

2024



# INSIDER TRADING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

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**American Assets Trust, Inc.**  
**Insider Trading Compliance Policy and Procedures**

**I. SUMMARY**

Federal and state laws prohibit trading in the securities of a company while in possession of material nonpublic information and in breach of a duty of trust or confidence. These laws also prohibit anyone who is aware of material nonpublic information from providing this information to others who may trade. Violating such laws can undermine investor trust, harm the reputation and integrity of American Assets Trust, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the “Company”), and result in dismissal from the Company or even serious criminal and civil charges against the individual and the Company. The Company reserves the right to take whatever disciplinary or other measure(s) it determines in its sole discretion to be appropriate in any particular situation, including disclosure of wrongdoing to governmental authorities.

**II. PERSONS COVERED AND ADMINISTRATION OF POLICY**

This Insider Trading Compliance Policy and Procedures (this “Policy”) applies to officers, directors and employees, including temporary employees and consultants, of the Company and its subsidiaries and extends to all activities within and outside an individual’s duties at the Company. For purposes of this Policy, “officers” refer to those individuals who meet the definition of “officer” under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (as amended, the “Exchange Act”). Individuals subject to this Policy are responsible for ensuring that members of their household comply with this Policy. This Policy also applies to any entities controlled by individuals subject to the Policy, including any corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships or trusts, and transactions by these entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy as if they were for the individual’s own account. The Company may determine that this Policy applies to additional persons with access to material nonpublic information, such as contractors or consultants. Officers, directors and employees, together with any other person designated as being subject to this Policy by the General Counsel or his or her designee (the “Compliance Officer”), are referred to collectively as “Covered Persons.”

Questions regarding the Policy should be directed to the Compliance Officer, who is responsible for the administration of this Policy.

**III. POLICY STATEMENT**

No Covered Person shall purchase or sell any type of security while in possession of material nonpublic information relating to the security or the issuer of such security in breach of a duty of trust or confidence, whether the issuer of such security is the Company or any other company. In addition, if a Covered Person is in possession of material nonpublic information about other publicly-traded companies, such as suppliers, customers, competitors or potential acquisition targets, the Covered Person may not trade in such other companies’ securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material. Further, no Covered Person shall purchase or sell any security of any other company, including another company in the Company’s industry, while in possession of material nonpublic information if such information is obtained in the course of the Covered Person’s employment or service with the Company.

In addition, Covered Persons shall not directly or indirectly communicate material nonpublic information to anyone outside the Company (except in accordance with the Company's policies regarding confidential information) or to anyone within the Company other than on a "need-to-know" basis.

"Securities" includes stocks, bonds, notes, debentures, options, warrants, equity and other convertible securities, as well as derivative instruments.

"Purchase" and "sale" are defined broadly under the federal securities law. "Purchase" includes not only the actual purchase of a security, but also any contract to purchase or otherwise acquire a security. "Sale" includes not only the actual sale of a security, but also any contract to sell or otherwise dispose of a security. These definitions extend to a broad range of transactions, including conventional cash-for-stock transactions, conversions, the exercise of stock options, transfers, gifts, and acquisitions and exercises of warrants or puts, calls, pledging and margin loans, or other derivative securities.

The laws and regulations concerning insider trading are complex, and Covered Persons are encouraged to seek guidance from the Compliance Officer prior to considering a transaction in Company securities.

#### IV. BLACKOUT PERIODS

No director, officer or key employee (as well as any individual or entity covered by this Policy by virtue of their relationship to such director, officer or employee) shall purchase or sell any security of the Company during the period beginning on the close of trading on (i) the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month preceding the last day of the first three calendar quarters, or (ii) the 31<sup>st</sup> day of the month preceding year end; and ending two (2) trading days after the public release of earnings data for such quarter or the full year whether or not the Company or any of its officers, directors or employees is in possession of material, non-public information (such period, a "blackout period"), unless otherwise approved by the Compliance Officer. A "trading day" is a day on which U.S. national stock exchanges are open for trading. If, for example, the Company were to make an announcement on Monday *prior* to 9:30 a.m. Eastern Time, then the blackout period would terminate *after* the close of trading on Tuesday. If an announcement were made on Monday after 9:30 a.m. Eastern Time, then the blackout period would terminate after the close of trading on Wednesday. If you have any question as to whether information is publicly available, please direct an inquiry to the Compliance Officer.

These prohibitions do not apply to:

- purchases of the Company's securities from the Company, or sales of the Company's securities to the Company;
- exercises of stock options or other equity awards or the surrender of shares to the Company in payment of the exercise price or in satisfaction of any tax withholding obligations in a manner permitted by the applicable equity award agreement, or vesting of equity-based awards, in each case, that do not involve a market sale of the Company's securities (the "cashless exercise" of a Company stock option or

other equity award through a broker does involve a market sale of the Company's securities, and therefore would not qualify under this exception);

- *bona fide* gifts of the Company's securities, unless the individual making the gift knows, or is reckless in not knowing, the recipient intends to sell the securities while the donor is in possession of material nonpublic information about the Company; or
- purchases or sales of the Company's securities made pursuant to a plan adopted to comply with the Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 ("Rule 10b5-1").

Exceptions to the blackout period policy may be approved by the Compliance Officer or, in the case of exceptions for directors, the Board of Directors.

The Compliance Officer may recommend that directors, officers, employees or others suspend trading in Company securities because of developments that have not yet been disclosed to the public. Subject to the exceptions noted above, all of those individuals affected should not trade in the Company's securities while the suspension is in effect, and should not disclose to others that the Company has suspended trading.

#### V. PRECLEARANCE OF TRADES BY DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

All transactions in the Company's securities by directors, officers, and employees (each, a "Preclearance Person") must be precleared by the Compliance Officer or the Chief Financial Officer for transactions by the Compliance Officer. Preclearance should not be understood to represent legal advice by the company that a proposed transaction complies with the law.

A request for preclearance must be in writing, should be made at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction, and should include the identity of the Preclearance Person, a description of the proposed transaction, the proposed date of the transaction, and the number of shares or other securities involved. In addition, the Preclearance Person must execute a certification that he or she is not aware of material nonpublic information about the Company. The Compliance Officer, or the Chief Financial Officer for transactions by the Compliance Officer, shall have sole discretion to decide whether to clear any contemplated transaction. All trades that are precleared must be effected within the 48-hour period immediately following receipt of the preclearance. A precleared trade (or any portion of a precleared trade) that has not been effected during such 48-hour period must be submitted for preclearance determination again prior to execution. Notwithstanding receipt of preclearance, if the Preclearance Person becomes aware of material nonpublic information, or becomes subject to a blackout period before the transaction is effected, the transaction may not be completed. If clearance is denied, the fact of such denial must be kept confidential by the person requesting such clearance. Transactions under a previously established Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan that has been preapproved in accordance with this Policy are not subject to further preclearance.

None of the Company, the Compliance Officer, or the Company's other employees will have any liability for any delay in reviewing, or refusal of, a request for preclearance.

## VI. MATERIAL NONPUBLIC INFORMATION

### A. “Material” and “Nonpublic” Information

Information is considered “material” if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision to buy, sell, or hold a security, or if the information is likely to have a significant effect on the market price of the security. Material information can be positive or negative, and can relate to virtually any aspect of a company’s business or to any type of security, debt, or equity. Also, information that something is likely to happen in the future—or even just that it may happen—could be deemed material.

Examples of material information may include (but are not limited to) information about:

- corporate earnings or earnings forecasts;
- possible mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, or dispositions;
- major new products or product developments;
- important business developments, such as developments regarding strategic collaborations;
- management or control changes;
- significant financing developments including pending public sales or offerings of debt or equity securities;
- defaults on borrowings;
- bankruptcies;
- cybersecurity or data security incidents; and
- significant litigation or regulatory actions.

Information is “nonpublic” if it is not available to the general public. In order for information to be considered “public,” it must be widely disseminated in a manner that makes it generally available to investors in a Regulation FD-compliant method, such as through a press release, a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or a Regulation FD-compliant conference call. The Compliance Officer shall have sole discretion to decide whether information is public for purposes of this Policy.

The circulation of rumors, even if accurate and reported in the media, does not constitute public dissemination. In addition, even after a public announcement, a reasonable period of time may need to lapse in order for the market to react to the information. Generally, the passage of two full trading days following release of the information to the public, is a reasonable waiting period before such information is deemed to be public.

## B. Post-Termination Transactions

If an individual is in possession of material nonpublic information when the individual's service terminates, the individual may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

## VII. PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

The Company has determined that there is a heightened legal risk and the appearance of improper or inappropriate conduct if persons subject to this Policy engage in certain types of transactions. Therefore, Covered Persons shall comply with the following policies with respect to certain transactions in the Company's securities.

### A. Short Sales

Short sales of the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy. Short sales of the Company's securities, or sales of shares that the insider does not own at the time of sale, or sales of shares against which the insider does not deliver the shares within 20 days after the sale, evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and, therefore, signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, Section 16(c) of the Exchange Act prohibits Section 16 reporting persons (i.e., directors, officers, and the Company's 10% stockholders) from making short sales of the Company's equity securities.

### B. Options

Transactions in puts, calls, or other derivative securities involving the Company's equity securities, on an exchange, on an over-the-counter market, or in any other organized market, are prohibited by this Policy. A transaction in options is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the Company's stock and, therefore, creates the appearance that a Covered Person is trading based on material nonpublic information. Transactions in options, whether traded on an exchange, on an over-the-counter market, or any other organized market, also may focus a Covered Person's attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives.

### C. Hedging Transactions

Hedging transactions involving the Company's securities, such as prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds, or other transactions that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the market value of the Company's equity securities, are prohibited by this Policy. Such transactions allow the Covered Person to continue to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the Covered Person may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other stockholders.

### D. Margin Accounts and Pledging

The Company permits officers and directors to pledge the Company's stock owned by such officer or director as collateral to secure loans or for margin purposes, provided that (i) on the date

of entry into the pledge, such officer or director is not in possession of material, non-public information about the Company, including the Company's business, earnings or prospects, (ii) the date of entry into the pledge is not within the black-out period, (iii) the officer or director gives notice of such pledge to the Compliance Officer prior to entry therein, (iv) the officer or director otherwise complies with securities laws and the Company's policies and procedures and (v) the Audit Committee of the Company, as part of its risk oversight function, pre-approves entry into such pledge and does not deem such pledge to pose an undue risk to the Company based on, among other things, (a) the Audit Committee's prior review of such officer or directors financial liquidity and net worth and (b) a limitation of no more than seven percent (7%) of the outstanding common stock of the Company being pledged by an officer or director at any point in time.

#### E. Partnership Distributions

Nothing in this Policy is intended to limit the ability of an investment fund, venture capital partnership or other similar entity with which a director is affiliated to distribute Company securities to its partners, members, or other similar persons. It is the responsibility of each affected director and the affiliated entity, in consultation with their own counsel (as appropriate), to determine the timing of any distributions, based on all relevant facts and circumstances, and applicable securities laws.

### VIII. RULE 10B5-1 TRADING PLANS

The trading restrictions set forth in this Policy, other than those transactions described under "Prohibited Transactions," do not apply to transactions under a previously established contract, plan or instruction to trade in the Company's securities entered into in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 (a "Trading Plan") that:

- has been submitted to and preapproved by the Compliance Officer;
- includes a "Cooling Off Period" for
  - Section 16 reporting persons that extends to the later of 90 days after adoption or modification of a Trading Plan or two business days after filing the Form 10-K or Form 10-Q covering the fiscal quarter in which the Trading Plan was adopted, up to a maximum of 120 days; and
  - employees and any other persons, other than the Company, that extends 30 days after adoption or modification of a Trading Plan;
- for Section 16 reporting persons, includes a representation in the Trading Plan that the Section 16 reporting person is (1) not aware of any material nonpublic information about the Company or its securities; and (2) adopting the Trading Plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade Rule 10b-5;
- has been entered into in good faith at a time when the individual was not in possession of material nonpublic information about the Company and not otherwise



in a blackout period, and the person who entered into the Trading Plan has acted in good faith with respect to the Trading Plan;

- either (1) specifies the amounts, prices, and dates of all transactions under the Trading Plan; or (2) provides a written formula, algorithm, or computer program for determining the amount, price, and date of the transactions, and (3) prohibits the individual from exercising any subsequent influence over the transactions; and
- complies with all other applicable requirements of Rule 10b5-1.

The Compliance Officer may impose such other conditions on the implementation and operation of the Trading Plan as the Compliance Officer deems necessary or advisable. Individuals may not adopt more than one Trading Plan at a time except under the limited circumstances permitted by Rule 10b5-1 and subject to preapproval by the Compliance Officer.

An individual may only modify a Trading Plan outside of a blackout period and, in any event, when the individual does not possess material nonpublic information. Modifications to and terminations of a Trading Plan are subject to preapproval by the Compliance Officer and modifications of a Trading Plan that change the amount, price, or timing of the purchase or sale of the securities underlying a Trading Plan will trigger a new Cooling-Off Period.

The Company reserves the right to publicly disclose, announce, or respond to inquiries from the media regarding the adoption, modification, or termination of a Trading Plan and non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements, or the execution of transactions made under a Trading Plan. The Company also reserves the right from time to time to suspend, discontinue, or otherwise prohibit transactions under a Trading Plan if the Compliance Officer or the Board of Directors, in its discretion, determines that such suspension, discontinuation, or other prohibition is in the best interests of the Company.

Compliance of a Trading Plan with the terms of Rule 10b5-1 and the execution of transactions pursuant to the Trading Plan are the sole responsibility of the person initiating the Trading Plan, and none of the Company, the Compliance Officer, or the Company's other employees assumes any liability for any delay in reviewing and/or refusing to approve a Trading Plan submitted for approval, nor the legality or consequences relating to a person entering into, informing the Company of, or trading under, a Trading Plan.

## **IX. PROHIBITION OF RECORDS FALSIFICATIONS AND FALSE STATEMENTS**

Section 13(b)(2) of the Exchange Act requires companies subject to the Exchange Act to maintain proper internal books and records and to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls. The SEC has supplemented the statutory requirements by adopting rules that prohibit (1) any person from falsifying records or accounts subject to the above requirements and (2) officers or directors from making any materially false, misleading, or incomplete statement to any accountant in connection with any audit or filing with the SEC. These provisions reflect the SEC's intent to discourage officers, directors and other persons with access to the Company's books and records from taking action that might result in the communication of materially misleading financial information to the investing public.

X. COMPLIANCE, STOCK OWNERSHIP GUIDELINES AND COMPENSATION RECOVERY POLICY

All directors, officers and employees of the Company (and its subsidiaries) must promptly report, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (including through the use of the Company's Ethics Helpline at 1-800-306-0633), any trading in the Company's securities by any insider, or any disclosure of inside information or material non-public information concerning other companies by such insider, that such person has reason to believe may violate this policy or federal or state securities laws.

Persons in possession of inside information when their employment or service terminates may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

Additionally, directors and named executive officers (NEO) are required to comply with the Company's stock ownership guidelines and stock holding requirements, which are set forth below:

- Independent Directors: 5x annual cash retainer. Currently  $\$40,000 \times 5 = \$200,000$ 
  - 5-year period for new directors to achieve ownership threshold.
  - Subject to certain exceptions
- CEO: 3x base salary
- Remaining NEOs: 2x base salary
  - 3-year period for new NEOs to achieve ownership threshold.
  - Subject to certain exceptions
- Once an Independent Director or NEO has achieved his or her minimum ownership threshold, he or she will not be deemed non-compliant with these stock ownership guidelines and stock holding requirements if the value of his or her qualifying shares decreases solely due to: (a) a decrease in the closing price per share of common stock and not due to a sale or other disposal of shares by such Independent Director or NEO; or (b) an increase in the minimum ownership expectation as a result of an increase in base pay or annual cash retainer, as applicable.
- If an Independent Director or NEO falls below threshold, he or she is expected to hold (and not sell) at least 50% of the net shares acquired upon vesting. "Net shares" for this purpose means the total number of shares acquired by the Independent Director or NEO upon exercise, vesting or payment, as the case may be, of the award, after reduction for shares having a fair market value equal to the exercise price of the award (in the case of a stock option) and after reduction for shares having a fair market value equal to the executive's expected tax liability resulting from the exercise, vesting or payment of the award.

Finally, all NEO and other executive officers of the Company shall be subject to the Company's Compensation Recovery Policy, in which it may be appropriate for the Company to recover annual or long-term incentive compensation of its executive officers and key employees, to the extent permitted by governing laws, in the event that they engage in conduct that is detrimental to the Company. A copy of such Compensation Recovery Policy can be obtained from the Legal Department.

#### XI. INTERPRETATION, AMENDMENT, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS POLICY

The Compliance Officer shall have the authority to interpret and update this Policy and all related policies and procedures. In particular, such interpretations and updates of this Policy, as authorized by the Compliance Officer, may include amendments to or departures from the terms of this Policy, to the extent consistent with the general purpose of this Policy and applicable securities laws.

Actions taken by the Company, the Compliance Officer, or any other Company personnel do not constitute legal advice, nor do they insulate you from the consequences of noncompliance with this Policy or with securities laws.

#### XII. EXECUTION AND RETURN OF CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

After reading this policy statement, all officers, directors and employees should execute and return to the General Counsel the applicable Certification of Compliance form attached hereto as Attachment C or by other methods as directed by the General Counsel. Please note that all officers, directors and employees are bound by the policy whether or not they sign the Certification of Compliance.

If you have any questions with regard to this policy statement, you should consult with the Company's General Counsel.

Dated: January 1, 2024