EAST WEST BANCORP, INC.

Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures

March 31, 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Scope of Application	3
Capital Structure	4
Capital Adequacy	5
Capital Conservation Buffer	6
Risk Management	7
Credit Risk: General Disclosures	7
General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures	13
Credit Risk Mitigation	14
Securitization	15
Equities Not Subject to the Market Risk Rule	16
Interest Rate Risk for Non-trading Activities	16
Appendix 1 - References to the Company's SEC Filings	18
Appendix 2 - Forward-looking statements	23

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Organization

East West Bancorp, Inc. (referred to herein on an unconsolidated basis as “East West” and on a consolidated basis as the “Company”) is a registered bank holding company that offers a full range of banking services to individuals and businesses through its subsidiary bank, East West Bank and its subsidiaries (“East West Bank” or the “Bank”). The Bank is the Company’s principal asset and provides a full range of consumer and commercial products and services through the Consumer and Business Banking, and Commercial Banking segments, with the remaining functions included in the Other segment. As of March 31, 2024, the Company operated in the United States (“U.S.”) and Asia. In the U.S., the Bank’s corporate headquarters and main administrative offices are located in California, and its branches and offices are located in California, Texas, New York, Washington, Georgia, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Nevada. In Asia, the Company’s presence includes full-service branches in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Shantou and Shenzhen, representative offices in Beijing, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Xiamen, and Singapore, and administrative support offices in Beijing and Shanghai. The Bank has a banking subsidiary based in China — East West Bank (China) Limited. As of March 31, 2024, the Company and the Bank were classified as “well capitalized” and not subject to any capital distribution restrictions. For additional information on dividend restrictions and transfers of funds, refer to *Item 1. Business — Supervision and Regulation — Dividends and Other Transfers of Funds* in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the SEC (the “Company’s 2023 Form 10-K”).

Regulation

As a bank holding company, East West is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve”) under the BHC Act. The Company is also subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) thereunder.

East West Bank is a California state-chartered bank and a member of the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”). The Bank’s operations in the U.S. are primarily regulated and supervised by the Federal Reserve and the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (“DFPI”), and its activities outside the U.S. are regulated and supervised by its U.S. regulators and the applicable regulatory authority in the host country in which each overseas office is located.

The Bank’s foreign subsidiary, East West Bank (China) Limited, is subject to applicable foreign laws and regulations, such as those implemented by the People’s Bank of China (“PBOC”) and China’s National Administration of Financial Regulation (“NAFR”). East West Bank’s Hong Kong branch is subject to applicable foreign laws and regulations, such as those implemented by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”) and the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (“HKSFC”). The Bank’s Singapore representative office is subject to applicable foreign laws and regulations, such as those implemented by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (“MAS”).

In addition to its banking operations, East West has a wholly-owned nonbank subsidiary, East West Markets, LLC ("East West Markets"), which is an SEC-registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). East West Markets is subject to regulatory requirements from several regulatory bodies, including the SEC, FINRA, and state securities regulators.

Regulatory Capital Standards and Disclosures

The federal banking agencies have imposed capital adequacy requirements, known as the Basel III Capital Rules, intended to ensure that banking organizations maintain capital that is commensurate with the degree of risk associated with their operations. The Basel III Capital Rules define the components of regulatory capital, including Common Equity Tier 1 (“CET1”), Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, and set forth minimum capital adequacy ratios of capital to risk-weighted assets and total assets. The Basel III Capital Rules also prescribe a standardized approach for risk-weighting assets and include a number of risk-weighting categories that affect the denominator in banking organizations’ regulatory capital ratios.

The Company applies the Basel III Capital Rules as a standardized approach banking organization and is not currently subject to the market risk rules, which apply only to banking organizations with significant trading activities. To be considered adequately capitalized, standardized approach banking organizations are required to maintain minimum capital ratios of at least 4.5% CET1 capital to risk-weighted assets, 6.0% Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, 8.0% total risk-based capital (i.e., Tier 1 plus Tier 2 capital) to risk-weighted assets and a 4.0% Tier 1 leverage ratio of Tier 1 capital to average total consolidated assets. The Company produces the Pillar 3 Regulatory Disclosures quarterly to update market participants regarding the Company's risk management practices and regulatory capital ratios as required under the U.S. Basel III rules. This report provides information on the Company's capital structure, risk exposures, risk assessment processes, risk-weighted assets and overall capital adequacy, including information on the methodologies used to calculate risk-weighted assets.

The Company's 2023 Form 10-K and the Company's unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2024 ("the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q") contain management's discussion and analysis of the overall risk profile of the Company and related management strategies. The information presented herein should be read in conjunction with the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q, as well as the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies — FR Y-9C ("FR Y-9C") and Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic and Foreign Offices — FFIEC 031 ("Call Report") dated March 31, 2024. A disclosure index is provided in Appendix 1 of this report, which specifies all disclosures required by the Basel III Capital Rules. These Basel III regulatory capital disclosures have not been audited by our external auditors. This report may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statement that does not describe historical or current facts is a forward-looking statement, as discussed further in Appendix 2 of this report**.**

Consolidation

The principles of consolidation used for the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q and for regulatory reporting conform with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") and include the accounts of East West and its subsidiaries. The Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures and East West's regulatory capital ratio calculations are prepared on a fully consolidated basis. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company's qualifying regulatory capital instruments primarily consist of common shareholders' equity and qualifying junior subordinated debt. For additional information on the Company's shareholders' equity, see the Company's "Consolidated Balance Sheets" in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q. The junior subordinated debt issued in connection with East West's trust preferred securities qualifies as Tier 2 capital under the Basel III Capital Rules. For additional information regarding the terms of East West's outstanding junior subordinated debt, see *Note 10 — Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt* and *Item 2. Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") — Balance Sheet Analysis — Deposits and Other Sources of Funding* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q.

The following table presents the Company's capital composition as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	March 31, 2024
CET1 capital	
Common stock and related surplus	$ 1,023,046
Effect of current expected credit losses ("CECL") transition on retained earnings [1]	28,494
Retained earnings	6,662,919
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(662,733)
CET1 capital before adjustments and deductions	**7,051,726**
Adjustments and deductions from CET1 capital	
Less: Goodwill, net of related deferred taxes	465,697
Intangible assets, net of related deferred taxes	313
Deferred tax assets	210
Net unrealized losses on available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, net of deferred taxes	(601,511)
Accumulated losses on cash flow hedges, net of deferred taxes	(43,705)
Total CET1 capital	**7,230,722**
Tier 1 capital	
Total Tier 1 capital	**7,230,722**
Tier 2 capital	
Tier 2 capital instruments and related surplus	35,000
Adjusted allowance for credit losses	668,130
Total Tier 2 capital	**703,130**
Total risk-based capital	**$ 7,933,852**

(1) For additional discussion regarding the CECL transition provision, see *Item 2. MD&A — Balance Sheet Analysis — Regulatory Capital and Ratios* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Company's Board of Directors provides the ultimate oversight responsibility and accountability over capital planning. The Board and a Board-level committee, the Risk Oversight Committee ("ROC"), meet at least quarterly to review the Company's material risks and exposures and to ensure the adequacy of capital under both normal and stressed operating environments.

The Company's senior management and the Board are committed to achieving its capital targets in order to reach its capital goals, which include meeting or exceeding regulatory requirements. To achieve these capital goals, the Company has established policies and procedures to continuously monitor its capital levels and to maintain contingency plans. Monitoring activities include the evaluation of the Company's on-going capital needs, stress testing, and the assessment of the impact of stressed conditions under multiple scenarios; these activities also include the maintenance of capital buffers in consideration of other factors, such as the current credit and interest rate environment. The combination of these policies and procedures, and monitoring activities enables the Company to maintain adequate capital composition and levels to absorb losses, promote public confidence, provide protection to depositors, and meet regulatory requirements. The Company is committed to remaining above the "Well Capitalized" thresholds under Prompt Corrective Action regulations.

The following table presents the Company's standardized approach risk-weighted assets as of March 31, 2024. For more information on the Company's risk-weighted assets, see Schedule HC-R, Regulatory Capital, in the Company's FR Y-9C dated March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	**March 31, 2024**
Risk-Weighted Assets	
On-balance sheet	
Exposures to depository institutions, foreign banks, and credit unions	$ 658,492
Exposures to sovereign entities	859,875
Exposures to public-sector entities	123,517
Corporate exposures	33,116,068
Residential mortgage exposures	9,215,019
Statutory multifamily mortgages	574,605
Cleared transactions	11
High volatility commercial real estate	65,913
Past due loans	130,473
Other assets	1,279,645
Securitization exposures	254,462
Equity exposures	1,074,577
Total on-balance sheet exposures	**47,352,657**
Off-balance sheet	
Unused commitments with an original maturity of one year or less	37,530
Unused commitments with an original maturity of more than one year	4,492,956
Derivatives	279,653
Letters of credit	1,255,254
All other off-balance sheet liabilities	32,320
Total off-balance sheet	**6,097,713**
Excess allowance for credit losses	**(2,789)**
Total risk-weighted assets	**$ 53,447,581**

CAPITAL CONSERVATION BUFFER

The Basel III Capital Rules require the Company to maintain a minimum 2.5% "capital conservation buffer" on top of each of the minimum risk-based capital ratios for the purpose of absorbing losses during periods of economic stress. This effectively results in minimum ratios of (1) CET1 to risk-weighted assets of at least 7.0%, (2) Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.5%, and (3) Total capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 10.5%. Banking organizations with risk-based capital ratios that meet or exceed the minimum requirements but do not exceed the capital conservation buffer will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and discretionary bonus payments based on the amount of the shortfall. The severity of the constraint depends on the amount of the shortfall and the institution's "eligible retained income," which is defined as the greater of (1) the reporting institution's net income for the four preceding calendar quarters, net of any distributions and associated tax effects not already reflected in net income or (2) the average of the reporting institution's net income over the four preceding calendar quarters. As of March 31, 2024, the Company's eligible retained income was $843 million. The Company and Bank have capital ratios exceeding the 2.5% minimum capital conservation buffer and are not subject to any such limitations as of March 31, 2024. For additional discussion and disclosure, see the Company's March 31, 2024 FR Y-9C Schedule HC-R, the Bank's March 31, 2024 Call Report Schedule RC-R, *Item 2. MD&A — Balance Sheet Analysis — Regulatory Capital and Ratio*s in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q and *Note 16 — Regulatory Requirements and Matters* in the Company's 2023 Form 10-K.

The following table summarizes capital conservation buffer-related information for both the Company and the Bank as of March 31, 2024:

	Capital Ratio	Minimum Capital Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer Requirement	Capital in Excess of Minimum Capital Requirement Plus Capital Conservation Buffer Requirement
East West Bancorp				
CET1 capital ratio	13.5 %	4.5 %	2.5 %	6.5 %
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.5 %	6.0 %	2.5 %	5.0 %
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.8 %	8.0 %	2.5 %	4.3 %
East West Bank				
CET1 capital ratio	12.9 %	4.5 %	2.5 %	5.9 %
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.9 %	6.0 %	2.5 %	4.4 %
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.1 %	8.0 %	2.5 %	3.6 %

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company encounters risk in the normal course of business. The enterprise risk management ("ERM") framework focuses on material risks including: credit, liquidity, capital, market, operational, compliance, legal, strategic, technology and reputational. The Company's ERM program is an ongoing process designed to identify, assess and manage such risks in light of its risk appetite to maintain safety and soundness, and to optimize shareholder value.

The Company operates under a Board-approved ERM framework, which outlines the company-wide approach to risk management and oversight, and describes the structures and practices employed to manage the current and emerging risks inherent to the Company. The Company's ERM program is executed along the three lines of defense model, which provides for a consistent and standardized risk management control environment across the enterprise. The first line of defense is comprised of production, operational and support units. The second line of defense is comprised of various risk management and control functions charged with monitoring and managing specific major risk categories and/or risk subcategories. The third line of defense is comprised of the Internal Audit and Independent Asset Review ("IAR") functions. Internal Audit reports to the Chief Audit Executive ("CAE") who reports to the Board's Audit Committee. Internal Audit provides assurance and evaluates the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes as established by the Company. IAR serves as an internal loan review and independent credit risk monitoring function within the Bank that works under the direction of the CAE and reports to the Audit Committee. IAR provides management and the Audit Committee with an objective and independent assessment of the Bank's credit profile and credit risk management process.

The Board of Directors' ROC monitors the ERM program through the identified risk categories and provides oversight of the Company's risk appetite and control environment. The ROC provides focused oversight of the Company's identified enterprise risk categories on behalf of the full Board of Directors. Under the direction of the ROC, management committees apply targeted strategies to manage the risks to which the Company's operations are exposed.

CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or a counterparty will fail to perform according to the terms and conditions of a loan or investment and expose the Company to loss. Credit risk exists with many of the Company's assets and exposures such as loans, debt securities and certain derivatives. The majority of the Company's credit risk is associated with lending activities.

The ROC has primary oversight responsibility for the identified enterprise risk categories including credit risk. The ROC monitors management's assessment of asset quality, credit risk trends, credit quality administration, underwriting standards, and portfolio credit risk management strategies and processes, such as diversification and liquidity, all of which enable management to control credit risk. At the management level, the Credit Risk Management Committee ("CRMC") has primary oversight responsibility for credit risk. The Senior Credit Supervision function manages credit policy for the line of business transactional credit risk, assuring that all exposure is risk-rated according to the requirements of the credit risk rating policy. The Senior Credit Supervision function evaluates and reports the overall credit risk exposure to senior management and the ROC. Reporting directly to the Board's Audit Committee, the IAR function provides additional support to the Company's strong credit risk management culture by performing an independent and objective assessment of underwriting and documentation quality. A key focus of our credit risk management is adherence to a well-controlled underwriting and loan monitoring process.

For information on the Company's credit risk policies for nonaccrual loans and the allowance for loan losses, refer to *"Loans Held-for-Investment"* and *"Allowance for Loan Losses"* in *Note 1 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in the Company's 2023 Form 10-K and *Note 7 — Loans Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q.

The Company's debt securities portfolio includes U.S. Treasury, U.S. government agency, U.S. government-sponsored agency, and U.S. government-sponsored enterprise debt and mortgage-backed securities that are issued, guaranteed, or otherwise supported by the U.S. government, for which a zero credit loss assumption is applied when determining any allowance for credit losses. For additional information on the Company's allowance for credit losses on debt securities, refer to *"Allowance for Credit Losses on Available-for-Sale Debt Securities"* and *"Allowance for Credit Losses on Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities"* in *Note 1 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in the Company's 2023 Form 10-K. For additional information on debt securities, refer to *Note 5 — Securities* and *Item 2. MD&A — Balance Sheet Analysis — Debt Securities* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q.

For the Company's credit risk policies on derivatives, refer to the "*General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures*" section of this report. For additional information on the derivatives portfolio, refer to *Note 6 — Derivatives* and *Item 2. MD&A — Market Risk Management — Derivatives* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q.

The following table presents the Company's total exposure on loans held-for-investment by loan type, and an aging analysis of accruing and nonperforming loans as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Total Loans	Accruing Loans 30-89 Days Past Due	Nonperforming Loans 30-89 Days Past Due	Nonperforming Loans 90 Days and Greater Past Due	Total Nonperforming Loans
Commercial:					
Commercial and industrial ("C&I")	$ 16,350,191	$ 19,326	$ 14,506	$ 34,456	$ 48,962
Commercial real estate ("CRE"):					
CRE	14,609,655	18,726	10,604	24,402	35,006
Multifamily residential	5,010,245	368	411	4,235	4,646
Construction and land	673,939	—	—	12,236	12,236
Total CRE	20,293,839	19,094	11,015	40,873	51,888
Total commercial	**36,644,030**	**38,420**	**25,521**	**75,329**	**100,850**
Consumer:					
Residential mortgage:					
Single-family residential	13,563,738	49,280	211	35,458	35,669
HELOCs	1,731,233	20,107	1,191	10,307	11,498
Total residential mortgage	15,294,971	69,387	1,402	45,765	47,167
Other consumer	53,503	117	—	162	162
Total consumer	**15,348,474**	**69,504**	**1,402**	**45,927**	**47,329**
Total loans [(1)]	**$ 51,992,504**	**$ 107,924**	**$ 26,923**	**$ 121,256**	**$ 148,179**

(1) There were no accruing loans 90 days and greater past due in any of the Company's loan categories.

The following table presents the Company's nonperforming loans with no related allowance and nonperforming loans with a related allowance as of March 31, 2024. Nonaccrual loans may not have an allowance for credit losses if the loan balances are well secured by the collateral value and there is no loss expectation.

($ in thousands)	Nonperforming Loans with No Related Allowance	Nonperforming Loans with Related Allowance	Total Nonperforming Loans
Commercial:			
C&I	$ 40,617	$ 8,345	$ 48,962
CRE:			
CRE	34,431	575	35,006
Multifamily residential	4,235	411	4,646
Construction and land	12,236	—	12,236
Total CRE	50,902	986	51,888
Total commercial	**91,519**	**9,331**	**100,850**
Consumer:			
Residential mortgage:			
Single-family residential	15,380	20,289	35,669
HELOCs	6,287	5,211	11,498
Total residential mortgage	21,667	25,500	47,167
Other consumer	—	162	162
Total consumer	**21,667**	**25,662**	**47,329**
Total loans	**$ 113,186**	**$ 34,993**	**$ 148,179**

The changes in the allowance for credit losses for the three months ended March 31, 2024, are as follows:

($ in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024
Allowance for loan losses, beginning of period	$ 668,743
Provision for credit losses on loans	24,155
Gross charge-offs	(24,684)
Gross recoveries	2,107
Total net charge-offs	(22,577)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(41)
Allowance for loan losses, end of period	**$ 670,280**
Allowance for unfunded credit commitments, beginning of period	37,699
Provision for credit losses on unfunded credit commitments	845
Allowance for unfunded credit commitments, end of period	**$ 38,544**
Allowance for credit losses, end of period	**$ 708,824**

The following table presents the geographic distribution of the Company's C&I loan portfolio as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Amount
Geographic markets:	
Southern California	$ 3,564,039
Northern California	849,230
California	4,413,269
New York	2,982,701
China	1,358,047
Texas	1,343,181
Hong Kong	786,654
Georgia	585,334
Illinois	498,274
Florida	449,526
North Carolina	422,152
Other markets	3,511,053
Total loans	**$ 16,350,191**

The C&I portfolio is well-diversified by industry. The Company monitors concentrations within the C&I loan portfolio by industry and customer exposure, and has exposure limits by industry and loan product. The following table presents the industry mix within the Company's C&I loan portfolio as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Amount	%
Industry:		
Real estate investment & management	$ 2,067,855	13%
Capital call lending	1,944,730	12%
Media & entertainment	1,801,303	11%
Manufacturing & wholesale	1,084,648	7%
Financial services	1,041,937	6%
Infrastructure & clean energy	986,436	6%
Food production & distribution	686,035	4%
Tech & telecom	679,839	4%
Consumer finance	584,290	4%
Oil & gas	581,122	3%
Other	4,891,996	30%
Total C&I loans	**$ 16,350,191**	**100%**

The following table provides a summary of the Company's CRE, multifamily residential, and construction and land loans by geography as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	CRE	Multifamily Residential	Construction and Land	Total CRE
Geographic markets:				
Southern California	$ 7,545,016	$ 2,340,771	$ 264,824	$ 10,150,611
Northern California	2,729,200	1,059,018	159,425	3,947,643
California	10,274,216	3,399,789	424,249	14,098,254
Texas	1,103,921	443,215	62,992	1,610,128
New York	703,714	261,894	43,406	1,009,014
Washington	492,470	163,383	10,380	666,233
Arizona	368,389	148,591	46,259	563,239
Nevada	256,218	141,975	11,244	409,437
Other markets	1,410,727	451,398	75,409	1,937,534
Total loans	**$ 14,609,655**	**$ 5,010,245**	**$ 673,939**	**$ 20,293,839**

The Company's total CRE loan portfolio is well-diversified by property type. The following table summarizes the Company's total CRE loans by property type as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Amount	%
Property types:		
Multifamily	$ 5,010,245	25%
Retail [(1)]	4,256,919	21%
Industrial [(1)]	4,028,488	20%
Hotel [(1)]	2,431,463	12%
Office [(1)]	2,245,781	11%
Healthcare [(1)]	724,422	4%
Construction and land	673,939	3%
Other [(1)]	922,582	4%
Total CRE loans	**$ 20,293,839**	**100%**

(1) Included in CRE loans, which is a subset of Total CRE loans.

The following table summarizes the Company's single-family residential and HELOC loan portfolios by geography as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Single-Family Residential	HELOCs	Total Residential Mortgage
Geographic markets:			
Southern California	$ 5,041,793	$ 812,239	$ 5,854,032
Northern California	1,701,556	372,302	2,073,858
California	6,743,349	1,184,541	7,927,890
New York	4,396,997	247,026	4,644,023
Washington	691,594	182,112	873,706
Massachusetts	409,538	65,516	475,054
Georgia	448,234	18,879	467,113
Nevada	422,840	31,658	454,498
Texas	435,538	—	435,538
Other markets	15,648	1,501	17,149
Total loans	**$ 13,563,738**	**$ 1,731,233**	**$ 15,294,971**

The following table presents the remaining contractual loan maturities, categorized by credit exposure as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Due within one year	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through 15 years	Due after 15 years	Total
Commercial:					
C&I	$ 6,046,974	$ 9,454,496	$ 684,205	$ 164,516	$ 16,350,191
CRE:					
CRE	1,301,947	7,021,718	6,138,643	147,347	14,609,655
Multifamily residential	246,596	1,342,710	1,562,038	1,858,901	5,010,245
Construction and land	340,539	319,378	12,573	1,449	673,939
Total CRE	1,889,082	8,683,806	7,713,254	2,007,697	20,293,839
Total commercial	**7,936,056**	**18,138,302**	**8,397,459**	**2,172,213**	**36,644,030**
Consumer:					
Residential mortgage:					
Single-family residential	577	5,823	1,426,332	12,131,006	13,563,738
HELOCs	20	1,753	120,576	1,608,884	1,731,233
Total residential mortgage	597	7,576	1,546,908	13,739,890	15,294,971
Other consumer	26,411	24,746	2,346	—	53,503
Total consumer	**27,008**	**32,322**	**1,549,254**	**13,739,890**	**15,348,474**
Total loans held-for-investment	**$ 7,963,064**	**$ 18,170,624**	**$ 9,946,713**	**$ 15,912,103**	**$ 51,992,504**

The following table presents loan commitment and letters of credit remaining maturities as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Expire in One Year or Less	Expire Greater than One Year	Total
Loan commitments	$ 4,794,033	$ 4,573,767	$ 9,367,800
Commercial and standby letters of credit	1,025,797	1,717,835	2,743,632
Total	**$ 5,819,830**	**$ 6,291,602**	**$ 12,111,432**

GENERAL DISCLOSURE FOR COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK-RELATED EXPOSURES

Counterparty credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty may fail to fulfill contractual obligations, thus resulting in a potential loss for the Company. The amount of exposure is contingent on the value of the underlying assets and market factors. This risk is inherent in various types of transactions but is most notable through derivative contracts and asset resale/repurchase agreements. The Company uses various methods to mitigate and manage counterparty credit risk-related exposures.

Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures for Derivatives

The Company is subject to credit risk associated with the counterparties to derivative contracts. This counterparty credit risk is a multi-dimensional form of risk, affected by both the exposure and credit quality of the counterparty, both of which are sensitive to market-induced changes. The Company's CRMC provides oversight of credit risk and the Company has guidelines in place to manage counterparty concentration, tenor limits and collateral. The Company manages the credit risk of its derivative positions by diversifying its positions among various counterparties, by entering into legally enforceable master netting agreements and by requiring collateral arrangements in the forms of cash and highly rated securities, where possible. The Company may also transfer counterparty credit risk related to interest rate swaps to institutional third-parties through the use of credit risk participation agreements. Certain derivative contracts are required to be cleared through central clearinghouses, to further mitigate counterparty credit risk, where variation margin is applied daily as settlement to the fair value of the derivative contracts. In addition, the Company incorporates credit valuation adjustments and other market standard methodologies to appropriately reflect counterparties' and its own nonperformance risk in the fair value measurement of its derivatives.

Certain of the Company's over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative contracts contain early termination provisions that require the Company to settle any outstanding balances upon the occurrence of a specified credit-risk-related event. Such an event primarily relates to a downgrade in the credit rating of East West Bank to below investment grade. For information regarding the impact on derivatives of a credit rating downgrade, see the section titled *"Credit-Risk-Related Contingent Features"* in *Note 6 — Derivatives* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q.

The following table presents the notional amount and fair value of derivative instruments as of March 31, 2024:

	March 31, 2024		
		Fair Value	
($ in thousands)	**Notional Amount**	**Derivative Assets**	**Derivative Liabilities**
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Cash flow hedges:			
Interest rate contracts	$ 5,250,000	$ 15,707	$ 49,616
Net investment hedges:			
Foreign exchange contracts	—	—	—
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	**$ 5,250,000**	**$ 15,707**	**$ 49,616**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	$ 16,910,462	$ 469,087	$ 468,714
Commodity contracts [(1)]	—	76,615	106,930
Foreign exchange contracts	4,898,429	60,499	53,153
Credit contracts [(2)]	118,144	—	16
Equity contracts	—	330 [(3)]	15,119 [(4)]
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	**$ 21,927,035**	**$ 606,531**	**$ 643,932**
Gross derivative assets/liabilities		**$ 622,238**	**$ 693,548**
Less: Master netting agreements		(132,555)	(132,555)
Less: Cash collateral received		(356,707)	(2,408)
Net derivative assets/liabilities		**$ 132,976**	**$ 558,585**

(1) The notional amount of the Company's commodity contracts totaled 18,468 thousand barrels of crude oil and 350,942 thousand units of natural gas, measured in million British thermal units ("MMBTUs") as of March 31, 2024.

(2) The notional amount of the credit contracts reflects the Company's pro-rata share of the derivative instruments in risk participation agreements.

(3) The Company held warrant equity contracts in 11 private companies and one public company as of March 31, 2024.

(4) Equity contracts classified as derivative liabilities consist of 349,138 performance-based RSUs granted as part of EWBC's consideration in its investment in Rayliant Global Advisors Limited.

For further information on the Company's derivative exposures, refer to *Note 6 — Derivatives* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q and Schedule HC-L, Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Items, in the Company's FR Y-9C dated March 31, 2024.

Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure for Resale/Repurchase Agreements

The Company is exposed to credit risk for both the counterparties and the underlying collateral in resale/repurchase agreements. The Company monitors the values of the underlying assets collateralizing the resale and repurchase agreements, including accrued interest, and obtains or posts additional collateral in order to maintain the appropriate collateral requirements for the transactions. The Company manages credit exposure from certain transactions by entering into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with the counterparties. The relevant agreements allow for the efficient closeout of the transaction, liquidation, and set-off of collateral against the net amount owed by the counterparty following a default. It is also the Company's policy to take possession, where possible, of the assets underlying resale agreements.

Collateral received under the resale agreements includes securities and loans that are not recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Collateral pledged under repurchase agreements consists of securities that are not netted on the Consolidated Balance Sheet against the related collateralized liability. Securities received or pledged as collateral in resale and repurchase agreements with other financial institutions may also be sold or re-pledged by the secured party, and are usually delivered to and held by the third-party trustees.

For information regarding credit risk exposure of the Company's resale agreements, including the fair values, the impact of netting contracts, and the offsetting of collateral held, see *Note 4 — Securities purchased under Resale agreements* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q.

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION

The Company has a robust credit risk management framework and a strong governance structure, which is designed to (1) identify potential credit events that may affect the Company, (2) manage such risks to be within the Company's risk appetite and (3) provide reasonable assurance to achieve the Company's credit risk management objectives. At the management level, the CRMC has primary oversight responsibility for credit risk. The CRMC monitors the credit risk environment and provides strategic direction for the enterprise-wide credit risk management program. The CRMC is also engaged in monitoring limits and exposures in the credit portfolios consistent with the Company's risk appetite. The committee routinely reports to senior management and the Board's ROC about enterprise-wide credit risk issues. This includes the identification, assessment, monitoring, and mitigation of existing and emerging credit risks.

The Company may mitigate credit risk through a number of measurements such as by collateralizing exposures with cash on deposit or securities, through a third-party guarantee, or by netting exposures with the same counterparties under legally-enforceable netting agreements. The Basel III Capital Rules allow banking organizations to use a substitution approach to recognize the credit risk-mitigation effects of the eligible collateral and guarantees received.

The following table presents the Company's credit exposures covered by eligible collateral and guarantees and the risk-weighted asset amount associated with that exposure as of March 31, 2024:

	Eligible Collateral [1]		Guarantees [2]	
($ in thousands)	**Covered Exposure**	**Risk-Weighted Asset Amount**	**Covered Exposure**	**Risk-Weighted Asset Amount**
Exposure Type:				
Loans and leases [3]	$ 1,308,826	$ —	$ 335,195	$ 123,363
Derivatives	$ 422,819	$ —	$ —	$ —
Letters of credit and unfunded commitments	$ 641,471	$ —	$ 34,842	$ 4,951

(1) Eligible collateral recognized under the Basel III standardized approach primarily comprise cash on deposit with the Company and to a lesser extent, investment securities issued by the U.S. government, U.S. government agencies, or government-sponsored enterprises.
(2) Guarantees recognized under the Basel III standardized approach generally comprise guarantees by U.S. government agencies or U.S. depository institutions and foreign banks.
(3) Net of amortized purchase premiums, discounts, and deferred loan fees and cost.

For more information regarding the Company's credit risk management and risk mitigation associated with the Company's resale agreements, derivatives, loans, and commitments, refer to the following sections in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q:

- *Item 2. MD&A — Risk Management — Credit Risk Management*
- *Note 4 — Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements*
- *Note 6 — Derivatives*
- *Note 7 — Loans Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses*
- *Note 11 — Commitments and Contingencies*

SECURITIZATION

The Basel III Capital Rules define a securitization exposure as an on- or off-balance sheet credit exposure that meets the following criteria:

- All or a portion of the credit risk of one or more underlying exposures is transferred to one or more third parties;
- The credit risk associated with the underlying exposures has been separated into at least two tranches reflecting different levels of seniority;
- Performance of the securitization depends on performance of the underlying exposures;
- All or substantially all of the underlying exposures are financial exposures;
- The underlying exposures are not owned by an operating company; and
- The underlying exposures are not owned by a small business investment company or related to a community development investment.

As of March 31, 2024, the Company did not originate or sponsor securitizations. The Company's securitization-related activity has generally been limited to investing in securitized products created by third parties. The Company's primary securitization exposures stem from certain available-for-sale debt securities in its portfolio that are backed largely by non-agency mortgage-backed securities and collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"). The Company follows the methodology prescribed by the Basel III Capital Rules for the computation of risk-weighted assets related to securitization exposures and applies the simplified supervisory formula approach. The calculated risk-weight for these securities ranges from 20% to 100%. The Company also has multifamily residential loans sold with recourse in the ordinary course of business. The Company is obligated to repurchase up to the recourse component of the loans if the loans default. The transactions meet the definition of credit-enhancing representations and warranties and are treated as off-balance sheet securitization exposures.

The following table presents the Company's total on- and off-balance sheet risk-weighted asset amounts from its securitization exposures as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Risk-Weight	Exposure Amount	Risk-Weighted Asset Amount
On-balance sheet securitization			
Non-agency mortgage-backed securities and CLOs	20% to 100%	$ 985,987	$ 254,462
Off-balance sheet securitization			
Multifamily residential loans sold or securitized with recourse	179%	$ 14,996	$ 26,907

EQUITIES NOT SUBJECT TO THE MARKET RISK RULE

The Company's equity investments that are not subject to the Market Risk Rule are entered into for strategic business reasons or for regulatory purposes. The Company's equity investments consist primarily of investments in certain affordable housing projects in the form of ownership interests in limited partnerships or limited liability companies that support community development initiatives, as well as other equity investments in entities or funds that qualify for Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") consideration and tax credits. A majority of the Company's equity investments do not have readily determinable fair values. The Company's equity exposure also includes restricted equity securities of the Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank which are held for membership and regulatory purposes. For more information on the accounting policy, valuation, treatment, and realized and unrealized gains and losses of these equity securities, see *Note 1 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies — Significant Accounting Policies — Securities and Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Partnerships, Tax Credit and Other Investments, Net* in the Company's 2023 Form 10-K, and *Note 3 — Fair Value Measurement and Fair Value of Financial Instruments* and *Note 8 — Affordable Housing Partnership, Tax Credit and Community Reinvestment Act Investments, Net,* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q.

The following table presents the carrying and fair values of the Company's equity investments that are not subject to the Market Risk Rule as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Non-publicly traded	$ 1,194,132	$ 1,194,132
Publicly traded	24,539	24,539
Total	**$ 1,218,671**	**$ 1,218,671**

The following table summarizes the risk-weighting of equity investments, the associated exposure and risk-weighted amounts as of March 31, 2024:

($ in thousands)	Risk-Weight	Exposure Amount	Risk-Weighted Asset Amount
Federal Reserve Bank stock	0%	$ 62,858	$ —
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	20%	101,544	20,309
Affordable housing partnership investments	100%	432,073	432,073
Tax credit and CRA investments	100%	597,657	597,657
Equity securities with readily determinable fair value not held for trading	100%	24,539	24,539
Total		**$ 1,218,671**	**$ 1,074,578**

The Company had no net realized gains or losses arising from sales and liquidations of equity exposures, and no latent revaluation gains or losses on its equity exposures as of March 31, 2024.

INTEREST RATE RISK FOR NON-TRADING ACTIVITIES

Interest rate risk is the risk that market fluctuations in interest rates can have a negative impact on the Company's earnings and capital stemming from mismatches in the Company's asset and liability cash flows primarily arising from customer-related activities such as lending and deposit-taking. The Company is subject to interest rate risk because:

- Assets and liabilities may mature or reprice at different times. If assets reprice faster than liabilities and interest rates are generally rising, earnings will initially increase;
- Assets and liabilities may reprice at the same time but by different amounts;
- Short- and long-term market interest rates may change by different amounts. For example, the shape of the yield curve may affect the yield of new loans and funding costs differently;
- The remaining maturity of various assets or liabilities may shorten or lengthen as interest rates change. For example, if long-term mortgage interest rates increase sharply, mortgage-related products may pay down at a slower rate than anticipated, which could impact portfolio income and valuation; or
- Interest rates may have a direct or indirect effect on loan demand, collateral values, mortgage origination volume, and the fair value of other financial instruments.

The Company's Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO") coordinates the overall management of the Company's interest rate risk, meets regularly to review the Company's open market positions and establishes policies to monitor and limit exposure to market risk. Interest rate risk management is carried out primarily through strategies involving the Company's loan portfolio, debt securities portfolio, available funding channels and capital market activities. In addition, the Company's policies permit the use of derivative instruments to assist in managing interest rate risk.

We measure and monitor interest rate risk exposure through various risk management tools, which include a simulation model that performs interest rate sensitivity analyses under multiple interest rate scenarios against a baseline. The simulation model incorporates the market's forward rate expectations and the Company's earning assets and liabilities. The Company uses both a static balance sheet and a forward growth balance sheet to perform the interest rate sensitivity analyses. The simulated interest rate scenarios include an instantaneous non-parallel shift in the yield curve and a gradual non-parallel shift in the yield curve ("rate ramp"). In addition, the Company also performs simulations using other alternative interest rate scenarios, including various permutations of the yield curve flattening, steepening or inverting. The Company uses the results of these simulations to formulate and gauge strategies to achieve a desired risk profile within its capital and liquidity guidelines.

The net interest income simulation model is based on the maturity and repricing characteristics of the Company's interest rate sensitive assets, liabilities, and related derivative contracts. This model also incorporates various assumptions, which management believes to be reasonable but that may have a significant impact on the results. These key assumptions include the timing and magnitude of changes in interest rates, the yield curve evolution and shape, the correlation between various interest rate indices, financial instruments' future repricing characteristics and spread relative to benchmark rates, and the effect of interest rate floors and caps. The modeled results are highly sensitive to deposit decay and deposit beta assumptions, which we derive from a regression analysis of the Company's historical deposit data.

Simulation results are highly dependent on modeled behaviors and input assumptions. To the extent that actual behaviors are different from the assumptions used in the models, there could be material changes to the interest rate sensitivity results. The key behavioral models impacting interest rate sensitivity simulations include deposit repricing, deposit balance forecasts, and mortgage prepayments. These models and assumptions are documented, supported, and periodically back-tested to assess the reasonableness and effectiveness. The Company also regularly monitors the sensitivity of the other important modeling assumptions, such as loan and security prepayments and early withdrawal on fixed-rate customer liabilities. The Company makes appropriate calibrations to the model as needed and continually validates the model, methodology and results. Changes to key model assumptions are reviewed by the ALCO. Scenario results do not reflect strategies that management could employ to limit the impact of changing interest rate expectations. The simulation does not represent a forecast of the Company's net interest income but is a tool utilized to assess the risk of the impact of changing market interest rates across a range of interest rate environments.

For more information on the Company's interest rate risk and non-trading market risk and the assumptions used in the net interest income simulation, see *Item 2. MD&A — Risk Management — Market Risk Management* in the Company's First Quarter 2024 Form 10-Q.

The following table presents the Company's net interest income sensitivity related to an instantaneous and sustained non-parallel shift in market interest rates by 100 and 200 basis points ("bps") as of March 31, 2024 on a balance sheet assuming flat forward rates and flat loan and deposit growth on the date of the analysis.

Change in Interest Rates (in bps)	**Net Interest Income Volatility** [(1)]
	March 31, 2024
+200	2.7%
+100	2.0%
-100	(3.2)%
-200	(6.6)%

(1) The percentage change represents net interest income change over a 12-month period in a stable interest rate environment versus in the various interest rate scenarios.

APPENDIX 1 — REFERENCES TO THE COMPANY'S SEC FILINGS

The Company's SEC filings include important information that may assist readers' understanding of the disclosures made in this report. Specific references to the Company's SEC filings are listed below.

		Regulatory Capital Disclosure	March 31, 2024 Form 10-Q	2023 Form 10-K
Requirement	Description	Disclosure Begins on Page		
Scope of Application	The name of the top corporate entity.	3	11	5, 36
	A brief description of the differences in the basis for consolidating entities for accounting and regulatory purposes, with a description of those entities: (1) That are fully consolidated; (2) That are deconsolidated and deducted from total capital; (3) For which the total capital requirement is deducted; and (4) That are neither consolidated nor deducted (for example, where the investment in the entity is assigned a risk weight in accordance with this subpart).	4, no difference in the basis for consolidating entities	11	88
	Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or total capital within the group.	4	80	9 - 11, 147
	The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries included in the total capital of the consolidated group.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	The aggregate amount by which actual total capital is less than the minimum total capital requirement in all subsidiaries, with total capital requirements and the name(s) of the subsidiaries with such deficiencies.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Capital Structure	Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all regulatory capital instruments.	4	79	60, 147 - 148
	The amount of common equity Tier 1 capital, with separate disclosure of: (1) Common stock and related surplus; (2) Retained earnings; (3) Common equity minority interest; (4) AOCI; and (5) Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to common equity Tier 1 capital.	5	N/A	148
	The amount of Tier 1 capital, with separate disclosure of: (1) Additional Tier 1 capital elements, including additional Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 1 minority interest not included in common equity Tier 1 capital; and (2) Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to Tier 1 capital.	5	80	147 - 148
	The amount of total capital, with separate disclosure of: (1) Tier 2 capital elements, including Tier 2 capital instruments and total capital minority interest not included in Tier 1 capital; and (2) Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to total capital.	5	N/A	148
Capital Adequacy	A summary discussion of the Bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	5	77	60
	Risk-weighted assets for: (1) Exposures to sovereign entities; (2) Exposures to certain supranational entities and MDBs; (3) Exposures to depository institutions, foreign banks, and credit unions; (4) Exposures to PSEs; (5) Corporate exposures; (6) Residential mortgage exposures; (7) Statutory multifamily mortgages and pre-sold construction loans; (8) HVCRE loans; (9) Past due loans; (10) Other assets; (11) Cleared transactions; (12) Default fund contributions; (13) Unsettled transactions; (14) Securitization exposures; and (15) Equity exposures.	6	N/A	N/A
	Standardized market risk-weighted assets.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Common equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and total risk-based capital ratios: (1) For the top consolidated group; and (2) For each depository institution subsidiary.	7	80	60, 148

		Regulatory Capital Disclosure	March 31, 2024 Form 10-Q	2023 Form 10-K
Requirement	**Description**	**Disclosure Begins on Page**		
Capital Adequacy (cont.)	Total standardized risk-weighted assets.	6	80	60
Capital Conservation Buffer	At least quarterly, the Bank must calculate and publicly disclose the capital conservation buffer	6 - 7	80	147 - 148
	At least quarterly, the Bank must calculate and publicly disclose the eligible retained income* of the Bank,	6 - 7	N/A	N/A
	At least quarterly, the Bank must calculate and publicly disclose any limitations it has on distributions and discretionary bonus payments resulting from the capital conservation buffer framework, including the maximum payout amount for the quarter.	6 - 7	N/A	11
Credit Risk: General Disclosures	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk), including: (1) Policy for determining past due or delinquency status; (2) Policy for placing loans on nonaccrual; (3) Policy for returning loans to accrual status; (4) Definition of and policy for identifying impaired loans (for financial accounting purposes). (5) Description of the methodology that the entity uses to estimate its allowance for loan and lease losses, including statistical methods used where applicable; (6) Policy for charging-off uncollectible amounts; and (7) Discussion of the bank's credit risk management policy	7 - 8	41, 45 - 48	90 , 128, 132 - 136
	Total credit risk exposures and average credit risk exposures, after accounting offsets in accordance with GAAP, without taking into account the effects of credit risk mitigation techniques (for example, collateral and netting not permitted under GAAP), over the period categorized by major types of credit exposure. For example, the bank could use categories similar to that used for financial statement purposes. Such categories might include,	8	36, 41	125, 127
	Geographic distribution of exposures, categorized in significant areas by major types of credit exposure.	10 - 12	73 - 75	51, 53
	Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, categorized by major types of credit exposure.	11 - 12	72 - 73	50 - 51
	By major industry or counterparty type: (1) Amount of impaired loans for which there was a related allowance under GAAP; (2) Amount of impaired loans for which there was no related allowance under GAAP; (3) Amount of loans past due 90 days and on nonaccrual; (4) Amount of loans past due 90 days and still accruing; (5) The balance in the allowance for loan and lease losses at the end of each period, disaggregated on the basis of the bank's impairment method. To disaggregate the information required on the basis of impairment methodology, an entity shall separately disclose the amounts based on the requirements in GAAP; and (6) Charge-offs during the period.	8 - 9	41, 82 - 83	128 - 129
	Amount of impaired loans and, if available, the amount of past due loans categorized by significant geographic areas including, if practical, the amounts of allowances related to each geographical area, further categorized as required by GAAP.	8	41, 82	64
	Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for credit losses	9	47	135
	Remaining contractual maturity delineation (for example, one year or less) of the whole portfolio, categorized by major types of credit exposure.	13	52	55, 143
General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-related Exposures	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to OTC derivatives, eligible margin loans, and repo-style transactions, including a discussion of: (1) The methodology used to assign credit limits for counterparty credit exposures; (2) Policies for securing collateral, valuing and managing collateral, and establishing credit reserves; (3) The primary types of collateral taken; and discussion of policies with wrong-way risk exposures (4) The impact of the amount of collateral the Bank would have to provide given a deterioration in the Bank's own creditworthiness.	13 - 14	22, 35, 47	71 - 72, 109, 122, 133 - 134

Requirement	Description	Regulatory Capital Disclosure	March 31, 2024 Form 10-Q	2023 Form 10-K
		Disclosure Begins on Page		
General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-related Exposures (cont.)	Gross positive fair value of contracts, collateral held (including type, for example, cash, government securities), and net unsecured credit exposure. A Bank also must disclose the notional value of credit derivative hedges purchased for counterparty credit risk protection and the distribution of current credit exposure by exposure type.	14	22, 35	109, 122
	Notional amount of purchased and sold credit derivatives, segregated between use for the Bank's own credit portfolio and in its intermediation activities, including the distribution of the credit derivative products used, categorized further by protection bought and sold within each product group.	14	30, 32 - 33	118, 120, 121
Credit Risk Mitigation	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk mitigation, including: (1) Policies and processes for, and indication of the extent to which the bank holding company uses, on-and-off balance sheet netting; (2) Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management; (3) A description of the main types of collateral taken by the Bank; (4) The main types of guarantors/credit derivative counterparties and their creditworthiness; and (5) Information about (market or credit) risk concentrations with respect to credit risk mitigation.	15	22, 35, 90-91	71 - 72, 109, 122, 143
	For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio, the total exposure that is covered by eligible financial collateral, and after the application of haircuts.	15	N/A	N/A
	For each separately disclosed portfolio, the total exposure that is covered by guarantees/credit derivatives and the risk-weighted asset amount associated with that exposure.	15	N/A	N/A
Securitization	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to a securitization (including synthetic securitizations), including a discussion of: (1) The Bank's objectives for securitizing assets, including the extent to which these activities transfer credit risk of the underlying exposures away from the Bank to other entities and including the type of risks assumed and retained with resecuritization activity; (2) The nature of the risks (e.g. liquidity risk) inherent in the securitized assets; (3) The roles played by the Bank in the securitization process and an indication of the extent of the Bank's involvement in each of them; (4) The processes in place to monitor changes in the credit and market risk of securitization exposures including how those processes differ for resecuritization exposures; (5) The Bank's policy for mitigating the credit risk retained through securitization and resecuritization exposures; and (6) The risk-based capital approaches that the Bank follows for its securitization exposures including the type of securitization exposure to which each approach applies.	15 - 16	N/A	N/A
	A list of: (1) The type of securitization SPEs that the Bank, as sponsor, uses to securitize third-party exposures. The Bank must indicate whether it has exposure to these SPEs, either on- or off- balance sheet; and (2) Affiliated entities: (i) That the Bank manages or advises; and (ii) That invest either in the securitization exposures that the Bank has securitized or in securitization SPEs that the Bank sponsors.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Summary of the Bank's accounting policies for securitization activities, including: (1) Whether the transactions are treated as sales or financings; (2) Recognition of gain-on-sale; (3) Methods and key assumptions applied in valuing retained or purchased interests; (4) Changes in methods and key assumptions from the previous period for valuing retained interests and impact of the changes; (5) Treatment of synthetic securitizations; (6) How exposures intended to be securitized are valued and whether they are recorded under subpart D of this part; and (7) Policies for recognizing liabilities on the balance sheet for arrangements that could require the Bank to provide financial support for securitized assets.	16	N/A	N/A

Requirement	Description	Regulatory Capital Disclosure	March 31, 2024 Form 10-Q	2023 Form 10-K
		Disclosure Begins on Page		
Securitization (cont.)	An explanation of significant changes to any quantitative information since the last reporting period.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	The total outstanding exposures securitized by the Bank in securitizations that meet the operational criteria (categorized into traditional and synthetic securitizations), by exposure type, separately for securitizations of third-party exposures for which the bank acts only as sponsor.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	For exposures securitized by the Bank in securitizations that meet the operational criteria: (1) Amount of securitized assets that are impaired/past due categorized by exposure type; and (2) Losses recognized by the Bank during the current period categorized by exposure type.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	The total amount of outstanding exposures intended to be securitized categorized by exposure type.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Aggregate amount of: (1) On-balance sheet securitization exposures retained or purchased categorized by exposure type; and (2) Off-balance sheet securitization exposures categorized by exposure type.	16	N/A	N/A
	(1) Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased and the associated capital requirements for these exposures, categorized between securitization and resecuritization exposures, further categorized into a meaningful number of risk weight bands and by risk-based capital approach (e.g., SSFA); and (2) Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, CEIOs deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital should be disclosed separately by exposure type.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Summary of current year's securitization activity, including the amount of exposures securitized (by exposure type), and recognized gain or loss on.	15 - 16	N/A	N/A
	Aggregate amount of resecuritization exposures retained or purchased categorized according to: (1) Exposures to which credit risk mitigation is applied and those not applied; and (2) Exposures to guarantors categorized according to guarantor creditworthiness categories or guarantor name.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Equities Not Subject to the Market Risk Rule	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to equity risk for equities not subject to subpart F of this part, including: (1) Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and (2) Discussion of important policies covering the valuation of and accounting for equity holdings not subject to subpart F of this part. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.	16	N/A	N/A
	Value disclosed on the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for securities that are publicly traded, a comparison to publicly-quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	16	15	102, 117, 138
	The types and nature of investments, including the amount that is: (1) Publicly traded; and (2) Non publicly traded.	16	N/A	89
	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	17	N/A	N/A
	(1) Total unrealized gains (losses) (2) Total latent revaluation gains (losses). (3) Any amounts of the above included in Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital.	17	N/A	N/A
	Capital requirements categorized by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the Bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory transition regarding regulatory capital requirements.	15	N/A	N/A

Requirement	Description	Regulatory Capital Disclosure	March 31, 2024 Form 10-Q	2023 Form 10-K
		Disclosure Begins on Page		
Interest Rate Risk for Non-trading Activities	The general qualitative disclosure requirement, including the nature of interest rate risk for non-trading activities and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of measurement of interest rate risk for non-trading activities.	17 - 18	87 - 90	67 - 71
	The increase (decline) in earnings or economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring interest rate risk for non-trading activities, categorized by currency (as appropriate).	18	87 - 90	67 - 71

APPENDIX 2 — FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

These regulatory capital disclosures contain "forward-looking statements" that are intended to be covered by the safe harbor for such statements provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. East West Bancorp, Inc. may make forward-looking statements in other documents that it files with, or furnishes to, the SEC and management may make forward-looking statements to analysts, investors, media members and others. Forward-looking statements are those that do not relate to historical facts, and that are based on current assumptions, beliefs, estimates, expectations and projections, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and beyond the Company's control. Forward-looking statements may relate to various matters, including the Company's financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance, business or industry, and usually can be identified by the use of forward-looking words, such as "anticipates," "assumes," "believes," "can," "continues," "could," "estimates," "expects," "forecasts," "goal," "intends," "likely," "may," "might," "objective," "plans," "potential," "projects," "remains," "should," "target," "trend," "will," "would," or similar expressions or variations thereof, and the negative thereof, but these terms are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as they are subject to risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described below. When considering these forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind these risks and uncertainties, as well as any cautionary statements the Company may make.

There are various important factors that could cause future results to differ materially from historical performance and any forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences, include, but are not limited to:

- changes in the global economy, including an economic slowdown, capital or financial market disruption, supply chain disruption, level of inflation, interest rate environment, residential and commercial property prices, employment levels, rate of growth and general business conditions, which could result in, among other things, reduced demand for loans, reduced availability of funding or increased funding costs, declines in asset values and/ or recognition of allowance for credit losses;
- changes in local, regional and global business, economic and political conditions and geopolitical events, such as political unrest, wars and acts of terrorism;
- the soundness of other financial institutions and the impacts related to or resulting from bank failures and other economic and industry volatility, including potential increased regulatory requirements, FDIC insurance premiums and assessments, deposit withdrawals, or other adverse consequences of negative market perceptions of the banking industry or us;
- changes in laws or the regulatory environment, including regulatory reform initiatives and policies of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, the SEC, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the DFPI, the PBOC, the NAFR, the HKMA, the HKSFC, and the MAS;
- changes and effects thereof in trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including the ongoing trade, economic and political disputes between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China and the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve;
- changes in the commercial and consumer real estate markets;
- changes in consumer or commercial spending, savings and borrowing habits, and patterns and behaviors;
- the impact from changes to income tax laws and regulations, federal spending and economic stimulus programs;
- the impact of any future U.S. federal government shutdown and uncertainty regarding the U.S. federal government's debt limit and credit rating;
- the Company's ability to compete effectively against financial institutions and other entities, including as a result of emerging technologies;
- the success and timing of the Company's business strategies;
- the Company's ability to retain key officers and employees;
- the impact on the Company's funding costs, net interest income and net interest margin from changes in key variable market interest rates, competition, regulatory requirements and the Company's product mix;
- changes in the Company's costs of operation, compliance and expansion;
- the Company's ability to adopt and successfully integrate new initiatives or technologies into its business in a strategic manner;
- the impact of communications or technology disruption, failure in, or breach of, the Company's operational or security systems or infrastructure, or those of third-party vendors with which the Company does business, including as a result of cyber-attacks, and other similar matters which could result in, among other things, confidential, proprietary, or personally identifiable information being disclosed or misused, and materially impact the Company's ability to provide services to its clients;
- the adequacy of the Company's risk management framework, disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting;

- future credit quality and performance, including the Company's expectations regarding future credit losses and allowance levels;
- the impact of adverse changes to the Company's credit ratings from major credit rating agencies;
- the impact of adverse judgments or settlements in litigation and other proceedings;
- the impact of political developments, pandemics, wars, civil unrest, terrorism or other hostilities that may disrupt or increase volatility in securities or otherwise affect business and economic conditions on the Company and its customers;
- heightened regulatory and governmental oversight and scrutiny of the Company's business practices, including dealings with consumers;
- the impact of reputational risk from negative publicity, fines, penalties and other negative consequences from regulatory violations, legal actions and the Company's interactions with business partners, counterparties, service providers and other third parties;
- the impact of regulatory investigations, regulatory agreements, supervisory criticisms, and enforcement actions;
- changes in accounting standards as may be required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other regulatory agencies and their impact on the Company's critical accounting policies and assumptions;
- the Company's capital requirements and its ability to generate capital internally or raise capital on favorable terms;
- the impact on the Company's liquidity due to changes in the Company's ability to receive dividends from its subsidiaries;
- any strategic acquisitions or divestitures and the introduction of new or expanded products and services;
- changes in the equity and debt securities markets;
- fluctuations in the Company's stock price;
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;
- the impact of increased focus on social, environmental and sustainability matters, which may affect the operations of the Company and its customers and the economy more broadly; and
- the impact of climate change, natural or man-made disasters or calamities, such as wildfires, droughts, hurricanes, flooding and earthquakes or other events that may directly or indirectly result in a negative impact on the financial performance of the Company and its customers.

For a more detailed discussion of some of the factors that might cause such differences, see the Company's 2023 Form 10-K under the heading *Item 1A. — Risk Factors*, as well as the Company's other filings with the SEC. You should treat forward-looking statements as speaking only as of the date they are made and based only on information then actually known to the Company. The Company does not undertake, and specifically disclaims, any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of events or circumstances after the date of such statements except as required by law.