resolution of the concern.

2. **Treatment of Reports**

When we receive your report, we treat it as follows:

- a. If the report was not submitted anonymously, the Company will acknowledge receipt of your report;
- b. If you want your identity to be kept secret, your anonymity will be protected to the greatest extent permitted under the circumstances;
- c. The report will be investigated and, for all matters that involve financial reporting, accounting, violations of financial laws, or other material matters, will be reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board;
- d. If appropriate, we will inform you of the results of the investigation and what, if any, corrective action was taken.

3. Non-Retaliation

You will not be subject to any disciplinary or retaliatory action for the good faith reporting of an actual or suspected violation of this Code. Disciplinary action may still be taken if you make a known false or malicious report or if you participated in the violation. However, if you participated in the violation and report the violation, you may be given favorable consideration in any disciplinary action. If you believe you have been retaliated against for reporting a violation, contact the General Counsel or, through the Whistleblower Hotline, the Audit Committee.