

## HANCOCK FABRICS, INC.

### CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

#### Introduction

This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics covers a wide range of business practices and procedures. It does not cover every issue that may arise, but it sets out basic principles to guide all employees of Hancock Fabrics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"). All of our employees must conduct themselves accordingly and seek to avoid even the appearance of improper behavior. This Code should also be provided to and followed by the Company's agents and representatives, including consultants.

If a law conflicts with a policy in this Code, you must comply with the law; however, if a local custom or policy conflicts with this Code, you must comply with the Code. If you have any questions about these conflicts, you should ask your supervisor how to handle the situation. In addition, the Company's Policy Book contains information concerning specific applications of this Code. Full familiarity with the Policy Book is required of all employees.

Those who violate the standards in this Code will be subject to disciplinary action. *If you are in a situation which you believe may violate or lead to a violation of this Code, follow the guidelines described in Section 16 of this Code.*

#### 1. Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

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

The Company holds information and training sessions to promote compliance with laws, rules and regulations, including insider trading laws.

#### 2. Conflicts of Interest

A "conflict of interest" exists when a person's private interest interferes in any way with the interests of the Company. A conflict situation can arise when an employee, officer or director takes actions or has interests that may make it difficult to perform his or her Company work objectively and effectively. Conflicts of interest may also arise when an employee, officer or director, or members of his or her family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in the Company. Loans to, or guarantees of obligations of, employees and their family members may create conflicts of interest.

It is almost always a conflict of interest for a Company employee to work simultaneously for a competitor, customer or supplier. You are not allowed to work for a competitor as a consultant or board member. You should avoid any direct or indirect business connection with our customers, suppliers or competitors, except on our behalf. Under no circumstances is an employee to deal directly or indirectly with the Company for personal profit, except with the prior approval of the Company's Chairman given after full disclosure of all the circumstances.

Conflicts of interest are prohibited as a matter of Company policy, except under guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. Conflicts of interest may not always be clear-cut, so if you have a question, you should consult with higher levels of management or the Company's Law Department. Any employee, officer or director who becomes aware of a conflict or potential conflict should bring it to the attention of the Company's Chairman and consult the procedures described in Section 16 of this Code.

Officers and certain other employees of the Company are required to submit an annual statement disclosing actual and potential conflicts of interest.

#### 3. Insider Trading

Employees who have access to confidential information are not permitted to use or share that information for stock trading purposes or for any other purpose except the conduct of our business. All non-public information about the Company should be considered confidential information. To use non-public information for personal financial benefit or to "tip" others who might make an investment decision on the basis of this information is not only unethical but also illegal. If you have any questions, please consult the Company's Chief Financial Officer.

#### **4. Corporate Opportunities**

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

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, employees, officers and directors should avoid speculation or dealing in any kind of service or real or personal property in a market or during a period that the Company may be purchasing or dealing in services or property of the same or a similar kind.

#### **5. Competition and Fair Dealing**

We seek to outperform our competition fairly and honestly. We seek competitive advantages through superior performance, never through unethical or illegal business practices. Stealing proprietary information, possessing trade secret information that was obtained without the owner's consent, or inducing such disclosures by past or present employees of other companies is prohibited. Each employee should endeavor to respect the rights of and deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees. No employee should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other intentional unfair-dealing practice.

To maintain the Company's valuable reputation, compliance with our quality processes and safety requirements is essential. In the context of ethics, quality requires that our products and services be designed and manufactured to meet our obligations to customers. All inspection and testing documents must be handled in accordance with all applicable regulations.

The purpose of business entertainment and gifts in a commercial setting is to create good will and sound working relationships, not to gain unfair advantage with customers. No gift or entertainment should ever be offered, given, provided or accepted by any Company employee, family member of an employee or agent unless it: (1) is not a cash gift, (2) is consistent with customary business practices, (3) is not excessive in value, (4) cannot be construed as a bribe or payoff and (5) does not violate any laws or regulations. Please discuss with your supervisor any gifts or proposed gifts which you are not certain are appropriate.

#### **6. Employment Relationship**

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

Supervisors must be particularly sensitive to the maintenance of totally professional relations with subordinates. Undue pressures, no matter how subtle, which result in less than professional relations must be avoided. Evidence of violation of the letter or spirit of this policy will result in appropriate disciplinary measures.

The Company is entitled to the full working time and energy of each of its full-time employees. Accordingly, working in any capacity (including self-employment) in or for any business activity outside the Company is prohibited, except with the prior approval of your supervisor given after full disclosure of all the circumstances. Special attention should be given to avoiding the conduct of any outside business during Company working hours, on Company premises, or in a manner that involves fellow employees during their Company working hours, and the solicitation of fellow employees (particularly subordinates, who could be especially vulnerable to what might be perceived as pressure from a supervisor) to participate in or with such business in any way, whether as a customer, employee, independent contractor, or otherwise.

#### **7. Health and Safety**

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

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

## **8. Record-Keeping**

The Company requires honest and accurate recording and reporting of information in order to be able to make responsible business decisions and to be able to make full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in the reports and documents the Company files with, or submits to, the Securities and Exchange Commission and in its other public communications. It is the Company's policy to make responsible business decisions and to make such disclosure.

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

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

Business records and communications often become public, and we should avoid exaggeration, derogatory remarks, guesswork, or inappropriate characterizations of people and companies that can be misunderstood. This applies equally to e-mail, internal memos, and formal reports. Records should always be retained or destroyed according to the Company's record retention policies. In accordance with those policies, in the event of litigation or governmental investigation please consult the Company's Chief Financial Officer.

## **9. Confidentiality**

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

## **10. Public Communications and Regulation FD**

In connection with its public communications, the Company is required to comply with a rule under the federal securities laws referred to as Regulation FD. Regulation FD provides that when we disclose material, non-public information about the Company to securities market professionals, or to stockholders where it is reasonably foreseeable that the stockholders will trade on the information, we must also disclose the information to the public. "Securities market professionals" generally include analysts, institutional investors and other investment advisors.

Only Company Spokespersons are authorized to disclose information about the Company in response to requests from securities market professionals or stockholders. If you receive a request for information from any securities market professional or stockholder, promptly contact the Chief Financial Officer to coordinate a response to such request.

Company employees who regularly interact with securities market professionals are specifically covered by Regulation FD and have a special responsibility to understand and comply with Regulation FD. Contact the Chief Financial Officer if you have any questions about the scope or application of Regulation FD.

## **11. Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets**

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

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

Except for routine ongoing services, all fees to consultants, agents, and attorneys must be approved in advance by the Company's Senior Management. Manifestly, such fees must be solely for legitimate services rendered and must not be used as a device for making industry political contributions or other payments not allowed directly.

## **12. Political Contributions**

Contributions by the Company, directly or indirectly, to or on behalf of candidates for federal office are not permitted. Other political contributions are allowed only if permissible under applicable laws, rules and regulations, as determined by the Company's Chief Financial Officer after consultation with legal counsel, and only if approved in writing by the Company's Chairman.

## **13. Payments to Government Personnel**

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act prohibits giving anything of value, directly or indirectly, to officials of foreign governments or foreign political candidates in order to obtain or retain business. It is strictly prohibited to make illegal payments to government officials of any country.

In addition, the U.S. government has a number of laws and regulations regarding business gratuities which may be accepted by U.S. government personnel. The promise, offer or delivery to an official or employee of the U.S. government of a gift, favor or other gratuity in violation of these rules would not only violate Company policy but could also be a criminal offense. State and local governments, as well as foreign governments, may have similar rules. The Company's Chief Financial Officer can provide guidance to you in this area.

## **14. Waivers of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics**

Any waiver of this Code for executive officers or directors may be made only by the Board or a Board committee and will be promptly disclosed as required by applicable law, rule or regulation, including stock exchange regulation.

## **15. Reporting any Illegal or Unethical Behavior**

Employees are encouraged to talk to supervisors, managers or other appropriate personnel about observed illegal or unethical behavior and when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation. Violations of this Code should be reported promptly to a member of Senior Management. It is the policy of the Company not to allow retaliation for reports of misconduct by others made in good faith by employees. Employees are expected to cooperate in internal investigations of misconduct.

Additionally, the Company's Senior Management should always be informed of matters which might appear to risk damage to the Company's reputation, as well as its financial condition or profitability.

## **16. Annual Statement**

Officers and certain other employees of the Company are required to submit an annual statement disclosing actual and potential conflicts of interest and including the following affirmation:

"I have examined and understand the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code"). I undertake to report promptly, in accordance with the Code, any circumstances in the Company's business or operations that may involve a violation of any applicable law, rule or regulation and any other circumstances that may involve a violation of the Code. I confirm that I do not know of any such circumstances not previously reported."

## **17. Compliance Procedures**

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

- Make sure you have all the facts. In order to reach the right solutions, we must be as fully informed as possible.
- Ask yourself: What specifically am I being asked to do? Does it seem unethical or improper? This will enable you to focus on the specific question you are faced with, and the alternatives you have. Use your judgment and common sense; if something seems unethical or improper, it probably is.
- Clarify your responsibility and role. In most situations, there is shared responsibility. Are your colleagues informed? It may help to get others involved and discuss the problem.
- Discuss the problem with your supervisor. This is the basic guidance for all situations. In many cases, your supervisor will be more knowledgeable about the question, and will appreciate being brought into the decision-making process. Remember that it is your supervisor's responsibility to help solve problems.

- Seek help from Company resources. In the rare case where it may not be appropriate to discuss an issue with your supervisor, or where you do not feel comfortable approaching your supervisor with your question, discuss it with any member of management above the level of your supervisor, including the Senior Management of the Company. If that also is not appropriate, call (662) 365-6219 extension 219, the Company's toll-free Ethics Line, which will put you in direct contact with the appropriate people at Company headquarters, or call the Company's outside legal counsel, Baker, Donelson, Bearman & Caldwell at (901) 526-2000.
- Submission of confidential information to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the accounting and financial reporting process of the Company. In order to ensure the integrity of the Company's financial reports, the Committee welcomes and encourages employees to report directly to them any practice, policy or acts that could impair the integrity of the Company's financial records or reports, including any potential violations of Regulation FD.

If you have any information that you believe would be beneficial to the Committee in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, please contact them at the address below. The Committee is composed of Don L. Fruge' (Chair), Roger T. Knox, Welly Sanders, Donna L. Weaver and Bernie Wein. The identity of any employee submitting information to the Committee will be held in confidence, as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Audit Committee  
Don L. Fruge', Chair  
P. O. Box 1718  
Oxford, MS 38655

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