

Insider Trading in Securities

This policy #115 is an integral part of the Company's Code of Conduct, which is introduced under policy #111.

I. Purpose

This Insider Trading Policy (the "Policy") provides guidelines with respect to transactions in the securities of ScanSource, Inc. and the handling of confidential information about the Company and the companies with which the Company does business. The Company's Board of Directors has adopted this Policy to promote compliance with federal, state and foreign securities laws that prohibit certain persons who are aware of material nonpublic information about a company from: (i) trading in securities of that company; or (ii) providing material nonpublic information to other persons who may trade on the basis of that information.

II. Company-Wide Policy Provision

A. Persons Subject to the Policy

This Policy applies to all officers of the Company, all members of the Company's Board of Directors and all employees of the Company. The Company may also determine that other persons should be subject to this Policy, such as contractors or consultants who have access to material nonpublic information. This Policy also applies to family members, other members of a person's household and entities controlled by a person covered by this Policy, as described below.

Portions of this Policy only apply to executive officers and directors of the Company and certain other employees designated by the Compliance Officer as subject to certain restrictions (*See*, Sections III and V, *infra*).

B. Transactions Subject to the Policy

This Policy applies to transactions in the Company's securities, including the Company's common stock, options to purchase common stock, or any other type of securities that the Company may issue, including (but not limited to) preferred stock, convertible debentures and warrants, as well as derivative securities that are not issued by the Company, such as exchange-traded put or call options or swaps relating to the ScanSource securities (collectively referred to in this Policy as "Company Securities").

Transactions under this Policy include any acquisition or disposition of an interest in or concerning Company Securities, including any purchase, sale, or pledge of Company Securities.

C. Administration of the Policy

The Company's General Counsel shall serve as the Compliance Officer for the purposes of this Policy, and the Compliance Officer shall be responsible for administration of this Policy. All determinations and interpretations by the Compliance Officer shall be final and not subject to further review.

D. Individual Responsibility

Persons subject to this Policy have ethical and legal obligations to maintain the confidentiality of information about the Company and to not engage in transactions in Company Securities while in possession of material nonpublic information. Each individual is responsible for making sure that he or she complies with this Policy, and that any family member, household member or entity whose transactions are subject to this Policy, as discussed below, also comply with this Policy. In all cases, the responsibility for determining whether an individual is in possession of material nonpublic information rests with that individual, and any action on the part of the Company, the Compliance Officer or any other employee or

director pursuant to this Policy (or otherwise) does not in any way constitute legal advice or insulate an individual from liability under applicable securities laws. You could be subject to severe legal penalties and disciplinary action by the Company for any conduct prohibited by this Policy or applicable securities laws, as described below in more detail under the heading “Consequences of Violations.”

E. Statement of Policy

It is the policy of the Company that no director, officer or other employee of the Company (or any other person designated by this Policy or by the Compliance Officer as subject to this Policy) who is aware of material nonpublic information relating to the Company may, directly, or indirectly through family members or other persons or entities:

1. Engage in transactions in Company Securities, except as otherwise specified in this Policy under the headings “Transactions Under Company Plans,” “Transactions Not Involving a Purchase or Sale” and “Rule 10b5-1 Plans;”
2. Recommend the purchase or sale of any Company Securities;
3. Disclose material nonpublic information to persons within the Company whose jobs do not require them to have that information, or outside of the Company to other persons, including, but not limited to, family, friends, business associates, investors and expert consulting firms, unless any such disclosure is made in accordance with the Company’s policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of information regarding the Company; or
4. Assist anyone engaged in the above activities.

In addition, it is the policy of the Company that no director, officer or other employee of the Company (or any other person designated as subject to this Policy) who, in the course of working for the Company, learns of material nonpublic information about a company with which the Company does business, including a customer or vendor of the Company, may trade in that company’s securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material.

There are no exceptions to this Policy, except as specifically noted herein. Transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure), or small transactions, are not expected from this Policy. The securities laws do not recognize any mitigating circumstances, and, in any event, even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve the Company’s reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct. Nothing in this Policy prohibits any person from reporting potential violations of law to relevant government authorities.

F. Definition of Material Nonpublic Information

Material Information. Information is considered “material” if a reasonable investor would consider that information important in making a decision to buy, hold or sell securities. Any information that could be expected to affect the Company’s stock price, whether it is positive or negative, should be considered material. There is no bright-line standard for assessing materiality; rather, materiality is based on an assessment of all of the facts and circumstances, and is often evaluated by enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight. While it is not possible to define all categories of material information, some examples of information that ordinarily would be regarded as material are:

- Projections of future earnings or losses, or other earnings guidance;
- Changes to previously announced earnings guidance, or the decision to suspend earnings guidance;
- A pending or proposed material merger, acquisition or tender offer;

- A pending or proposed acquisition or disposition of a significant asset;
- A pending or proposed joint venture;
- A Company restructuring;
- Significant related party transactions;
- A change in dividend policy, the declaration of a stock split, or an offering of additional securities;
- Bank borrowings or other financing transactions out of the ordinary course;
- The establishment of a repurchase program for Company Securities;
- A change in the Company's pricing or cost structure;
- Major marketing changes;
- A change in executive management;
- A change in auditors or notification that the auditor's reports may no longer be relied upon;
- Development of a significant new product, process, or service;
- Pending or threatened significant litigation, or the resolution of such litigation;
- Impending bankruptcy or the existence of severe liquidity problems;
- The gain or loss of a significant vendor; and
- The imposition of a ban on trading in Company Securities or the securities of another company.

When Information is Considered Public. Information that has not been disclosed to the public is generally considered to be nonpublic information. To establish that the information has been disclosed to the public, the information must have been widely disseminated. Information generally would be considered widely disseminated if it has been disclosed through the Dow Jones "broad tape," newswire services (such as AP, UPI, Reuters or Bloomberg), a broadcast on widely available radio or television programs, publication in a widely available newspaper, magazine or news website, public disclosure documents filed with the SEC that are available on the SEC's website, or disclosed on the Company's website. By contrast, information would likely not be considered widely disseminated if it is available only to the Company's employees, or if it is only available to a select group of analysts, brokers and institutional investors.

Once information is widely disseminated, it is still necessary to afford the investing public with sufficient time to absorb the information. As a general rule, information should not be considered fully absorbed by the marketplace until after 24 hours after its public release. Depending on the particular circumstances, the Company may determine that a longer or shorter period should apply to the release of specific material nonpublic information.

G. Transactions by Family Members and Others

This Policy applies to family members who reside with you (including a spouse, a child, a child away at college, stepchildren, grandchildren, parents, stepparents, grandparents, siblings and in-laws), anyone else who lives in your household, and any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in Company Securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control, such as parents or children who consult with you before they trade in Company Securities (collectively referred to

as “Family Members”). You are responsible for the transactions of Family Members. Therefore you should make Family Members aware of the need to confer with you before they trade in Company Securities. You should treat all such transactions for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if the transactions were for your own account. This Policy does not, however, apply to personal securities transactions of Family Members where the purchase or sale decision is made by a third party not controlled by, influenced by or related to you or your Family Members.

H. Transactions by Entities that You Influence or Control

This Policy applies to any entities that you influence or control, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts (collectively referred to as “Controlled Entities”), and transactions by these Controlled Entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for your own account.

I. Transactions Under Company Plans

This Policy does not apply in the case of the following transactions, except as specifically noted:

Stock Option Exercises. This Policy does not apply to the exercise of an employee stock option acquired pursuant to the Company’s plans where an employee holds ScanSource stock after the exercise. This Policy does not apply to the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which a person has elected in advance to have the Company withhold shares subject to an option to satisfy tax withholding requirements. However, this Policy does apply, however, to any sale of stock as part of a broker-assisted cashless exercise of an option, or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option.

Restricted Stock. This Policy does not apply to the vesting of restricted stock, or the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which you elect in advance to have the Company withhold shares of stock to satisfy tax withholding requirements upon the vesting of any restricted stock. The Policy does apply, however, to any market sale of restricted stock.

401(k) Plan. This Policy does not apply to purchases of Company Securities in the Company’s 401(k) plan resulting from your periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to your payroll deduction election. This Policy does apply, however, to certain elections you may make under the 401 (k) plan, including: (a) an election to increase or decrease the percentage of your periodic contributions that will be allocated to the Company stock fund; (b) an election to make an intra-plan transfer of an existing account balance into or out of the Company stock fund; (c) an election to borrow money against your 401(k) plan account if the loan will result in a liquidation of some or all of your Company stock fund balance; and (d) an election to pre-pay a plan loan if the pre-payment will result in allocation of loan proceeds to the Company stock fund.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan. This Policy does not apply to purchases of Company Securities in the employee stock purchase plan resulting from your periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to the election you made at the time of your enrollment in the plan. This Policy also does not apply to purchases of Company Securities resulting from lump sum contributions to the plan, provided that you elected to participate by lump sum payment at the beginning of the applicable enrollment period. This Policy does apply, however, to your election to participate in the plan for any enrollment period, and to your sales of Company Securities purchased pursuant to the plan.

J. Transactions Not Involving a Purchase or Sale

Bona fide gifts of securities are not transactions subject to this Policy. Further, transactions in mutual funds that are invested in Company Securities are not transactions subject to this Policy.

K. Special and Prohibited Transactions

The Company has determined that there is a heightened legal risk and/or the appearance of improper or inappropriate conduct if the persons subject to this Policy engage in certain types of transactions. Therefore, it is the Company's policy that any persons covered by this Policy may not engage in any of the following transactions, or should otherwise consider the Company's preferences as described below:

Short Sales (prohibited). Short sales of Company Securities (*i.e.*, the sale of a security that the seller does not own) may evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore have the potential to signal to the market that the seller lacks confidence in the Company's prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce a seller's incentive to seek to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, short sales of Company Securities are prohibited. In addition, Section 16(c) of the Exchange Act prohibits officers and directors from engaging in short sales.

Publicly-Traded Options (prohibited). Given the relatively short term of publicly-traded options, transactions in options may create the appearance that a director, officer or employee is trading based on material nonpublic information and focus a director's, officer's or other employee's attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in put options, call options or other derivative securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market, are prohibited by this Policy.

Standing and Limit Orders (discouraged). Standing and limit orders (except standing and limit orders under approved Rule 10b5-1 Plans, as described below) create heightened risks for insider trading violations similar to the use of margin accounts. There is no control over the timing of purchases or sales that result from standing instructions to a broker, and as a result the broker could execute a transaction when a director, officer or other employee is in possession of material nonpublic information. The Company therefore discourages placing standing or limit orders on Company Securities. If a person subject to this Policy determines that they must use a standing order or limit order, the order should be limited to short duration and should otherwise comply with the restrictions and procedures outlined below under the heading "Additional Procedures."

Anti-Hedging Policy (discouraged). A hedging transaction is any transaction in Company securities that is designed to reduce your potential downside or pre-sell your upside. These transactions can be accomplished through a number of possible mechanisms, including through the use of financial instruments such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, among others. Such hedging transactions may permit a director, officer or employee to continue to own Company Securities obtained through employee benefit plans or otherwise, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the director, officer or employee may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other shareholders. Therefore, the Company strongly discourages you from engaging in such transactions. Any person wishing to enter into such an arrangement must first submit the proposed transaction for approval by the Company's General Counsel. Any request for pre-clearance of a hedging or similar arrangement must be submitted to the Company's General Counsel at least two weeks prior to the proposed execution of documents evidencing the proposed transaction and must set forth a justification for the proposed transaction.

L. Rule 10b5-1 Plans

Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act provides a defense from insider trading liability under Rule 10b-5. In order to be eligible to rely on this defense, a person subject to this Policy must enter into a Rule 10b5-1 plan for transactions in Company Securities that meets certain conditions specified in the Rule (a "Rule 10b5-1 Plan"). If the plan meets the requirements of Rule 10b5-1, Company Securities may be purchased or sold without regard to certain insider trading restrictions. To comply with the Policy, a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be approved by the Compliance Officer and meet the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 and the Company's "Guidelines for Rule 10b5-1 Plans," which may be obtained from the Compliance Officer. In general, a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be entered into at a time when the person entering into the

plan is not aware of material nonpublic information. Once the plan is adopted, the person must not exercise any influence over the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are to be traded or the date of the trade. The plan must either specify the amount, pricing and timing of transactions in advance or delegate discretion on these matters to an independent third party.

Any Rule 10b5-1 Plan must contain an initial thirty (30) day cool down period prior to any trades commencing and the Plan must also include “No Sale” periods surrounding the Company’s earnings releases. Additionally, the Rule 10b5-1 Plan may not be implemented during a blackout period. No further pre-approval of transactions conducted pursuant to the Rule 10b5-1 Plan will be required.

M. Post-Termination Transactions

This Policy continues to apply to transactions in Company Securities even after termination of service to the Company. If an individual is in possession of material nonpublic information when his or her service terminates, that individual may not trade in Company Securities until that information has become public or the individual has otherwise received authorization to trade from the Company.

N. Consequences of Violations

The purchase or sale of securities while aware of material nonpublic information, or the disclosure of material nonpublic information to others who then trade in the Company’s Securities, is prohibited by the federal and state laws. Insider trading violations are pursued vigorously by the SEC, U.S. Attorneys and state enforcement authorities as well as the laws of foreign jurisdictions. Punishment for insider trading violations is severe, and could include significant fines and imprisonment. While the regulatory authorities concentrate their efforts on the individuals who trade, or *who* tip inside information to others who trade, the federal securities laws also impose potential liability on companies and other “controlling persons” if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by company personnel.

In addition, an individual’s failure to comply with this Policy may subject the individual to Company imposed sanctions, including dismissal for cause, whether or not the employee’s failure to comply results in a violation of law. Needless to say, a violation of law, or even an SEC investigation that does not result in prosecution, can tarnish a person’s reputation and irreparably damage a career.

III. Additional Procedures for Executive Officers, Directors and Members of the Restricted Group

The Company has established additional procedures to assist the administration of this Policy, to facilitate compliance with laws prohibiting insider trading while in possession of material nonpublic information, and to avoid the appearance of any impropriety. These additional procedures above, are applicable only to the Company’s Executive Officers, Directors and employees the Compliance Officer designates as having to comply with these additional procedures (“Restricted Group”). The Compliance Officer may designate any employee as a member of the Restricted Group at any time if the Compliance Officer makes a determination that such employee is reasonably likely to be in contact with material non-public information of the Company. The Compliance Officer shall keep a list of any employee that is a part of the Restricted Group.

A. Quarterly Trading Restrictions

Executive Officers, Directors and the Restricted Group, as well as their Family Members or Controlled Entities, may not conduct any transactions involving the Company’s Securities (other than as specified by this Policy), during a “Blackout Period,” which (i) begins before the start of trading for the first full calendar week before the end of each fiscal quarter and (ii) ends at the close of trading on the second trading day following the date of the public release of the Company’s earnings results for that quarter.

Under certain very limited circumstances, a person subject to this restriction may be permitted to trade during a Blackout Period, but only if the Compliance Officer concludes that the person does not in fact

possess material nonpublic information. A person subject to this restriction wishing to trade during a Blackout Period must contact the Compliance Officer for approval at least two business days in advance of any proposed transaction involving Company Securities.

B. Event-Specific Trading Restriction Periods

From time to time, an event may occur that is material to the Company and is known by only a few directors, officers and/or employees. So long as the event remains material and nonpublic, the persons designated by the Compliance Officer may not trade Company Securities. In addition, the Company's financial results may be sufficiently material in a particular fiscal quarter that, in the judgment of the Compliance Officer, designated persons should refrain from trading in Company Securities even sooner than the typical Blackout Period described above. In that situation, the Compliance Officer may notify these persons that they should not trade in the Company's Securities, without disclosing the reason for the restriction. The existence of an event-specific trading restriction period or extension of a Blackout Period will not be announced to the Company as a whole, and should not be communicated to any other person. Even if the Compliance Officer has not designated you as a person who should not trade due to an event-specific restriction, you should not trade while aware of material nonpublic information. Exceptions will not be granted during an event-specific trading restriction period.

C. Exceptions

The quarterly trading restrictions and event-driven trading restrictions do not apply to those transactions to which this Policy does not apply, as described above under the headings "Transactions Under Company Plans" and "Transactions Not Involving a Purchase or Sale." Further, the requirement for pre-clearance, the quarterly trading restrictions and event-driven trading restrictions do not apply to transactions conducted pursuant to approved Rule 10b5-1 plans, described under the heading "Rule 10b5-1 Plans."

IV. Additional Procedures for Officers and Directors

The Company has established additional procedures to assist the Company in the administration of this Policy, to facilitate compliance with laws prohibiting insider trading, and to avoid the appearance of any impropriety. These additional procedures, as well as the restrictions listed in I. and II. above, are applicable only to Officers and Directors of the Company.

A. Anti-Pledging

Holding Company Securities in a margin account or pledging Company Securities as collateral for a loan is prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to any broker-assisted "cashless" exercise or settlement of awards granted under any ScanSource equity incentive plan.

B. Pre-Clearance Procedures

Executive Officers, Directors of the Company, and members of the Restricted Group, as well as the Family Members and Controlled Entities of such persons, may not engage in any transaction in Company Securities without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the Compliance Officer. A request for pre-clearance should be submitted to the Compliance Officer at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction. The Compliance Officer is under no obligation to approve a transaction submitted for pre-clearance, and may determine not to permit the transaction. If a person seeks pre-clearance and permission to engage in the transaction is denied, then he or she should refrain from initiating any transaction in Company Securities, and should not inform any other person of the restriction.

When a request for pre-clearance is made, the requestor should carefully consider whether he or she may be aware of any material nonpublic information about the Company, and should describe fully those circumstances to the Compliance Officer. The requestor should also indicate whether he or she has effected any non-exempt "opposite-way" transactions within the past six months, and should be prepared to report

the proposed transaction on an appropriate Form 4 or Form 5. The requestor should also be prepared to comply with SEC Rule 144 and file Form 144, if necessary, at the time of any sale.

V. Company Assistance

Any person who has a question about this Policy or its application to any proposed transaction may obtain additional guidance from a member of the Legal Department.

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THIS POLICY IS NOT AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT. EMPLOYMENT IS AT-WILL.