

NUTANIX, INC.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

(Adopted on August 19, 2015; Updated as of June 10, 2025)

The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of Nutanix, Inc. (the “**Company**”) has adopted the following Corporate Governance Guidelines (the “**Guidelines**”) to assist the Board in the exercise of its responsibilities and to serve the interests of the Company and its stockholders in a manner that is consistent with the Board’s fiduciary duties.

I. The Board

Role

It is the principal duty of the Board to exercise its powers in accordance with its fiduciary duties to the Company and in a manner it reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. It is also the Board’s duty to oversee senior management in the competent and ethical operation of the Company. Directors bring to the Company a wide range of experience, knowledge and judgment, and will use their skills and competencies in the exercise of their duties as directors of the Company.

Size

The number of directors that constitutes the Board will be fixed from time to time by a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors in conformity with the Company’s Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the “**Certificate**”) and Amended and Restated Bylaws (the “**Bylaws**”). The Board, in consultation with the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board (the “**Nominating Committee**”), periodically reviews the size of the Board to ensure that the current number of directors most effectively supports the Company.

Composition

There will at all times be a majority of independent directors on the Board. An “independent director” is a person who meets the definition of independent director under rules of the stock exchange on which the Company’s securities are listed and does not have any other relationship with the Company that, in the opinion of the Board, would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out director responsibilities.

Lead Independent Director

If the Board does not have an independent Chairperson, a Lead Independent Director will be appointed by the Board. The Lead Independent Director will be responsible for calling separate meetings of the independent directors, determining the agenda and serving as chair of meetings of independent directors, reporting to the Company’s Chief Executive Officer (“**CEO**”) and Chairperson of the Board regarding feedback from executive sessions, serving as spokesperson for the Company as requested, and performing such other responsibilities as may be designated by a majority of the independent directors from time to time. If a Lead Independent Director is appointed, his or her identity will be disclosed in the Company’s annual proxy statement or published on the investor relations page of the Company’s website.

Executive Sessions

The non-employee directors will meet in executive sessions without management directors or management present on a periodic basis but no less than twice a year. “Non-employee directors” are all directors who are not Company employees, including both independent directors and such directors who are not independent directors by virtue of a material relationship, former status or family membership, or for any other reason.

In addition, if the non-employee directors include directors who are not independent directors, the independent directors will also meet on a periodic basis but no less than twice a year in an independent director executive session.

Director Qualifications

The Nominating Committee works with the Board to determine periodically, as appropriate, the desired Board qualifications, expertise and characteristics, including such factors as character, professional ethics and integrity, judgment, business acumen, proven achievement and competence in one’s field, the ability to exercise sound business judgment, tenure on the Board and skills that are complementary to the Board, an understanding of the Company’s business, an understanding of the responsibilities that are required of a member of the Board, other time commitments, diversity with respect to professional and personal backgrounds and education, as well as other individual qualities and attributes that contribute to the total mix of viewpoints and experience represented on the Board (the “Director Criteria”). The Board should represent the balanced, best interests of the stockholders as a whole rather than special interest groups or constituencies.

The Nominating Committee and the Board evaluate each individual in the context of the membership of the Board as a group, with the objective of maintaining a Board that can best perpetuate the success of the business and represent stockholder interests through the exercise of sound judgment using its diversity of background and experience in the various areas. Each director should be an individual of high character and integrity. In determining whether to recommend a director for reelection, the Nominating Committee also considers the director’s past attendance at meetings, participation in and contributions to the activities of the Board and the Company and other qualifications and characteristics set forth in the charter of the Nominating Committee.

The priorities and emphasis of the Nominating Committee and of the Board with regard to these factors change from time to time to take into account changes in the Company’s business and other trends, as well as the portfolio of skills and experience of current and prospective Board members. The Nominating Committee and the Board review and assess the continued relevance of and emphasis on these factors as part of the Board’s periodic self-assessment process and in connection with candidate searches to determine if they are effective in helping to satisfy the Board’s goal of creating and sustaining a Board that can appropriately support and oversee the Company’s activities.

Each director must ensure that other existing and anticipated future commitments do not materially interfere with the members’ service as a director.

Limitation on Other Board Service; Change in Primary Employment

Directors should advise the Nominating Committee of any invitations to join the board of directors of any other public company or changes to their committee membership prior to accepting the directorship. No director should serve on more than four additional public company boards without the approval of the Board. Directors should promptly inform the Nominating Committee of any change in their primary employment. The Board, through the Nominating Committee, will have the opportunity to review the appropriateness of the continued service of a director who changes the role, position or areas of responsibility that he or she held when he or she was elected to the Board.

Service on other boards and/or committees should be consistent with the Company's conflict of interest policies as identified below and set forth in the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Selection of New Directors

The Board is divided into three classes, designated Class I, Class II and Class III. As a result, approximately one third of the Board will stand for election for a three-year term by the stockholders of the Company each year at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (1) at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders held in 2023, the successors of the Class I directors whose terms expired at such annual meeting were each elected for a term expiring at the Company's next annual meeting of stockholders; (2) at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders held in 2024, the successors of the directors whose terms expire at such annual meeting (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Class II directors and the successors of the directors elected at the at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders held in 2023) were each elected for a term expiring at the Company's next annual meeting of stockholders; and (3) at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders held in 2025 and at all annual meetings thereafter, all directors shall be elected for terms expiring at the next annual meeting of stockholders. Commencing with the Company's annual meeting of stockholders held in 2025, the classification of the Board shall cease. Each year, at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders, the Board will recommend a slate of directors for election by the stockholders. In accordance with the Bylaws, the Board will also be responsible for filling vacancies or newly-created directorships on the Board that may occur between annual meetings of stockholders. The Nominating Committee is responsible for identifying and screening candidates for Board membership, and recommending candidates to the entire Board for Board membership.

Directors Who Become Aware of Circumstances that May Adversely Reflect Upon the Director or the Company

When a director, including any director who is currently an officer or employee of the Company, becomes aware of circumstances that may adversely reflect upon the director, any other director, or the Company, the director should notify the Nominating Committee of such circumstances. The Nominating Committee will consider the circumstances, and may in certain cases request the director to cease the conflicting activity, or in more severe cases, request that the director submit his or her resignation from the Board if, for example, continuing service on the Board by the individual is not consistent with the criteria deemed necessary for continuing service on the Board.

Policy on Majority Voting for Directors

In accordance with the Bylaws, a nominee for director shall be elected to the Board if the votes cast for such nominee's election exceed the votes cast against such nominee's election; provided, however, that directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes cast at any meeting of stockholders for which (i) the Secretary of the Company receives notice that a stockholder has nominated a person for election to the Board in compliance with the advance notice requirements for stockholder nominees for director set forth in Section 2.4 of the Bylaws and (ii) such nomination has not been withdrawn by such stockholder on or prior to the date that is ten (10) calendar days in advance of the date the Company files its definitive proxy statement (regardless of whether thereafter revised or supplemented) for such meeting with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the number of director nominees otherwise exceeds the number of directors to be elected at such meeting. The Board expects a director to tender his or her resignation if he or she fails to receive the required vote for election in an uncontested election. All of the following procedures must be completed within 90 days following certification of the stockholder vote.

The Board, through the Nominating Committee, will evaluate the best interest of the Company and its stockholders and will decide the action to be taken with respect to such offered resignation. Such action may include, without limitation: (1) accepting the resignation; (2) accepting the resignation effective as of a future date not later than 180 days following certification of the stockholder vote; (3) rejecting the resignation but addressing what the Nominating Committee believes to be the underlying cause of the withheld votes; (4) rejecting the resignation but resolving that the director will not be nominated in the future for election; or (5) rejecting the resignation.

In reaching its decision, the Nominating Committee will consider all factors that it deems to be relevant, including but not limited to: (1) any stated reasons why stockholders voted against such director; (2) the extent to which the against votes exceed the votes for the election of the director and whether the against votes represent a majority of the Company's outstanding voting power; (3) any alternatives for curing the underlying cause of the against votes; (4) the director's tenure; (5) the director's qualifications; (6) the director's past and expected future contributions to the Company and the Board; (7) the overall composition of the Board, including whether accepting the resignation would cause the Company to fail, or potentially to fail, to comply with any applicable law, the applicable rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market or SEC Rules; and (8) whether such director's continued service on the Board for a specified period of time is appropriate in light of current or anticipated events involving the Company.

Following the Board's determination, the Company will, within four business days, disclose publicly in a document furnished or filed with the SEC the Board's decision as to whether to accept the resignation offer. The disclosure must also include a description of the process by which the decision was reached, including, if applicable, the reason or reasons for rejecting the offered resignation. The Board expects a director whose resignation is under consideration in accordance with this policy to abstain from deliberations or voting as to whether to accept his or her resignation. Prior to voting, the Nominating Committee may afford the affected director an opportunity to provide any information or statement that he or she deems relevant.

The Board shall nominate for election or reelection as director only candidates who have tendered, in advance of such nomination, an irrevocable, conditional resignation that will be effective only upon both (i) the failure to receive the required vote at the next stockholders' meeting at which they face reelection and (ii) Board acceptance of such resignation. In addition, the Board shall fill director vacancies and new directorships only with candidates who agree to tender, promptly following their appointment to the Board, the same form of resignation tendered by other directors in accordance with this Board guideline.

Term Limits

Term limits may result in the loss of long-serving directors who over time have developed unique and valuable insights into the Company's business and therefore can provide a significant contribution to the Board. Because each director is periodically subject to election by the Company's stockholders, the Board does not believe it is in the best interests of the Company to establish term limits.

Compensation

The compensation of directors will be approved by the Board upon the recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board (the "**Compensation Committee**"). Senior management of the Company or a compensation consultant will report once a year to the Compensation Committee regarding the status of the Company's director compensation in relation to comparable companies. This report will include consideration of independence, employee status and both direct and indirect forms of compensation to the Company's directors, including any charitable contributions by the Company to organizations in which a non-employee director is involved. Following a review of the report, the Compensation Committee will recommend any changes in director compensation to the Board, which will then approve the director compensation. The Company's employees will not receive additional compensation for their service as directors.

Conflicts of Interest

Directors are expected to avoid any action, position or interest that conflicts with the interests of the Company or gives the appearance of a conflict. If an actual or potential conflict of interest develops, the director will report all facts regarding the matter to the Chairperson of the Nominating Committee (or, if the conflict of interest constitutes a "related person transaction," to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Board (the "**Audit Committee**"). Any material conflict must be resolved, or the director should resign. If a director has a personal interest in a matter before the Board, the director must disclose the interest to the Board, excuse himself or herself from discussion, and, as appropriate, abstain from voting on the matter.

Interaction with the Press, Stockholders and Others

The Board believes that management speaks for the Company. Each director should refer all inquiries from the press, stockholders or others regarding the Company's operations to management. Individual Board members may, from time to time at the request of the management, meet or otherwise communicate with various constituencies that are involved with the Company. If comments from the Board are appropriate, they should, in most circumstances, come from the Chairperson of the Board or the Lead Independent Director in compliance with the Company's External Communications Policy.

Board Access to Senior Management

The Board has access to management in order to ensure that directors can ask any questions and receive all information necessary to perform their duties. Directors should exercise judgment to ensure that their contact with management does not distract managers from their jobs or disturb the business operations of the Company.

Nothing in these guidelines is intended to preclude or impair the protection provided under applicable law for good faith reliance by directors on reports, advice or other information provided by others (including reports, advice or other information provided by the Company's management, legal counsel, consultants, independent auditors or independent professional advisers retained by the Board).

Board Access to Independent Advisors

The Board committees may hire independent advisors, such as auditors, compensation consultants, legal counsel and other advisors. The Board as a whole will have access to these advisors and other independent advisors that the Company retains or that the Board considers necessary or advisable in performing its responsibilities.

Director Orientation and Continuing Education

The directors and the Company are committed to ensuring that all directors receive orientation and continuing education.

Periodic Self-Evaluation

The Nominating Committee will oversee a periodic self-evaluation by the Board, each committee of the Board and each Board member. The Nominating Committee will be responsible for establishing the evaluation criteria and implementing the process for this evaluation, as well as considering other corporate governance principles that may, from time to time, merit consideration by the Board.

The Nominating Committee will utilize the results of the Board evaluation process in assessing and determining the characteristics and critical skills required of prospective candidates for election to the Board and for current directors seeking re-election in an effort to further the interests of the Company and its stockholders in a manner consistent with the Company's mission and core values.

II. Board Meetings, Stockholder Meetings, Involvement of Senior Management

Board Meeting Attendance

The Board will meet at least four times annually, in person or by teleconference. In addition, special meetings may be called from time to time. Directors are expected to attend each meeting (and, in no event, fewer than 75% of the meetings), to invest the time and effort necessary to understand the Company's business and financial strategies and challenges. The basic duties of the directors include being prepared for and attending Board meetings and actively participating in Board discussions. Directors are also expected to make themselves available outside of Board meetings for advice and consultation. A director who is unable to attend a Board or committee meeting should notify the Board or Committee Chairperson and the CEO in advance of the meeting.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders Attendance

Each director is strongly encouraged to attend each of the Company's annual meetings of stockholders.

Attendance of Non-Directors

The Board encourages invitations to management and outside advisors or consultants from time to time to participate in Board and/or committee meetings to (i) make presentations and provide insight into items being discussed by the Board that involve the invitee and (ii) bring managers with high potential into contact with the Board. Attendance of any non-directors at Board meetings is at the discretion of the Board.

Advance Receipt of Meeting Materials

Information regarding the topics to be considered at a meeting is essential to the Board's understanding of the business and the preparation of the directors for a productive meeting. To the extent feasible, the meeting agenda and any written materials relating to each Board meeting will be distributed to the directors sufficiently in advance of each meeting to allow for review of the agenda and materials. Directors are expected to have reviewed and be prepared to discuss all materials distributed in advance of any meeting.

III. Committee Matters

Number, Name, Responsibilities and Independence of Committees

The Board currently has four (4) standing committees: Audit, Compensation, Nominating and Corporate Governance, and Security and Privacy. The Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Nominating Committee, and the Security and Privacy Committee are each composed of independent directors. From time to time, the Board may form or disband an ad hoc or standing Board committee, depending upon the circumstances. Each committee will perform its duties as assigned by the Board in compliance with the Bylaws and the committee's charter.

Assignment and Rotation of Committee Members

Based on the recommendation of the members of the Nominating Committee, the Board appoints committee members and committee chairs in accordance with applicable law and according to criteria set forth in the applicable committee charter and other criteria that the Board determines to be relevant to the responsibilities of each committee. Committee membership and the position of committee chair will not be rotated on a mandatory or regular basis unless the Board determines that rotation is in the best interest of the Company.

Frequency of Committee Meetings and Agendas

The committee chairs and appropriate members of management, in accordance with the committee's charter and, as appropriate, in consultation with the committee members, will determine the frequency and length of the committee meetings and develop the meeting agendas. Committee chairs will summarize committee discussions and actions with the full Board.

Committee Charters

Each standing Board committee will have a charter that sets forth the purpose, membership requirements, authority and responsibility of the committee. Each standing Board committee will periodically review its charter and recommend to the Board any changes it deems necessary.

IV. Leadership Development

Annual Review of Chief Executive Officer

The Compensation Committee, with input from the non-employee directors, will conduct a review at least annually of the performance of the CEO. The Compensation Committee will establish the evaluation process and determine the specific criteria on which the performance of the CEO is evaluated in accordance with the charter and principles of the Compensation Committee.

Succession Planning

The Compensation Committee will work with the CEO to plan for CEO succession, as well as to develop plans for interim succession for the CEO in the event of an unexpected occurrence. The Compensation Committee will also work with the CEO and appropriate members of management to plan for succession of each of the executives as well as to develop plans for interim succession of each of the executives in the event of an unexpected occurrence. In addition to the succession planning, there should periodically be a report on management development by the CEO.

V. Stockholder-Director Communications

Policy

The Board believes that stockholders should have an opportunity to send communications to the Board.

Procedures

Any communication from a stockholder to the Board generally or a particular director should be in writing and should be delivered to the Chief Legal Officer by registered or overnight (e.g., FedEx) mail at the principal executive office of the Company. Each communication should set forth (i) the name and address of the stockholder, as it appears on the Company's books, and if shares of the Company's capital stock is held by a nominee, the name and address of the beneficial owner of the shares of the Company's capital stock, and (ii) the class and number of shares of the Company's capital stock that are owned of record by the record holder and beneficially by the beneficial owner.

The Chief Legal Officer will, in consultation with appropriate directors as necessary, generally screen communications from stockholders to identify communications that (i) are solicitations for products and services, (ii) relate to matters of a personal nature not relevant for the Company's stockholders to act on or for the Board to consider or (iii) matters that are of a type that render them improper or irrelevant to the functioning of the Board or the Company.

VI. Interpretation

The Guidelines should be interpreted and construed in the context of all applicable laws and the Certificate, the Bylaws and other corporate governance documents.

VII. Amendment

The Company is committed to regularly reviewing and updating its policies, and the Company therefore reserves the right to amend the Guidelines at any time, for any reason, subject to applicable law.