

REVOLVE GROUP, INC.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

(Effective June 6, 2019)

The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of Revolve Group, 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 its fiduciary duties.

A. 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. To satisfy this duty, the directors will take a proactive, focused approach to their position, and set standards to ensure that the Company is committed to business excellence, ethical and honest conduct, and highest levels of integrity. 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 the Board in conformity with the Company’s certificate of incorporation and bylaws. 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

For so long as the Company qualifies as a “controlled company” within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange (“**Exchange**”) corporate governance standards, and subject to the applicable transition periods under the applicable Exchange rules, it may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance standards, including the requirement that a majority of the board of directors consist of independent directors. No director will be considered “independent” unless the Board affirmatively determines at least annually that the director has no material relationship with the Company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company). The Company defines an “independent” director in accordance with the applicable rules of the Exchange. The Exchange independence definition includes a series of objective tests, such as that the director is not an employee of the Company and has not engaged in various types of business dealings with the Company. Because it is not possible to anticipate or explicitly provide for all potential conflicts of interest that may affect independence, the Board is also responsible for determining affirmatively, as to each independent director, that no material relationships exist which, in the opinion of the Board, would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment by such individual in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. In making these determinations, the Board will broadly consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including information provided by the directors and the Company with regard to each director’s business and personal activities as they may relate to the Company and the Company’s

management. As the concern is independence from management, the Board does not view ownership of even a significant amount of stock, by itself, as a bar to an independence finding.

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 chairperson of meetings of independent directors, reporting to the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officer then serving as the principal executive officer ("PEO") 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 investors 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 one time 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 one time 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 business experience and diversity; and with respect to diversity, the Nominating Committee may consider such factors as differences in professional background, education, skill, and other individual qualities and attributes that contribute to the total mix of viewpoints and experience represented on the Board.

The Nominating Committee and the Board evaluate each director in the context of the membership of the Board as a group, with the objective of having a group 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 re-election, 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.

Each director must ensure that other existing and anticipated future commitments do not materially interfere with the members' service as a director. Any employee director must submit his or her offer of resignation from the Board in writing upon termination of employment with the Company. Upon change of his or her principal employer, any non-employee director must submit his or her offer of resignation from the Board in writing to the Chairperson of the Nominating Committee. The Board, through the Nominating Committee, will determine whether to accept or reject such resignation and will

make a recommendation to the Board as to whether to accept or reject the offer of resignation, or whether other action should be taken.

Limitation on Other Board Service

Directors should advise the Nominating Committee of any invitations to join the board of directors of any other public company prior to accepting the directorship. No director should serve on more than four additional public company boards. 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 set forth below.

Selection of New Directors

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee should review on an annual basis candidates for nomination to the Board (including re-nomination of existing directors), subject to any obligations and procedures governing the nomination of directors to the Board that may be set forth in any stockholders agreement to which the Company is a party.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may consider both recommendations and nominations for candidates to the Board from stockholders *so long as* such recommendations and nominations comply with the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of the Company and applicable laws, including SEC Rules. Stockholders may recommend director nominees for consideration by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee by writing to the Secretary of the Company and providing the information required in the Company's bylaws. Following verification of the stockholder status of the person submitting the recommendation, all properly submitted recommendations will be brought to the attention of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Stockholders who desire to nominate persons directly for election to the Board at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders must meet the deadlines and other requirements set forth in the Company's bylaws and SEC Rules.

Directors shall be subject to election at the annual meeting of stockholders, in accordance with the terms of service specified in the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws. As provided in the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, the Board may be classified with classes of directors.

Any vacancies on the Board occurring between the Company's annual meetings of stockholders shall be filled in accordance with the terms specified in the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws.

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.

The Board does not believe that directors who retire or change the position they held when they became a member of the Board should necessarily leave the Board. Promptly following such an event, the director must notify the Nominating Committee, which shall review the continued appropriateness of the affected director remaining on the Board. The affected director is expected to act in accordance with the Nominating Committee's recommendation following such review.

Term Limits and Mandatory Retirement

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.

The mandatory retirement age for directors is 75, and directors are expected to retire at the end of the term during which they turn 75.

Compensation

The compensation of directors will be approved by the Board upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board (the "**Compensation Committee**"), which will take into account the directors' independence status. 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 abstain from voting, on the matter.

Interaction with the Press, Members and Others

The Board believes that management speaks for the Company. Each director should refer all inquiries from the press, members 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.

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.

Annual Self-Evaluation

The Nominating Committee will oversee a periodic self-evaluation by the Board, each committee of the Board and each director. 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.

B. Board Meetings; Stockholder Meetings, Involvement of Senior Management

Board Meeting Attendance

The Board will meet on a periodic basis at such times and places as the Board determines. 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 PEO 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 (1) make presentations and provide insight into items being discussed by the Board that involve the invitee and (2) 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.

C. Committee Matters

Number, Name, Responsibilities and Independence of Committees

The Board has three standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Board will continue to delegate substantial responsibilities to each committee, and each committee member shall meet the membership criteria specified in the applicable charter for such committee. Additional committees may be formed from time to time as determined by the Board.

Assignment and Rotation of Committee Members

Based on the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, the Board appoints committee members and committee chairpersons 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 chairperson 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 chairpersons 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 chairpersons will summarize committee discussions and actions with the full Board.

Committee Charters

Each committee will periodically review its charter and recommend to the Board any changes it deems necessary.

D. 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 co-Chief Executive Officers (“Co-CEOs”). The Compensation Committee will establish the evaluation process and determine the specific criteria on which the performance of the Co-CEO are evaluated in accordance with the charter and principles of the Compensation Committee.

Succession Planning

The Nominating Committee will work with the Co-CEOs to plan for CEO succession, as well as to develop plans for interim succession for the Co-CEOs in the event of an unexpected occurrence. The Nominating Committee will also work with the Co-CEOs 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 Co-CEOs.

E. 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 General Counsel by registered or overnight (e.g., FedEx) mail at the principal executive office of the Company. Each communication should set forth (1) the name and address of the stockholder, as it appears on the Company’s books, and if the Company’s common stock is held by a nominee, the name and address of the beneficial owner of the Company’s common stock, and (2) the class and number of shares of the Company’s common stock that are owned of record by the record holder and beneficially by the beneficial owner.

The General Counsel or the Legal Department will, in consultation with appropriate directors as necessary, generally screen communications from stockholders to identify communications that (1) are solicitations for products and services, (2) relate to matters of a personal nature not relevant for the Company’s stockholders to act on or for the Board to consider or (3) matters that are of a type that render them improper or irrelevant to the functioning of the Board or the Company.

F. Interpretation

These Guidelines should be interpreted and construed in the context of all applicable laws and the certificate of incorporation, the bylaws and other corporate governance documents.

G. Amendment

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