

# CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS OF CHERRY HILL MORTGAGE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Updated: March 18, 2024

The following shall constitute the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (the “Company”):

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Company (the “Code of Business Conduct and Ethics”) covers a wide range of business practices and procedures. It does not cover every issue that may arise, but it sets out basic principles to guide all employees, officers and directors of the Company. All of our employees, officers and directors must conduct themselves accordingly and seek to avoid even the appearance of improper behavior. For purposes of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, unless otherwise provided herein, the term “employees” includes (i) employees of the Company, if any, (ii) employees of Cherry Hill Mortgage Management, LLC, the Company’s external manager (the “Manager”), if any, and (iii) employees of affiliates of the Manager who provide services to or are acting for or on behalf of the Company. This Code operates in conjunction with, and in addition to, the policies of the Manager and the policies of affiliates of the Manager.

If a law conflicts with a policy in this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, you must comply with the law; *however*, if a local custom or policy conflicts with this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, you must comply with the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. If you have any questions about these conflicts, you should ask your supervisor how to handle the situation.

Those who violate the standards in this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics will be subject to disciplinary action, which may include, without limitation, termination of your employment. If you are in a situation that you believe may violate or lead to a violation of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, please follow the guidelines described in Section XVII of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

## II. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

Obedying the law, and applicable rules and regulations, both in letter and in spirit, is the foundation on which the Company’s ethical standards are built. All of our employees, officers and directors must respect and obey the laws of the municipalities, states and countries in which we operate. Although not all employees, officers and directors are expected to know the details of these laws, it is important to know enough to determine when to seek advice from supervisors, managers or other appropriate personnel.

The Company and/or the Manager may hold information and training sessions to promote compliance with laws, rules and regulations.

## III. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A “conflict of interest” exists when an individual’s private interest interferes, or appears to interfere, with the interests of the Company. A conflict situation can arise when our employee, officer or director takes actions or has interests that may make it difficult to perform his or her services to the Company objectively and effectively. Conflicts of interest also may arise when our employee, officer or director, or a member of his or her family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in the Company. Loans to, or guarantees of obligations of, our employees, officers or directors or their family members may create conflicts of interest.

It is almost always a conflict of interest for any employee to work simultaneously for a competitor, customer or supplier. Accordingly, you are not allowed to work for a competitor as a consultant or board member. The best policy is to avoid any direct or indirect business connection with our competitors, except on our behalf.

Conflicts of interest are prohibited as a matter of Company policy, except under guidelines approved by the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”) or as provided by the Amended and Restated Management Agreement, dated as of September 24, 2013, by and among the Company, the Company’s subsidiaries and the Manager. Conflicts of interest may not always be clear-cut, so if you have a question, you should consult with higher levels of management or the Company’s corporate General Counsel. Any employee, officer or director who becomes aware of a conflict or a potential or apparent conflict should bring it to the attention of the Chair of the Company’s Audit Committee (and, so long as the Company is externally managed by the Manager, to the attention of the manager’s Chief Compliance Officer), and if appropriate, a supervisor, manager or other appropriate personnel within the Company, or consult the procedures described in Section XVII of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

#### **IV. INSIDER TRADING**

Employees, officers and directors who have access to confidential information are not permitted to use or share that information for stock trading purposes or for any other purpose except the conduct of our business. All non-public information about the Company should be considered confidential information. To use non-public information for personal financial benefit or to “tip” others who might make an investment decision on the basis of this information is not only unethical but also illegal. If you have any questions about this subject, please consult the Company’s corporate secretary. You are reminded that the Company has a separate and distinct Insider Trading Policy, to which each of our employees, officers, and directors is subject. Please refer to that policy and ensure your compliance with it as it relates to insider trading.

#### **V. CORPORATE OPPORTUNITIES**

Employees, officers and directors are prohibited from taking for themselves personally opportunities that are discovered through the use of corporate property, information or position without the consent of the Board. No employee, officer or director may use corporate property, information, or position for improper personal gain, and no employee may compete with the Company directly or indirectly. Employees, officers and directors owe a duty to the Company to advance its legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

#### **VI. COMPETITION AND FAIR DEALING**

We seek to outperform our competition fairly and honestly. We seek competitive advantages through superior performance, never through unethical or illegal business practices. Stealing proprietary information, possessing trade secret information that was obtained without the owner’s consent, or inducing such disclosures by past or present employees of other companies is prohibited. Each employee, officer and director should endeavor to respect the rights of, and deal fairly with, the Company’s competitors and employees.

No employee, officer or director should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other intentional unfair-dealing practice.

When you accept a gift (including business meals and entertainment) from anyone who has, or is seeking to have, a business relationship with the Company, it can create a situation in which your personal interests may conflict, or appear to conflict, with the interests of the Company. Because of this, you must use caution in accepting gifts from third parties, including brokers, dealers or other suppliers that have, or are seeking to have, a business relationship with the Company. While accepting gifts from these parties is not prohibited, you may not accept gifts from brokers, dealers, suppliers or other entities that have, or are seeking to have, a business relationship with the Company if the gifts exceed what is reasonable and customary under the circumstances of the business relationship. What is a “reasonable and customary” gift will vary under the circumstances presented, but you must use good judgment in evaluating whether a gift is “reasonable and customary” and, when in doubt, you should be conservative in exercising your judgment or consult with your supervisor or the Company’s corporate secretary. In no case may you accept a gift if you feel that you are obligated to repay the donor with corporate business. In addition, you may not accept a gift if you believe that the donor feels he or she must provide the gift in order to obtain, or continue to receive, business from the Company. An employee may accept a gift (excluding reasonable and customary business meals and entertainment) that otherwise complies with the terms of this section only if (i) the employee accepts gifts on an infrequent basis or (ii) the employee has notified his or her supervisor or the corporate secretary in advance of the nature of the gifts he or she has received and proposes to receive and the circumstances under which the gifts were given.

## **VII. DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT; DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION COMMITMENT**

The diversity of the Company’s employees is a tremendous asset. We are firmly committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment and will not tolerate any illegal discrimination or harassment or any kind. Examples include derogatory comments based on racial or ethnic characteristics and unwelcome sexual advances.

The Company is committed to providing equal employment opportunities to all persons without regard to race, color, religion, creed, gender, sex, sexual orientation, national origin or ancestry, alienage or citizenship status, age, disability, marital or partnership status, military status, predisposing genetic characteristics, status as a victim of domestic violence, sex offense or stalking or any other class or status protected by law in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws. All persons must be treated with dignity and respect.

## **VIII. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The Company strives to provide each employee with a safe and healthful work environment. Each employee has responsibility for maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for all employees by following safety and health rules and practices and reporting accidents, injuries and unsafe equipment, practices or conditions.

Violence and threatening behavior are not permitted. Employees should report to work in condition to perform their duties, free from the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol. The use of illegal drugs in the workplace will not be tolerated.

## **IX. RECORD-KEEPING**

The Company requires honest and accurate recording and reporting of information in order to make responsible business decisions. For example, only the true and actual number of hours worked should be reported.

Many employees regularly use business expense accounts, which must be documented and recorded accurately. If you are not sure whether a certain expense is legitimate, ask your supervisor or your controller. Rules and guidelines are available from the Company's corporate secretary.

All of the Company's books, records, accounts and financial statements must be maintained in reasonable detail, must appropriately reflect the Company's transactions and must conform both to applicable legal requirements and to the Company's system of internal controls. Unrecorded or "off the books" funds or assets should not be maintained unless permitted by applicable law or regulation, and fully disclosed to the Company's Board.

Business records and communications often become public, and we should avoid exaggeration, derogatory remarks, guesswork, or inappropriate characterizations of people and companies that can be misunderstood. This applies equally to, among other things, e-mail, internal memos, text messages, voicemail messages, messages posted to social networking or other internet websites, and formal reports. Records should always be retained or destroyed according to the Company's record retention policies, if any are in place at the relevant time. In accordance with those policies, in the event of litigation or governmental investigation it is essential to follow the advice of the Company's legal counsel. Whenever litigation or an investigation is pending or threatened every potentially relevant document must be preserved unless destruction has been approved by the Company's legal counsel.

## **X. CONFIDENTIALITY**

Employees, officers and directors must maintain the confidentiality of confidential information entrusted to them by the Company or its customers, except when disclosure is authorized by the Company's legal counsel or required by laws or regulations. Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be of use to competitors, or harmful to the Company or its customers, if disclosed. It also includes information that customers have entrusted to us. The obligation to preserve confidential information continues even after employment ends.

## **XI. PROTECTION AND PROPER USE OF COMPANY ASSETS**

All employees, officers and directors should endeavor to protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on the Company's profitability. Any suspected incident of fraud or theft should be immediately reported for investigation. All Company assets should be used for legitimate business purposes. Company equipment should not be used for non-Company business, though incidental personal use may be permitted.

The obligation of employees, officers and directors to protect the Company's assets includes its proprietary information. Proprietary information includes intellectual property such as trade secrets, patents, trademarks and copyrights, as well as business, marketing and service plans, engineering and manufacturing ideas, designs, databases, records, salary information and any unpublished financial data and reports. Unauthorized use or distribution of this information would violate Company policy. It could also be illegal and result in civil or even criminal penalties.

## **XII. BRIBERY AND KICKBACKS**

Bribery is illegal and subject to criminal penalties in the U.S. and many other foreign countries. Bribery is forbidden under the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other laws, rules and regulations. Bribery, kickbacks or other improper payments of any kind have no place in our business and are strictly prohibited. Our employees may not give bribes, kickbacks or offer anything of value to any person, organization or government official in order to obtain a particular result for us. All decisions made on behalf

of us, whether with respect to investing in assets or purchasing goods or services must be made on the basis of appropriate investment or business criteria, and must be legal and reasonable in relation to customary commercial practice. Similarly, our employees are prohibited from accepting or receiving a bribe, kickback or anything of value from any party in exchange for or consideration of the award of any of our business. Gifts and entertainment could constitute an illegal bribe or kickback under certain circumstances.

Our employees who deal with our lenders, suppliers, bankers, financial advisers, brokers or other third parties are placed in a special position of trust and must exercise great care to preserve their independence. As a general rule, we instruct our employees that they should never receive a payment or anything of value in exchange for a decision involving our business. We recognize exceptions for token gifts, which are not excessive in value or are consistent with customary business practices, and customary and appropriate business entertainment when a clear business purpose is involved.

### **XIII. PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL**

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act prohibits giving anything of value, directly or indirectly, to officials of foreign governments or foreign political candidates in order to obtain or retain business. It is strictly prohibited to make illegal payments to government officials of any country. In addition, the U.S. government has a number of laws and regulations regarding business gratuities that may be accepted by U.S. government personnel. The promise, offer or delivery to an official or employee of the U.S. government of a gift, favor or other gratuity in violation of these rules would not only violate Company policy but could also be a criminal offense. State and local governments, as well as foreign governments, may have similar rules. the Company's outside legal counsel can provide guidance to you in this area.

### **XIV. POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

It is the Company's policy to not make contributions or payments that could be considered a contribution to political parties or candidates or to intermediary organizations such as political action committees. However, employees, officers and directors are free to exercise their right to make personal political contributions within legal limits, except to the extent these contributions are otherwise prohibited or restricted by this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics or by other policies. The obligation of employees, officers and directors is to not make any contribution in a way that might appear to be an endorsement or contribution by us and they are expected to be certain that they understand, and are in compliance with, all applicable laws, rules and regulations before making any political contribution. We do not reimburse employees, officers and directors for political contributions in any way.

### **XV. DISCLOSURE POLICY**

It is the Company's policy to provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in all documents required to be filed with or furnished or submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission and in all other public communications. The Company expects all employees, officers and directors to act in a manner that supports this policy. You are reminded that the Company has a separate disclosure policy for compliance with Regulation FD, and you are asked to please refer to the policies set forth therein. In addition, employees, officers and directors are prohibited from directly or indirectly taking any action to fraudulently influence, coerce, manipulate or mislead the Company's independent auditors for the purpose of rendering the financial statements of the Company misleading.

### **XVI. WAIVERS OF THE CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS**

Any waiver of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics may be made only by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board and will be promptly disclosed to stockholders if required by law or stock exchange regulation.

## **XVII. REPORTING ANY ILLEGAL OR UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR**

Employees are encouraged to openly and honestly talk to the Chair of the Audit Committee of the Board, any other non-management member of the Board, supervisors, managers or other appropriate personnel, including the Chief Compliance Officer of the Manager, about observed illegal or unethical behavior and when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation. It is the policy of the Company not to allow retaliation for reports of misconduct by others made in good faith by employees. Employees, officers and directors are expected to cooperate in internal investigations of misconduct. You are reminded that the Company has adopted a Policy Regarding Fraudulent or Dishonest Conduct, referred to as the “Whistleblower Policy,” and you are asked to please refer to the guidelines set forth therein.

## **XVIII. COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES**

We must all work to ensure prompt and consistent action against violations of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. However, in some situations it is difficult to know right from wrong. Since we cannot anticipate every situation that will arise, it is important that we have a way to approach a new question or problem. These are the steps to keep in mind:

- Make sure you have all the facts. In order to reach the right solutions, we must be as fully informed as possible.
  - Ask yourself: What specifically am I being asked to do? Does it seem unethical or improper? This will enable you to focus on the specific question you are faced with, and the alternatives you have. Use your judgment and common sense; if something seems unethical or improper, it probably is.
  - Clarify your responsibility and role. In most situations, there is shared responsibility. Are your colleagues informed? It may help to get others involved and discuss the problem.
  - Discuss the problem with your supervisor. This is the basic guidance for all situations. In many cases, your supervisor will be more knowledgeable about the question, and will appreciate being brought into the decision-making process. Remember that it is your supervisor’s responsibility to help solve problems.
  - Seek help from Company resources. In the rare case where it may not be appropriate to discuss an issue with your supervisor, or where you do not feel comfortable approaching your supervisor with your question, you should feel free to discuss an issue with the Chair of the Audit Committee of the Board, or any other non-management member of the Board or the Chief Compliance Officer of the Manager. If you prefer to write and address your concerns internally please do so to the Company’s Secretary. If you prefer to write and address your concerns to an individual who is not an officer of the Company, please do so to:

Audit Committee of the Board of Directors  
Attention: Chairperson  
c/o Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation

1451 Route 34, Suite 303  
Farmingdale, New Jersey 07727

- You may report ethical violations in confidence and without fear of retaliation. If your situation requires that your identity be kept secret, your anonymity will be protected. The Company does not permit retaliation of any kind against employees for good faith reports of ethical violations.
- Always ask first, act later: If you are unsure of what to do in any situation, seek guidance before you act.

## **XIX. ACCOUNTABILITY**

You will be accountable for adherence to this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Violations of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics may result in a variety of disciplinary actions, including termination of employment and civil or criminal penalties.