

HEICO CORPORATION
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The role of the Board of Directors (the "Board") with respect to corporate governance is to oversee and monitor the Company's management in the interest and for the benefit of the Company's shareholders. To fulfill this role, the Board or a Board committee must perform the following primary functions:

1. oversee the conduct of the Company's business to evaluate whether the business is being properly managed;
2. review and, where appropriate, approve the Company's major financial objectives, plans and actions;
3. review and, where appropriate, approve major changes in, and determinations of other major issues respecting the appropriate auditing and accounting principles and practices to be used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements;
4. assess major risk factors relating to the Company and its performance, and review measures to address and mitigate such risks;
5. evaluate regularly the performance and approve the compensation of the CEO and, with the advice of the CEO, evaluate regularly the performance of the Company's principal senior executives; and
6. plan for succession of the CEO and monitor management's succession planning for other key executives.

In discharging these obligations, directors should be entitled to rely reasonably on the honesty and integrity of their fellow directors and the Company's executives and its outside advisors and auditors. The directors shall be entitled to (i) reasonable directors' and officers' liability insurance on their behalf; (ii) the benefits of indemnification to the fullest extent permitted by law under the Company's charter, by-laws and any indemnification agreements; and (iii) exculpation as provided by state law and the Company's charter.

The Board may discharge its responsibilities either directly or by delegating them to its committees, except that the Board may not delegate any of its responsibilities which, under applicable law or the Company's restated certificate of incorporation, may not be delegated to a committee of the Board. The Board and each Board committee shall have the full power and authority to hire, at the expense of the Company, independent financial, accounting, legal or other advisors, as necessary to fulfill their duties, without consulting or obtaining the approval of any officer of the Company.

The Board should promote policies within the Company that encourage a corporate culture of openness, honesty, fairness and accountability. These policies also should apply to the Board and to relationships among and between the Board, stockholders and employees. The Board should periodically review and amend these policies if needed.

The Board should recognize that the actual management of the business and affairs of the Company should be conducted by the CEO and other senior managers under his or her supervision and that, in performing the management function, the CEO and other senior managers are obliged to act in a manner that is consistent with the oversight functions and powers of the Board and the standards of the Company and to execute any specific plans, instructions or directions of the Board.

DIRECTOR QUALIFICATIONS

Independence: The Board shall have a majority of directors who meet the independence criteria adopted by the Board. The independence criteria are discussed below under "Director Independence."

Qualifications: A director should possess personal and professional integrity, have good business judgment, relevant experience and skills and be an effective director in conjunction with the full Board in collectively serving the long-term interests of the Company's stockholders. Directors should be committed to devoting sufficient time and energy to diligently performing their duties as directors.

Size of Board: The Board shall determine the appropriate size of the Board within the requirements of the Company's Charter and Bylaws.

Selection Process: In accordance with the policies and principles in its charter, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for identifying and recommending potential director nominees to the Board for its approval. The Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Chairman of the Board shall extend an invitation to a new potential director nominee to join the Board.

Annual Review of Independence and Qualifications: The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall distribute annually a self-evaluation to the Board that includes an assessment of the directors' independence and qualifications.

Resignation from the Board: A director should tender a resignation in the event there is a substantial conflict of interest between the director and the Company or the Board and such conflict cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the Board.

Recusal when Conflict of Interest: Prior to any Board discussion or decision related to any matter that potentially affects a director's personal, business or professional interests, that director should (i) disclose the existence of the potential conflict of interest to the Chairman of the Board and (ii) if the Chairman of the Board (in consultation with legal counsel) determines a conflict exists or the perception of a conflict is likely to be significant, recuse himself or herself from any discussion or vote related to the matter.

Term Limits: The Board does not believe it should establish term limits. The Company and its stockholders both benefit from Board continuity and stability and by allowing directors to focus on long-term business strategies and results.

DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

A majority of the Board and all members of the Finance/Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall be independent. The Board must make an affirmative determination whether or not a director is independent and disclose this determination in the annual proxy statement.

The term independent is defined in accordance with the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") independence requirements, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Board's business judgment. A director is deemed to be independent if he or she does not have a direct or indirect material relationship with the Company or any of its affiliates or with any senior management member of the Company or any of its affiliates. In determining the materiality of a relationship and the director's independence, the Board shall be guided by the following independence standards:

A director shall be deemed to have a material relationship with the Company and/or its affiliates and thus shall not be deemed independent if, within the past three years:

- The director is or has been employed by the Company or its affiliates;
- An immediate family member (defined below) of the director is or has been employed by the Company or any of its affiliates as an officer;
- The director is or has been affiliated with or employed by the Company's or any of its affiliate's present or former independent auditor;
- An immediate family member of the director is or has been employed by the Company's or any of its affiliate's present or former independent auditor as a partner, principal or manager; or
- An executive officer of the Company serves on the compensation committee of a company which employs the director, or which employs an immediate family member of the director as an officer.

Other material relationships in which the director shall not be deemed to be independent are:

- The director or an immediate family member of the director is a director, officer, general partner or large equity holder of a significant (as defined below) customer of or supplier to the Company and/or its affiliates of nonprofessional services and goods in any of the last three fiscal years;
- The director or an immediate family member of the director is a director, officer, general partner or large equity holder of a significant (as defined below) paid adviser, paid consultant or other paid provider of professional services to the Company or its affiliates, or to any senior management member of the Company in any of the last three fiscal years; or
- The director or an immediate family member of the director is a director, officer or trustee of a charitable or tax-exempt organization to whom the Company, one of its affiliates or any senior management member of the Company or its affiliates makes substantial charitable contributions.

In the following circumstances, the material relationships shall be deemed immaterial and thus the director shall remain independent:

- A director who serves as an Interim Chairman or Interim CEO of the Company shall not be deemed a former employee for the purpose of determining independence and as such, the director shall retain his independent status when his service as Interim Chairman or Interim CEO ends;
- The material relationship that is based on having an immediate family member of the director serving as an officer of the Company or an officer of a Company affiliate shall be deemed immaterial upon the death or incapacitation of that immediate family member; or
- The material relationship that is based on the director's or the director's immediate family member's connection to a significant customer, supplier or provider of the Company or its affiliates shall be deemed immaterial, if the Board in its business judgment determines that the commercial transactions between the Company or one of its affiliates and the significant customer, supplier or provider were conducted at arm's length in the ordinary course of business and that such a relationship is immaterial in light of all circumstances.

For any relationships not covered above, the determination of whether these relationships are material or not and whether the director would be independent or not, shall be made by the directors who satisfy the independence standards set forth in this section. In making these determinations, the Board shall examine all factors that may appear to affect independence, including commercial, industrial, financial, banking, legal, accounting, charitable, familial relationships and long-standing friendships.

The Company and its affiliates shall not make any personal loans or extensions of credit to directors or executive officers. The payment of consulting, advisory or other compensatory fees (except for fees paid to directors as their compensation for Board and/or Committee service, pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service) above \$120,000 to a director or immediate family member from the Company or one of its affiliates shall negate the director's independence until three years after receipt of such compensation has ceased.

Each director has an affirmative obligation to inform the Board of any material changes in his or her circumstances or relationships that may impact his or her designation by the Board as "independent."

In addition to the foregoing provisions, members of the Finance/Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee must satisfy additional requirements to be considered independent as provided for by the SEC and NYSE rules.

For the purposes of these independence standards guidelines, the terms:

- Affiliate means any corporation or other entity that controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Company, as evidenced by the power to elect a majority of the Board or comparable governing body of such entity;

- Immediate Family Member includes a person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers and fathers-in-law, sons and daughters-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law, and anyone (other than domestic employees) who shares such person's home; and
- Significant means payments to or from an entity where the payments exceed the greater of \$1 million, or two percent of the entity's annual consolidated gross revenues.

Under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, a director is an outside director if the director:

- is not a current employee of the Company;
- is not a former employee of the Company who receives compensation for prior services (other than benefits under a tax-qualified retirement plan) during the taxable year;
- has not been an officer of the Company; and
- does not receive remuneration from the Company, either directly or indirectly, in any capacity other than as a director.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board expects to have four regularly scheduled meetings each year. Upon adequate notice, unscheduled meetings may be called throughout the year as the need arises. The Chairman of the Board shall consult with other Board members in determining the times and duration of the Board meetings.

Meeting Attendance: Directors are expected to attend meetings of the Board and of the committees on which they serve. Directors also are expected to devote an adequate amount of time and effort to discharge properly their responsibilities.

Board Materials: Information and data that are important to the Board's understanding of the business to be conducted at a Board or committee meeting should be distributed to the directors sufficiently in advance of the meeting to permit their review. A director may request that the CEO or appropriate member of senior management present to the Board specific information as it relates to the Company and its operations.

Non-Management Executive Session of Directors: The non-management directors shall meet at least once per year in executive session at regularly scheduled meetings. The non-management directors shall elect a presiding director for each executive session among the chairs of board committees. The procedure for selecting a presiding director shall be disclosed in the annual proxy statement, together with a system for interested parties to communicate directly with the non-management group.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board shall have at all times a Finance/Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. All members of these Committees shall be independent directors as determined by the Board in accordance with the aforementioned independence criteria. Committee members shall be appointed by the Board upon recommendation (after consultation with the Chairman) of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

The Finance/Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee each shall have a written charter that sets forth the committee's structure, membership qualifications, purposes, responsibilities, and procedures for appointing and removing committee members. The charters also shall provide that each committee annually evaluates its performance. The Board may, from time to time, establish or maintain additional committees of the Board, including an Executive Committee. An Executive Committee will have the powers and authority as specified in the Company's by-laws.

Any director may attend any committee meetings, whether or not he or she is a member of that committee, providing that he or she has obtained pre-approval to attend from the committee chair or a majority of the committee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

The Board will appoint the Chairman of the Board who can be an employee of the Company. The Chairman will chair all regular sessions of the Board and set the agenda for Board meetings, subject to the right of each Board member to suggest the inclusion of item(s) on any agenda.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

All directors shall receive directors' fees as compensation for Board and/or Board committee service. Directors' fees shall be in the form of cash, company stock, including options and restricted stock, or combination thereof, as well as any additional benefits regularly given to all directors. The exact amount and form of director compensation shall be determined and reviewed annually by the Compensation Committee in accordance with the policies and principles set forth in its charter.

DIRECTOR ORIENTATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

All new directors shall receive an orientation package. The package will include a copy of the Company's by-laws and charter, the Code of Business Conduct, the Corporate Governance Guidelines, all SEC filings for the current fiscal year and last preceding fiscal year, press releases issued during the current fiscal year and any other pertinent information. The new director will attend a meeting with the CEO and CFO to be briefed on the Company's strategic plans, its significant financial, accounting and risk management issues and current significant-projects.

All directors must receive annual director education in subjects relevant to the duties of a director including the study of corporate governance best practices or ethics.

CEO EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT SUCCESSION

The Compensation Committee shall conduct an annual review of the CEO's performance and compensation, as set forth in its charter. The executive session of the Board shall review the Compensation Committee's report in order to ensure that the CEO is providing the best long and short-term leadership for the Company.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall make an annual report to the Board on emergency as well as expected CEO succession planning. The entire Board shall work with the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee to nominate and evaluate potential successors to the CEO. The CEO shall provide the Committee with his or her recommendations and evaluations of potential successors, along with a review of any development plans recommended for such individuals.

ANNUAL SELF-EVALUATIONS

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee shall have responsibility for conducting and overseeing the annual self-evaluations for the Board and its members and reporting the results to the Board following the end of each fiscal year. The evaluations will be based on such objective and subjective criteria, as the Board deems appropriate.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT

The Board shall adopt and maintain the Code of Business Conduct (the "Code") for the directors, officers and employees of the Company in compliance with the NYSE requirements. The Code shall be posted on the Company's website. The purpose of the Code shall be to focus the directors, officers and employees on areas of ethical risk, provide guidance in recognizing and dealing with ethical issues, provide mechanisms to report unethical conduct, and help foster a culture of honesty and accountability.

Each director shall act at all times in accordance with the requirements of the Code. Waivers of the Code for any officer or director may only be made by the Board of the Company or by a Board committee composed of independent directors. Any waiver for an officer or director must be posted on the Company website and otherwise disclosed as required by law.

REPORTS OF IRREGULARITIES

Any reports of concerns regarding accounting, internal auditing controls, or other irregularities or concerns whether financial or otherwise shall be brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Finance/Audit Committee. These reports are confidential and may be anonymous if made using the anonymous reporting hotline maintained by the Finance/Audit Committee. The Board shall be notified of these reports at every quarterly Board meeting or sooner, if necessary.

As Reviewed and Approved on September 19, 2016