



Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

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Make Mom Proud ... Unless She's Evil.

It's one of our core values at Box. It's at the heart of who we are and how we see life. We know the difference between right and wrong. And most of the time, we all know what the right thing to do is. But in some situations, the right thing isn't so obvious or we may be unaware of what applicable law requires us to do. That's why we've implemented this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

When it comes to finding your ethical or legal compass in any business situation, this Code is your guide. That's why this Code is more than just another document you have to sign when you start working at Box — this Code informs our values, our integrity, and our fundamental approach to getting stuff done the right way.

Just so we're clear moving forward, when we mention "Box," we're referring to the company and all of its direct and indirect subsidiaries. If we mention a "Director," we're talking about members of our Board of Directors. And when we bring up "Boxers," we mean our employees.

Why It Matters

We believe we're ideally positioned at the forefront of a huge opportunity to transform the way work gets done around the world. There's a lot of responsibility that comes with that opportunity (and a lot of laws to comply with).

This Code sets out a clear path for everyone to meet both the letter and the spirit of the laws and regulations that apply to our business. Our senior officers take this so seriously that, in addition to following the Code, they created a Code of Ethics for the CEO and Senior Financial Officers of Box.

Who's Covered by the Code?

It's pretty straightforward: if you work at Box (whether as an employee, contractor or consultant) or are on our Board of Directors, the Code applies to you. It's critically important that we all understand the Code and related Box policies.

How To Use The Code

While we cannot predict every issue that may arise at Box, this Code provides compass points for exercising good judgment and making the right choices. The Code should be used along with your good sense and judgment, as well as all applicable Box policies and procedures, to ensure appropriate behavior in any situation.

If you face a situation that is not covered by this Code, try asking yourself these questions to guide your actions:

- Is it legal according to the spirit, as well as the letter, of any law that may apply?
- Is it ethical and consistent with the principles set forth in this Code and other Box policies?
- Would you be ashamed if your actions were reported publicly?
- Will there be any direct or indirect negative consequences for Box or other Boxers?
- Would it make Mom proud? What would your family, friends, manager, and co-workers think of your actions?

Seeking Guidance, Raising Concerns and Reporting Violations

If you have any questions about the proper course of conduct in a given situation – whether your own or anyone else’s – you are encouraged to seek guidance from your manager, People Operations or Legal Operations.

And if you become aware of an actual or potential violation of laws, rules, regulations, Box policies, or this Code, you should report it immediately to Box’s General Counsel. Or, if you prefer to remain anonymous, you can also report it through the Box Whistleblower Hotline in one of two ways:

- by calling the toll-free number: 855-582-3771. Or you can go online at:
- <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/39775/index.html>.

If you see something, say something. No joke. We take this very seriously.

Box Does Not Tolerate Retaliation

Box will not retaliate – and will not tolerate retaliation – against any person who, in good faith, reports or participates in an investigation of a possible violation of laws, rules, regulations, or this Code.

Your Buy-In

We know that the Code is not light reading material, but it’s important for us to all understand our rights and responsibilities. As such, all Boxers are required to sign a certification indicating that they have received, read, understood, and agreed to comply with this Code. The signed certification will be kept in your Box employee file.

Our Individual Conduct

We expect all Boxers to do the right thing in all situations whether we’re dealing with Box, Box’s customers, partners, vendors, stockholders or other Boxers. This means no lying (*be honest*), no cheating (*be ethical*), and no questionable

behavior (*show integrity*). These standards apply while working onsite at a Box office, at offsite locations where our business is being conducted, at Box-sponsored business and social events, or at any other place where you are a representative of Box.

Complying with Laws, Rules and Regulations

Boxers must comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, as well as with all Box policies and procedures. It's up to each Boxer and Director to make sure they sufficiently understand any legal requirements related to their duties so that they will be able to recognize potential problems and perform their jobs while staying on the right side of the law. If the relevant legal requirements are not clear, you are encouraged to seek advice from Box's Legal Operations team.

If a Boxer or Director violates any laws, rules or regulations, they could wind up subject to individual criminal or civil liability, as well as to discipline by Box (including termination of employment). Your actions could also subject Box itself to civil or criminal liability or loss of business. It's bad enough if your actions harm you personally – worse still if you are the one to bring down Box and your fellow Boxers. Don't let this happen to you or other Boxers.

Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

Ethical conduct includes the proper handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships. If a person's private interests interfere in any way – *or even appear to interfere* – with their ability to act in the best interests of Box, they have a conflict of interest. And we have a problem. Conflicts of interest are not tolerated at Box.

A conflict of interest can arise from any personal activities or relationships that influence, or appear to influence, your ability to act in the best interests of Box. A conflict of interest may arise directly, or indirectly, as a result of the personal interests or activities of a family member or organization with which you or a family member are affiliated. A conflict of interest can also arise if you, or member of their family, receive an improper personal benefit as a result of your relationship with Box.

Here are a few common examples of potential conflicts of interest:

Working Outside of Box. Boxers should not engage in any work outside of Box (paid or unpaid) if doing so would interfere with your responsibilities and the performance of your job at Box. You should not perform any outside work for, or accept simultaneous employment with, a Box partner, vendor or customer without prior written approval from Box's CFO, SVP of People Operations, or General Counsel (or, in the case of either the CFO, SVP of People Operations, or General Counsel, prior written approval from the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board).

And, under no circumstances, will a Boxer be permitted to work for a Box competitor while still employed at Box.

To help illustrate the principles above, a side business configuring Sharepoint instances for the Fortune 500 would be a conflict of interest. A side business baking cupcakes that look like Satya Nadella would not (good luck with that idea).

Serving on the Board of Another Company or Organization. It is a conflict of interest to serve as a director of a company that competes (or is likely to compete in the future) with Box. If you'd like to serve as a director of a Box supplier, customer, developer, or other organization that has a current or potential business relationship with Box, or whose interests may conflict with Box's interests, you must (a) first obtain approval from Box's General Counsel, (b) take steps to ensure that you do not participate in or have influence over the other entity's business relationship with Box, and (c) ensure that any remuneration you receive reflects your responsibilities and contributions. While the approval requirements in this paragraph do not apply to any member of the Board of Directors who does not serve in a management position at Box, Box expects its Directors to notify the Board before serving on the board of directors of any for-profit entity.

Holding a Significant Investment in an Entity that does Business with Box. If you or a family member has a significant investment in an entity that does business with Box, you will need to take steps to ensure that you do not participate in or have any influence over the business relationship between Box and the other entity. And absolutely no preferential treatment should be given to the other entity that would not otherwise be given to another business.

Conducting Box Business with Related Parties. As a general rule, you should avoid conducting Box business with a family member, with a business in which a family member is associated in any significant role, or with other related parties. If such a transaction is unavoidable, you must obtain prior approval from Box's General Counsel or, if you are a Box executive officer or Director, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board. If the business relationship is approved, you will need to take steps to ensure that you do not participate in or have any influence over the business relationship between Box and the other entity. And absolutely no preferential treatment should be given to the other entity that would not otherwise be given to another business.

Taking Personal Advantage of Corporate Opportunities that Come to You as a Result of Your Role at Box. You may not take advantage of opportunities that come to you in your role as a Boxer (or through your use of Box property or information) that Box would consider pursuing for itself. These opportunities belong to Box and Box should have first bite at the

apple. You may only pursue such opportunities if you have received approval to do so from Box's General Counsel or, in the case of Box's executive officers and Directors, from the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Similarly, you should never use corporate property, information or position for personal gain.

As you can see from the list above, some conflicts of interest are obvious and easy to avoid. Other times, things may not be so clear. If you are unsure about whether an actual or potential conflict of interest exists in a given situation, you should consult with higher levels of management, Box's General Counsel or, in the case of Box's executive officers and Directors, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board.

In exceptional circumstances, a conflict of interest may be permitted. Such unusual situations are detailed in the "Amendment, Modification, and Waiver" section of this Code.

Protection from Discrimination and Harassment

We do not tolerate unlawful discrimination or harassment against anyone on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, gender identity, marital status, age, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, national origin, citizenship, or other classification protected by applicable law. Law aside, it's the right thing to do.

We believe that everyone has the right to be treated with dignity and fairness. We protect our personnel from harassment and any conduct that may foster an offensive or hostile work environment, including unwelcome or unsolicited sexual advances, threats of physical harm or violent behavior, and use of discriminatory slurs or inappropriate remarks or jokes. This protection applies whether the conduct occurs on Box's premises, at off-site business events, or through email, social media, voicemail, or any other types of communication.

We will promptly investigate any reports of harassment, discrimination, or workplace violence and take corrective action as needed. Box will not retaliate against you for reporting a concern or allegation in good faith. Retaliation is prohibited by our company policies and may result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment or affiliation with Box.

Health and Safety

Box strives to provide all Boxers with a safe and healthy work environment. All Boxers are responsible for maintaining a safe and healthy workplace by following safety and health rules and practices and reporting accidents, injuries and unsafe equipment, practices or conditions. We have a zero tolerance policy for violence and threatening behavior.

Drugs and Alcohol

Our position on substance abuse is simple – it is incompatible with the health and safety of our employees, and we don't permit it. Consumption of alcohol is not banned at our offices, but use good judgment and never drink in a way that leads to impaired performance or inappropriate behavior, endangers the safety of others or violates the law. Illegal drugs in our offices or at sponsored events are strictly prohibited.

Our Business Relationships

Fair Dealing

Box wants to succeed by doing the right thing – we won't cheat anyone to get ahead. Every Boxer must deal fairly with customers, partners, vendors, competitors, stockholders and other Boxers. We act with integrity and we comply with all applicable laws and regulations. We never take advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other unscrupulous business practice.

Customer Relationships

From the start, Box has fostered strong business relationships based on trust and goodwill. All Boxers must perpetuate such behavior. The goodwill and trust we have built with our customers, partners, vendors and stockholders are some of our most valued assets. It's taken years to build our reputation – yet it could be ruined in a few careless moments. We expect every Boxer to behave in a way that preserves and enhances our company's reputation.

Vendor Relationships

Box purchases products or services based on need, quality, service, price, and terms and conditions. We do not discriminate or choose a vendor based on sex, race, color, religion, gender, gender identity, gender expression, marital status, age, disability, medical condition, military or veteran status, sexual orientation, national origin, citizenship, ancestry, pregnancy, or other classification protected by applicable law.

When possible, we prefer to initiate a competitive bid process when selecting vendors. If a vendor provides products or services designed, fabricated or developed to our specifications, the business agreement may contain restrictions on sales of such products by the vendor to third parties. Business is business and we want to keep ours strong.

When the Government is a Customer

Business-to-business arrangements are one thing, but working with a government of any kind – U.S. (federal, state or local) or foreign – requires special care. Because government officials are obligated to follow specific codes of conduct and laws, we need to take special care when doing business with government procurement. A few things (you are legally obligated) to keep in mind:

- you must accurately represent Box products and services in government contracts;
- you must not improperly solicit confidential information, such as sealed competitor's bids, from government officials prior to the award of a contract;
- hiring current or former government personnel may only occur in compliance with applicable laws and regulations

Boxers must avoid any activity that is or appears illegal or unethical when dealing with public officials. That means no promising, offering, or giving favors, gratuities or gifts, including meals, entertainment, transportation, and lodging to any official in the various branches of the U.S. federal, state, and local or foreign governments. Such things are severely restricted by law, so Boxers and Directors must obtain pre-approval from Box's General Counsel or other member of the Legal Operations team before providing anything of value to a government official or employee.

Gifts and Entertainment

Gifts and entertainment are a normal part of our business, but problems could arise if:

- receiving a gift or entertainment compromises, or could be seen as compromising, a Boxer or Director's objectivity when making business decisions; or
- an offered gift or entertainment from a Boxer or Director looks like an attempt at obtaining business or a special advantage through improper means.

Boxers must always use good judgment to ensure these principles are not violated. Keep the following in mind:

A gift or entertainment should only be offered or accepted if it meets all of the following criteria:

- is not cash
- is consistent with customary business practice
- is not excessive in value
- cannot be construed as a bribe or payoff

- does not violate any laws or regulations (such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the UK Bribery Act)
- is not one of a series of small gifts or entertainments that can be construed as part of a larger, expensive gift
- is not otherwise prohibited by any other of Box's gift and entertainment policies

in addition to the guidance in this Code, Boxers should take the time to review the company's [Travel and Expense Policy](#).

All questions should be directed to Box's General Counsel or any other member of the Legal Operations team.

Side Deals or Side Letters

All the terms and conditions of agreements entered into by Box must be formally documented. Contract terms and conditions define the key attributes of Box's rights, obligations, and liabilities and can also dictate the accounting treatment given to a transaction. Making business commitments outside of the formal contracting process, through side deals, side letters, or otherwise, is unacceptable and could be grounds for disciplinary action, including termination of your employment. You should not make any oral or written commitments that create a new agreement or modify an existing agreement without approval through the formal contracting process. Save the winks, nods, and secret handshakes for your personal activities.

Loans to Directors or Executive Officers

As a publicly-traded company, Box will not extend or maintain credit in the form of a personal loan to any Director or executive officer of the company.

Obeying the Law

Box takes its responsibilities to comply with laws and regulations very seriously and each of us is expected to comply with applicable legal requirements and prohibitions. While it's impossible for anyone to know all aspects of every applicable law, you should understand the major laws and regulations that apply to your work. Box's Legal Operations team is here to help – there's no such thing as a dumb question, so ask away. A few specific laws are easy to violate unintentionally and so are worth pointing out here:

Insider Trading

We don't want you to go to jail for illegal insider trading. Our [Insider Trading Policy](#) establishes guidelines to help keep everyone at Box on the right side of the law when it comes to buying or selling shares of Box (or any other company's) stock. If a Boxer or Director possesses material, non-public

information about Box (or any other company), they – or any of their immediate family members – may not trade Box’s (or the other company’s) securities until after this information has been properly disclosed to the public. Boxers and Directors are also prohibited from advising others to trade on material, non-public information.

Anyone who knowingly trades Box securities while in possession of material, nonpublic information, or who knowingly tips others off to such information, will be subject to the law, as well as disciplinary action by Box, up to and including termination of employment. Insider trading is a crime and will be treated like one.

If you have any questions about whether information is material or if it has been properly disclosed to the public, please reach out to Box’s General Counsel. You can also refer to the [Box Insider Trading Policy](#) for additional information.

Trade Restrictions and Export Controls

U.S. and international trade laws control where Box can send or receive its products and/or services. These laws are complex, and apply to:

- imports and exports from or into the U.S.
- imports and exports of products from or into other countries, with additional concerns when those products contain components or technology of U.S. origin;
- exports of services or providing services to non-U.S. persons; and
- exports of technical data, especially when the technical data is of U.S. origin.

What constitutes an “import” or “export” under the law is pretty broad. For example:

- exposing or allowing access by non-U.S. nationals to U.S. technical data can be an “export”, regardless of what country the exposure occurred in;
- sending a server from one country (“country X”) into another country (“country Y”) is an export from country X and an import into country Y;
- permitting the download of software from one country (“country X”) into another country (“country Y”) is an export from country X; and
- transporting technical data or software on your laptop, smart phone, or tools or equipment in your luggage, may be an export and import.

Bottom line – if you are in any way involved in sending or making available Box products, services, software, equipment or any form of technical data from one country to another, work with your manager to be absolutely sure that the transaction stays well within the bounds of applicable laws. If you or your manager needs more guidance, please contact Box’s General Counsel or other member of the Legal Operations team.

Anti-Corruption Compliance

Box believes in conducting business with the highest level of integrity. Under no circumstances do we allow our personnel, or any third parties acting on our behalf, to give or receive bribes or kickbacks in order to influence a business outcome or obtain favorable treatment. We also keep accurate and complete records of our transactions. We do not allow anyone to falsify or conceal the improper use of our funds.

We comply with all anti-corruption laws that apply to our business. In particular, we are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act, and similar international laws that regulate interactions with government officials. Before you give, or even offer, anything of value to a government official, you are responsible for understanding and following [Box's Anti-Corruption Policy](#) and obtaining prior approval from Box's General Counsel or other member of the Legal Operations team.

Political Contributions

Bribes, payoffs, or undisclosed "donations" are not good business. They were a bad idea back in the day and they haven't gotten any better (or less illegal) with age.

Boxers must comply with all local, state, federal, foreign and any other applicable laws and regulations regarding political contributions. Company funds or assets cannot be used for, or be contributed to, political campaigns or practices under any circumstances unless pre-approved by Box's General Counsel and, if necessary, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board. However, it is acceptable to make lawful personal political contributions. More information can be found in [Box's Anti-Corruption Policy](#).

Ensuring the Proper Use of Box's Assets

Stealing, messing around with, or just plain wasting company assets isn't okay. Boxers should treat company assets as if they are their own, and ensure they're used efficiently for legitimate business purposes.

Box assets include physical property and equipment, money, intellectual property such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, business and marketing plans, engineering and manufacturing ideas, designs, compensation information and any unpublished financial data and reports.

Use of Electronic Equipment

We love our computers, smartphones and other electronic equipment. They make Box possible. Boxers are provided computers and other equipment necessary to perform their jobs, and all of this equipment must be used

responsibly. Good news: Boxers can use Box-provided equipment for reasonable personal use so long as such use doesn't interfere with their performance or business obligations. Use good judgment.

Please keep in mind that any Box-provided equipment is owned by Box and Box has the right to access them at any time. Although we respect individual privacy, Boxers should remember that any information sent, received, or stored on these devices or in a Box work account (even if it's in a Box account on your own device) is not considered private. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Box retains the right to access any such information at any time, with or without your knowledge, consent, or approval.

If and when it's time for a Boxer to move on, they must return all Box-provided equipment.

Use of Software and Services

Just as computers and other devices provided by Box are owned by Box, so, too, is the software and services we use to get work done. We respect the intellectual property rights of others (just as we expect others to respect our intellectual property rights). All software and services used by Boxers must be appropriately licensed and no illegal or unauthorized copies should be made or used. This is important: unsanctioned software and services present a significant security risk for the company. Don't make it easy for the bad guys to access our information. No bootleg copy of Photoshop or unauthorized use of the latest online messaging tool is worth that.

To keep us all honest, Box's Information Technology or Security teams may inspect any equipment used by Boxers to get Box work done to verify that all software loaded or services used are approved and licensed. If Box did not sanction the use of certain software or services, or if any of it is not properly licensed, it will be removed.

Proper Use of Electronic Communications

Boxers must use electronic communication devices – laptops, tablets, smart phones, video conferencing, voice mail, and whatever else comes along down the road – in a legal, ethical, and appropriate manner. Boxers and Directors may not post or discuss confidential aspects of Box's business, products and services online without authorization to do so. Beyond that, it's implausible to identify every situation you'll have to navigate when communicating electronically, so we encourage all Boxers to use sound judgment whenever using any form of electronic communication.

Confidentiality

Boxers must protect all confidential information concerning Box, as well as confidential information of other parties that has been entrusted to Box. You

should never disclose confidential information unless you are authorized by Box or required by law to do so. Your duty to safeguard confidential information also applies to communications with your family members and friends, and continues even after your employment relationship with Box ends. Box confidential information includes all non-public information that might be useful to investors, competitors or otherwise harmful to Box or Box's customers, partners, vendors and suppliers if disclosed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this paragraph or any other Box document or policy prohibits or limits any Boxer or Director from filing a charge or complaint with, or otherwise communicating with or participating in any investigation or proceeding conducted by, any federal, state or local government agency or commission ("Government Agencies"), including disclosing documents or other information pertaining to Box without giving notice to, or receiving further authorization from, Box. Notwithstanding, in making any such disclosures or communications, Boxers should take all reasonable precautions to prevent any unauthorized use or disclosure of information that may constitute Box confidential information to any parties other than the Government Agencies. Boxers and Directors are also not permitted to disclose any Box attorney-client or attorney work product.

In addition, pursuant to Section 7 of the Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016:

. . . An individual shall not be held criminally or civilly liable under any Federal or State trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that—(A) is made—(i) in confidence to a Federal, State, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney; and (ii) solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law; or (B) is made in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal.

. . . An individual who files a lawsuit for retaliation by an employer for reporting a suspected violation of law may disclose the trade secret to the attorney of the individual and use the trade secret information in the court proceeding, if the individual—(A) files any document containing the trade secret under seal; and (B) does not disclose the trade secret, except pursuant to court order.

Recordkeeping

All of Box's books, records, accounts and financial statements must be maintained in reasonable detail, must accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and matters to which they relate, and must conform both to applicable legal requirements and to Box's system of internal controls. All of Box's assets must be carefully and properly accounted for. Making false or misleading records or documentation is strictly prohibited.

Box complies with all laws and regulations regarding the preservation of records. Records should be retained or destroyed only in accordance with Box's document retention policies. Any questions about these policies should be directed to Box's General Counsel or other member of the Legal Operations team.

Documents and Other Records on Legal Hold

Sometimes it becomes necessary to hold on to a specific set of documents in the event of, say, litigation or government investigation. In such situations, our Legal Operations team will determine and identify what types of company records must be placed under legal hold and will keep Boxers informed as to what and when. Documents and other records subject to a legal hold must not be destroyed or modified in any way. In fact, we need them to be preserved and protected.

Financial Reporting and Other Public Disclosures

All public disclosures made by Box, including any filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, must be complete, fair, accurate, timely and understandable. Anyone who contributes to preparing or verifying Box's SEC filings or other public disclosures is responsible for ensuring that they contain all relevant and important information to enable stockholders and potential investors to assess the soundness and risks of our business and finances. All Boxers are expected to cooperate with our Finance and Legal Operations teams, as well as Box's independent public accountants, by responding to their questions with candor and providing them with complete and accurate information to help ensure that Box's books and records, as well as our financial reports filed with the SEC and other public disclosures, are accurate and complete. In addition, every Boxer is responsible for complying with Box's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls for financial reporting. Any questions concerning Box's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls for financial reporting should be directed to Box's Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, as appropriate.

To highlight just how important these standards are to Box, our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and certain members of our Finance team are also bound by a separate Code of Ethics in addition to this Code.

As with all wrongdoing, if anyone suspects questionable accounting or auditing conduct is occurring or has occurred, they should report it immediately by using one of the reporting channels described above.

External Communications Policy

Keep all Box private information to yourself unless interacting with an outside party bound by a confidentiality agreement and a "need to know" the information. Your Twitter account is for ironic hashtags, not Box business plans.

Material, non-public information may only be disclosed externally by Box's CEO, CFO, and certain other authorized speakers in the organization as designated by [Box's External Communications Policy](#).

Investigations and Disciplinary Actions

Box will move quickly when a suspected violation is reported. The Board or its designated committee will be responsible for investigating violations and deciding upon any disciplinary action to take for matters involving members of the Board or executive officers. The Board or its designated committee may designate others to conduct or manage investigations on its behalf and recommend disciplinary action. Subject to the oversight of the Board or its designated committee, the General Counsel will be responsible for investigations and determining appropriate disciplinary action for all other Boxers. Box's General Counsel may designate others to conduct or manage investigations on his or her behalf and recommend disciplinary action, as well. The Board may also act independently of the General Counsel to investigate violations. Of course, a person who reports a suspected violation won't also be the person who conducts the investigation. All Boxers and Directors are expected to cooperate fully with any investigation into reported violations.

Any Boxer who violates the laws and regulations governing Box's business, this Code, or any other Box policy may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Also, anyone who fails to report a violation or fails to move promptly to report it will be subject to the same disciplinary action. And, remember, violations of some provisions of this Code are illegal and may subject the violator to civil or criminal liability.

We know this sounds harsh, but we're a law-abiding, ethical group. And we want Box to remain an ethical place to work. Mom wouldn't want it any other way.

Amendments, Modifications, and Waivers

Times change. Needs change. And so do policies. As such, this Code is subject to modification. Any amendment or modification of this Code must be approved by our Board of Directors and promptly disclosed in accordance with applicable law.

Any waiver of any provision of this Code for an executive officer or Director of Box must be approved in writing by our Board of Directors (or a committee authorized by the Board) and promptly disclosed pursuant to applicable laws and regulations. Any waiver of any provision of this Code of Business Conduct with respect to any other Boxer must be approved in writing by our General Counsel.

*Box, Inc. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
Last Revised January 2017*

Code of Ethics for CEO and Senior Financial Officers

The requirements of leadership go beyond Box's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Our executives maintain the highest levels of professionalism, so they must follow these additional policies:

1. Our CEO and all senior financial officers are responsible for full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in any public filings or other public communications made by Box, which contain financial information. They must also promptly bring to the attention of the General Counsel any material information which affects the disclosures made by the Company in any public filing.
2. Our CEO and all senior financial officers must promptly bring to the attention of the General Counsel and the Audit Committee any information concerning significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would negatively impact the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data. They must also report any fraud that involves management or other employees with significant roles in the Company's financial reporting.
3. Our CEO and all senior financial officers shall promptly report to the General Counsel and Audit Committee any information regarding a material misstatement in any reported financial information of the Company, particularly any material over or understatement of the Company's assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and/or cash flows.
4. Our CEO and all senior financial officers shall promptly alert the General Counsel and Audit Committee to any information concerning violations of this Code of Conduct.
5. Our CEO and all senior financial officers must report to the General Counsel and Audit Committee any evidence of a material violation of the securities or other laws, rules or regulations applicable to the Company and the operation of its business.
6. In the event of violations of this Code of Ethics by the CEO or the senior financial officers, the Board shall determine or designate people to determine appropriate actions to be taken. These actions will be designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote accountability for adherence to this Code of Ethics and to these additional procedures. Written notice shall be given to the individual involved regarding their violation and the consequences of that violation. To determine what action is appropriate, the Board shall take into account all extenuating circumstances, intents, and actions.

Box, Inc.

Acknowledgement of Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

I have received and read the Box, Inc. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code of Conduct”). I understand the standards and policies contained in the Code of Conduct and understand that there may be additional policies or laws specific to my job. I understand that the Company’s Board of Directors may update the Code of Conduct from time to time, and I agree to comply with the Code of Conduct (including all future updates).

If I have questions concerning the meaning or application of the Code of Conduct, any Box policies or procedures, or the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to my job, I know that I can consult with Box’s Senior Vice President of People or General Counsel.

Print Name

Signature

Date