



ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY

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PREAMBLE

Since 1881, Breuninger has taken on its responsibility as part of the community and society and has actively helped to shape its environment. We set high standards in fashion, beauty, and lifestyle through our department stores in Germany and Luxembourg, our online shop available in many countries across Europe (Breuninger.com), our over 20 restaurants and bars, our own hairdressing salons, and the Breuninger confectioneries. On top of that, we are working hard on urban development, with projects including the Dorotheen Quartier in Stuttgart and plans for the Goldbach Quartier in Sindelfingen.

As an internationally operating, family-owned fashion and lifestyle business, we are conscious of the impact of our actions on the wider world. In order to live up to our responsibility in this respect, we continuously address social and environmental issues and pay close attention to them when making business decisions. We are guided by the traditional values of a family-owned company, which are reflected in our corporate philosophy, such as trust, respect, tolerance, openness, responsibility, a focus on performance, and recognition.

We are committed to promoting sustainable materials across our entire range ever more strongly in the future. We also recognise the responsibility we share with the fashion industry to guarantee good animal welfare and the conservation of biodiversity when sourcing animal-derived materials within supply chains, and work with industry expert groups to support the ongoing research, development and implementation of animal welfare standards, transparency and traceability in the supply chain.

VALIDITY AND SCOPE

This Animal Welfare Policy complements Breuninger's other sustainability and ethical standards. Together they set the baseline for our active commodities-related sustainability efforts. The policy applies to E. Breuninger GmbH & Co (hereinafter „Breuninger“) and all its business partners, including but not limited to: Suppliers, agents, agencies, trading companies and service providers (hereinafter referred to as „Business Partners“). It contains essential requirements for Animal-Derived Materials (ADMs) which are offered for sale in Breuninger stores or the Breuninger online store. This Animal Welfare Policy is reviewed regularly every two years and updated as necessary. The current version is therefore always authoritative for cooperation.

ADMs may only be used in products sold in any Breuninger store (physical or online) under the conditions listed in the below and subsequent sections of this document. In this respect, this Animal Welfare Policy is binding for all business partners whose products are to be offered directly by or through Breuninger. In addition, Breuninger is in active and continuous dialogue with those Business Partners who are active in the form of a self-distribution ('shop-in-shop') on Breuninger sales floors, with the goal that they, too, incorporate the policy requirements set out in this document into their own corporate guidelines.

Breuninger has – purposely – adopted a continuous improvement approach towards its ambitions, and as outlined in this document. Breuninger further expects Business Partners to adopt and demonstrate clear progress against these goals. This continuous improvement approach reflects Breuninger's ambition to raise the bar on an ongoing basis, and only works with partners who adhere to and respect these ethical standards as part of Breuninger's joint collaboration.

In addition to ongoing compliance checks carried out during delivery, Breuninger will perform – unless otherwise indicated in this document for the current period – regular spot-checks on the product assortment to verify Business Partners' compliance with the requirements per material category as specified in this policy. Business Partners agree to provide all relevant information on request. Products that are considered to be in violation of these policies will be removed from sale and returned to the Business Partner at their expense.

Further, Breuninger reserves the right to withdraw from existing contracts with Business Partners, or to terminate the business relationship, in the event of serious violations of these policy terms.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Breuninger requires all Business Partners selling products containing ADMs to promote good animal welfare throughout their supply chains, notably in compliance with EU policy on farm animals and their treatment¹²³, and in alignment with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) codes.

Breuninger encourages all Business Partners to establish and implement their own Animal Welfare Policies, which adopt the Five Domains Model and according Five Provisions and Aligned Animal Welfare Aims⁴ designed to assess and encapsulate both the physical and mental state of animals.

Breuninger commits to strive at least for the same level of Animal Welfare within its Private Label supply chain, and to understand and reduce confinement, body alterations and journey times, whilst improving enrichment five provision across the supply chains. Breuninger believes that animals should be pre-stunned at slaughter and is committed to supporting One Health⁵ approach to antimicrobial resistance.

Breuninger is committed to increasing traceability and transparency across its supply chain and the industry as a whole. Breuninger acknowledges that progress in implementing its Animal Welfare Policy can only be achieved where Business Partners have systems in place to trace back to a material's origin and the source of primary production within their supply chains.

Breuninger expects all Business Partners to provide key sourcing information as standard about the virgin animal-derived materials they use, if required, including:

- the name of the species of animal (both, common as well as Latin),
- country of origin as well as administrative district where the animal was reared
- country of origin, and physical address (or GPS coordinates) of the slaughter house where the animal was slaughtered,
- any relevant documentation showing proof of good animal welfare or compliance of materials, notably certifications to relevant and applicable animal welfare standards in the form of certificates and/or seals.

Breuninger strives to avoid and reduce animal-derived materials wherever possible. The proportion of materials of animal origin that demonstrably originate from certified sources is to be increased in the case of unavoidable materials of animal origin. Breuninger expects its Business Partners to co-operate by implementing robust certification systems. Breuninger also encourages and supports the innovation⁶ of plant-based alternatives to animal-derived products.

Breuninger will provide information on its progress towards sourcing more sustainable and responsible materials via its website and as from 2023 through its reporting in response to the German Due Diligence in the Supply Chain Act⁷.

¹ See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A31998L0058>

² See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32005R0001>

³ See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32009R1099>

⁴ See [Five Provisions and Aligned Animal Welfare Aims \(Mellor, 2016\)](#): 1. Good nutrition; 2. Good environment; 3. Good health; 4. Appropriate behaviour; 5. Positive mental experience.

⁵ See https://ec.europa.eu/health/antimicrobial-resistance/eu-action-on-antimicrobial-resistance_en

⁶ See Materials Innovation Institute (MIDI): <https://www.materialinnovation.org/>

⁷ See http://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBl&jumpTo=bgbl121s2959.pdf

PROHIBITIONS

Breuninger is convinced that killing animals solely for the purposes of fashion products is unnecessary. Breuninger does not sell fur⁸, and has been part of the Fur Free Retailer Program since 2021.

Breuninger is against the sale of products made from wild animals. This includes materials derived from wild-caught animals and wild animals reared in farming environments, particularly those species classed as vulnerable or endangered, and which appear on either the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) or the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) checklists.

This includes, but is not limited to, alligators, crocodiles, lizards, aquatic mammals, or snakes. Horn and deerskin are subject to special terms and conditions set forth in this Policy.

In addition, Breuninger does not permit the use of fibres stemming from Angora Rabbits (lat: oryctolagus cuniculus domesticus), also called Angora Rabbit Wool. Domesticated or otherwise, Breuninger believes that there does not exist any humane fibre harvesting method for this animal.

Breuninger is against animal testing. No cosmetics/beauty products sold at Breuninger may be tested on animals, in accordance with the EU ban that came into effect on 11 March 2013⁹.

Breuninger does not permit the use of live animals in photo shoots or for any other marketing related purposes such as, but not limited to, decoration, merchandising, or on the sales floor.

Business Partners using animal imagery in marketing materials must ensure imagery used is sensitive to animal welfare issues. This latter also applies to other types of co-operations that Breuninger entertains (including, but not limited to, e.g. sponsorships). The use of wild animals - including those in human care - for all photographic and marketing purposes is strictly prohibited.

Should a Business Partner want to utilise ADMs that do not contradict Breuninger's fundamental principles but are also not explicitly listed as allowed in Breuninger's Animal Welfare Policy or supporting documentation, they may submit the material for review and assessment to Breuninger, and - if accepted - must receive explicit product-level permission for inclusion and sale at Breuninger.

⁸ According to the Fur [Free Retailer program](#), 'fur' means any animal skin or part thereof with hair or fur fibres attached thereto, either in its raw or processed state or the pelt of any animal killed for the animal's fur. "Animal" includes, but is not limited to, mink, fox, rabbit, karakul lamb, and raccoon dog. "Fur" shall not include 1) such skins as are, or are to be, converted into leather or which in processing have, or shall have, the hair, fleece, or fur fibres completely removed, 2) materials clipped, shorn, or combed from animals, such as fleece, sheepskin, or shearling, 3) leather or hair attached to skin that is typically used as leather, e.g. cowhide with hair attached, or 4) synthetic materials intended to look like fur. The exclusion does in particular apply to hair or skin of domesticated animals such as horse, cattle, pigs, sheep, lama and alpaca.

⁹ See https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics/animal-testing_en

CRITERIA FOR PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Permission Criteria

Supply chain actors raising, harvesting, and processing ADMs shall comply with or go beyond all local laws and regulations.

A supplier of products containing ADMs to Breuninger shall not outsource to suppliers who do not adhere to Breuninger's Animal Welfare policy.

ADM's shall only come from domesticated animals.

A farm, ranch, or breeder, that raises livestock destined for use in a Breuninger product shall not engage in parallel production.

Further Detail

Must comply with all laws including those that pertain to animal welfare and husbandry.

Any outsourcing of production must be approved by Breuninger and suppliers who receive approved production must also comply fully with this policy.

The definition of 'animal', as defined in the '*Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes*', Art 2.1, can be found [here](#).

The definition for 'domesticated animals', as defined by the *US Fish and Wildlife Service regulations 50 CFR 14.4*, can be found [here](#).

Material examples / explanations

Facilities must comply with local labour and environmental standards, as well as animal husbandry laws.

N/A

Examples of domesticated animals include:

- Cattle,
- Sheep and goats,
- Pigs and chickens,
- Ducks and geese
- Ostriches,
- Lamas and alpacas (wool only, no fur)
- etc.

Horn is subject to special provisions set out in this Policy.

Hair, feathers, bones, teeth etc. from wild animals are not permitted.

Explanation:

Parallel production is defined as carrying policy-adherent ADMs and non-policy adherent ADMs at the same location.

A breeder producing down destined for a Breuninger product may not force feed any of their ducks or geese, including those exclusively used for production for other brands.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DOWN AND FEATHERS

Permission Criteria

Down and feathers shall only come from the following animal species:

- Ducks,
- Geese or
- Ostriches

A farm, ranch or breeder that raises ducks, geese or ostriches destined for use in a Breuninger product shall not engage in the practices of:

- forced molting
- live plucking
- force-feeding
- (including, but not limited to, the production of Foie Gras)

When processing and using down and feathers, Breuninger pushes the use of certified Animal-Derived Materials.

Acceptable credentials:

- Responsible Down Standard (RDS)
- Traceable Down Standard (TDS)
- Downpass 2017 (including consideration of parent animals and exclusion of beak copying)

Products made of recycled down or recycled feathers are permissible, but must be certified according to the following standard:

- Global Recycled Standard (GRS)

Further Detail

Any bird species other than those listed – wild or domesticated – are not permissible in Breuninger products.

The use of any down or feather harvested from animals that have undergone either of these practices is not permissible.

The certification proof must correspond to the latest standard versions:

- Responsible Down Standard - viewable [here](#)
- Traceable Down Standard - viewable [here](#)
- Downpass 2017- viewable [here](#)

The certification proof must correspond to the latest standard versions:

- Global Recycled Standard – viewable [here](#)

Material examples / explanations

N/A

Down and feathers from farms that raise geese for the purpose of Foie Gras production are not permitted for use.

N/A

N/A

REQUIREMENTS FOR WOOL AND HAIR

Permission Criteria

Wool or hair shall only come from the following animal species:

- Sheep,
- Goats,
- Lamas or
- Alpacas

Attention: Requirements for hides (hairy animal skin) are dealt with in the next section „Requirements for leather, skin, pelt“.

Mohair (hair of the Angora goat; lat.: Capra aegagrus hircus) is permitted in products used for Breuninger (not Breuninger private label).

When processing and using mohair, Breuninger pushes the use of certified Animal-Derived Materials.

For Breuninger private label products, certification of Animal-Derived Materials is mandatory.

Acceptable credentials:

- Responsible Mohair Standard (RMS)

When processing and using virgin wool, Breuninger pushes the use of non-mulesing credentials.

Acceptable credentials:

- Responsible Wool Standard (RWS)
- Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) certified wool
- Organic Content Standard (OCS) certified wool
- AWEX SustainaWOOL Standard GOLD
- Australian National Wool Declaration (NWD) Status: Non Mulesed (NWD)

Further Detail

Any wool- or hair-bearing animals other than those listed are not permissibly in Breuninger products

The certification proof must correspond to the current standard version:

- Responsible Mohair Standard (RMS) - viewable [here](#).

The certification proof must correspond to the latest standard versions:

- Responsible Wool Standard - viewable [here](#)
- Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) - viewable [here](#)
- Organic Content Standard (OCS) - viewable [here](#)
- AWEX SustainaWOOL - viewable [here](#)
- Australian National Wool Declaration (NWD) - viewable [here](#)

Material examples / explanations

The following Animal-Derived Materials, among others, are not permitted to be used:

- Wool from Angora rabbits,
- Hair from pets, such as cats or dogs,
- Yak and musk ox hair,
- Vicuña and guanaco fibre

The following camelid fibres are not permissible:

- Vicuña (lat: Vicugna vicugna)
- Guanaco (lat: Lama guanicoe)

N/A

Explanation:

Mulesing involves the removal of strips of wool-bearing skin from around the breech of a sheep meant to prevent fly strike.

When processing and using Alpaca fibres, Breuninger pushes the use of certified Animal-Derived Materials.

Preferred credentials:

- Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS)

Note: This only applies to wool! Alpaca skin / pelt is not permitted.

All Lama (lat. Lama glama) fibre should be able to show proof of origin and 3rd party animal welfare audits whenever possible.

Note: This only applies to wool! Lama skin / pelt is not permitted.

When processing and using Cashmere (lat: Capra hircus laniger or Capra hircus or Capra aegagrus hircus or Hircus Blythi) fibre, Breuninger pushes the use of certified Animal-Derived Materials.

Preferred credentials:

- Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA)
- The Good Cashmere Standard
- Green Gold Animal Health Project (GG AHP)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF)

Products made from recycled

- Wool
- Mohair
- Cashmere fibre
- Lama fibre, and
- Alpaca fibre

are permissible but must be certified according to the following standard:

- Global Recycled Standard (GRS)

The certification proof must correspond to the current standard version:

- Responsible Alpaca Standard – viewable [here](#)

N/A

Any level of certifications/audit is acceptable with higher levels of audit regimes being more desirable.

N/A

The certification proof must correspond to the current standard versions:

- Sustainable Fibre Alliance Standard - viewable [here](#)
- The Good Cashmere Standard - viewable [here](#)
- Green Gold Animal Health Project - viewable [here](#)
- Wildlife Conservation Society Standard -viewable [here](#)
- Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Standard - viewable [here](#)

N/A

The certification proof must correspond to the current standard version:

- Global Recycled Standard - viewable [here](#)

N/A

¹⁰ Based on the [Wool Guide Book](#) by Four Paws

¹¹ Information on standards deemed to be demonstrably at least equivalent to, or more stringent than, the Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) can be found as follows: The [ZQ Wool Standard](#), The [Nativa wool standard](#); The [New Merino standard](#), The [Wools of New Zealand standard](#), The [Autentico wool integrity scheme](#).

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEATHER, SKIN, PELT

Permission Criteria

Leathers, skins and pelts shall only come from

- Cattle,
- Pigs,
- Buffalo,
- Ostriches or
- Sheep,
- Goats,
- Deer and stags (see below for exact determination)

which are primarily bred for the purpose of the food industry.

Furthermore leather, skins and pelts from European deer and stags may be used if they stem from animals culled during the traditional European autumn hunting season, and in accordance with officially permitted hunting quotas.

Leathers, skins, and pelts, should be tanned and/or retanned in facilities with

- Leather Working Group certification

wherever possible.

Live-skinning shall never be used

Leathers, skins, and pelts,

- from recently born or
- from aborted animals

are not permissible for use.

Further Detail

Any animal species other than those listed – wild or domesticated – are not permissible in Breuninger products.

Inclusive of allowable materials are Shearling and Cowhide with hair attached

Any level of certification is acceptable with higher levels of certification being more desirable.

The certification proof must correspond to the current standard version:

- Leather Working Group- viewable [here](#)

N/A

N/A

Material examples / explanations

Leather, skin and pelt of the following animal species (selection of examples) are prohibited:

- Pony and horse,
- Zebra
- Dog and cat
- Alpaca
- Snakes, lizards, crocodiles, alligator,
- Stingray, eel, shark,
- Kangaroo

N/A

Explanation:

Live skinning is when an animal's skin is harvested from it while it is still alive.

The pelt from a naturally aborted Karakul lamb, broad-tail, or Alpaca cria cannot be used. Leather, skin and pelt of the following animal species (selection of examples) are prohibited:

- Astrakhan,
- Swakara,
- Persian lambs,
- Karakul or caracul

Leathers, skins, and pelts, shall not come from farms in the Amazon Biome that have contributed to New Amazon Deforestation

Leathers, skins, pelts, must come with a proof that they are not coming from the Amazon Biome.

N/A

Alternatively, leathers, skins, pelts, sourced from the Amazon Biome must come with proof that the land where animals were raised did not contribute to new deforestation.

REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER ANIMAL-DERIVED MATERIALS

Permission Criteria

When processing and using silk, Breuninger pushes the following silk types:

- Mulberry silk (*Bombyx mori* L.)
- Tassar silk (also called Tussah silk; genus *Antheraea*)
- Eri silk (*Samia ricini* or *Philosamia ricini*)
- Muga silk (*Antheraea assamensis*)

When processing and using

- Pearls,
- Nacre (also called: Mother of Pearl) and
- Shells,

Breuninger pushes molluscs, which are primarily bred for the food industry.

Corals of any type shall never be used and are not permissible in Breuninger products.

Further Detail

Any silk types other than those listed are not permissible in Breuninger products.

Pearls, Nacre (Mother of Pearl) and Shells must come with a proof that they are not originating in the wild but come from dedicated breeding farms.

N/A

Material examples / explanations

The following types of silk should not be used if possible:

- Spider Silk (*Nephila madagascarensis*, *Miranda aurentia*, *Epeira*)
- Mussel Silk (*Pinna squamosa*)
- Anaphe Silk (genus *Anaphe*)
- Fagara Silk (*Attacus atlas* L.; related species and races)
- Coan silk (*Pachypasa atus* D.)
- etc.

Pearls supplied by the renowned Japanese Ama female pearl divers should, as far as possible not be used in Breuninger products.

Explanation:

- Corals are generally classified as either 'hard coral' or 'soft coral'.
- There are around 800 known species of hard coral, also known as the 'reef building' corals, many of which are endangered.
- Corals are not reliably traceable.

When processing and using horn material, Breuninger pushes

- Horns,
- Antlers, or
- Hooves

of European deer or buffaloes.

Horn material originating in the collection of naturally shed deer antlers is permissible.

Other horn material must stem from animals culled during the traditional European autumn hunting season, and in accordance with officially permitted hunting quotas.

Bone Ash shall only stem from slaughter house waste

Any other types of horn materials are not permissible for use in apparel and footwear products sold at Breuninger.

Any other sources of bone ash are not permissible for use in apparel and footwear products sold at Breuninger.

Business Partners are to prove their best-possible effort to ensure that only slaughter house waste is used.

Business Partners are encouraged to ensure that these stem exclusively from food industry waste materials.

Animal Glue: Bone, skin, rabbit, and fish glue is permissible in Breuninger products until further notice.

Horn material from the horns or hooves of North American farm-bred bison cannot be used in Breuninger products.

Explanation:

- Bone ash is produced by the calcination of bones.
- It is a key ingredient in Bone China (Porcelain).
- The ingredients to bone ash are extremely difficult to trace back to origin.

Explanation:

- The ingredients to these glues are extremely difficult to trace back to origin.
- Such ingredients typically find their way into glues for the footwear industry, the carpentry industry etc.

OUTLOOK

For this Breuninger Animal Welfare Policy Breuninger has purposely adopted a continuous improvement approach towards its ambitions. This continuous improvement approach reflects Breuninger's commitment to raise the bar on an ongoing basis, and only work with Business Partners who adhere to and respect Breuninger's ethical standards as part of its joint collaboration.

This document should hence be considered a 'living document'. It is a representation of the current state of Breuninger's knowledge at the time of writing or updating. Therefore, Breuninger proactively invites input, feedback, and improvement suggestions from experts, in order to keep up to date with the latest findings and information.

The document will be re-disseminated following relevant updates to Breuninger's timelines and commitments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank the team from Four Paws Germany (Vier Pfoten Deutschland) for graciously giving their time and supplying expertise. Developing this policy has been a Breuninger in-house effort over many months. We are grateful that with Four Paws we found an experienced, science-driven, and non-judgemental sparing partner, who continues to support us in our efforts to challenge the status quo in Animal Welfare, and in becoming better every day. In order to be able to consistently and continuously develop our animal welfare policy, we look forward to further cooperation with Four Paws Germany.

APPENDIX: DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Animal Derived Materials ADM	Materials derived from an animal for use in commercial products.
Animal Glue	Animal glue is an organic colloid of protein derivation used as an adhesive, sizing and coating, compo, and for colloidal applications in industry. It is derived primarily from collagenous material present in all animals (including cattle, horse, rabbit, fish etc) or from the extraction of collagen present in animal bones or derived from recycled gelatine.
Angora Wool	The fibres that come from the Angora rabbit. Same as Angora Hair and Angora Fibre.
Antler	Antlers are extensions of an animal's skull found in members of the Cervidae (deer) family. They are generally found only on males, with the exception of reindeer/caribou. Antlers are shed and regrown each year.
Amazon Biome	6.7 million km ² of predominantly dense moist tropical forest shared by Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana and Suriname as well as the overseas territory of French Guiana
Bone Ash	Bone ash is a white material produced by the calcination of bones.
Corals	Corals are invertebrate animals belonging to Cnidaria family. Corals are generally classified as either "hard coral" or "soft coral". There are around 800 known species of hard coral, also known as the 'reef building' corals. Soft corals, which include seas fans, sea feathers and sea whips, don't have the rock-like calcareous skeleton like the others, instead they grow wood-like cores for support and fleshy rinds for protection.
Down	The soft layer of feathers closest to birds' skin, primarily in the chest region. Same as Down Feathers.
Endangered Species	A species of animal or plant that is seriously at risk of extinction.
Exotic Skins	Non-traditional animal skins used in apparel and footwear manufacturing. Non-traditional is a term subject to opinion.
Feathers	The coarser layer of feathers, further away from the birds' skin or on the outside.
Five Domains Model	The Five Domains Model is a science-based structure for assessing animal welfare, which recognises that animals can experience feelings, ranging from negative to positive. It provides a best-practice framework to assess welfare in animals of all species.
Force-feeding	Force-feeding is any form of feeding that forces the waterfowl to eat more than it wants/needs.
Forced-molting	The practice of artificially provoking waterfowl to molt, typically through withdrawal of feed.
Global Recycled Standard GRS	A Textile Exchange independent, voluntary global standard, applicable to recycled textile materials, that recognises best practices in traceability and processing.
Hair	Term used for crimped, elastic fibres grown in staples typically obtained from mammal animals, such as goats, camelids, or bovins. In the case of ruminants the more appropriate term is 'wool'.
Hides	An animal skin treated for human use. Same as Animal Hides or Skins or Animal Skins.

APPENDIX: DEFINITIONS

Horn	A horn is a permanent pointed projection on the head of various animals that consists of a covering of keratin and other proteins surrounding a core of live bone. Horns are distinct from antlers, which are not permanent.
IUCN Red List	Provides taxonomic, conservation status, and distribution information on taxa (plants, animals, etc.) that are facing a high risk of global extinction
Leather	A material made from the skin of an animal by tanning or a similar process.
Live-plucking	Any form of removing down and feather from living waterfowl.
Live-skinning	When an animals skin is harvested from it while it is still alive
Mother of Pearl (also called: Nacre)	Nacre, also known as mother of pearl, is an organic–inorganic composite material produced by some molluscs as an inner shell layer; it is also the material of which pearls are composed.
Mulesing / Ceased Mulesing	Mulesing involves the removal of strips of wool-bearing skin from around the breech of a sheep meant to prevent fly strike. Ceased Mulesing is defined according to the Responsible Wool Standard and are those farms who have obtained ceased mulesing status who have mulesed sheep on their farms but no longer engage in the practice.
Pearls	A pearl is a hard, glistening object made of Nacre, and produced within the soft tissue (specifically the mantle) of a living shelled mollusc or another animal such as fossil colonialiids.
Pelt	Pelt is an undressed skin or hide with its hair, wool, or fibre. Pelt is another name given to hide or skin of animals.
Responsible Alpaca Standard RAS	A Textile Exchange independent, voluntary global standard, applicable to Alpaca fibre, that recognises best practices in traceability and animal welfare.
Responsible Down Standard RDS	A Textile Exchange independent, voluntary global standard, applicable to down and feathers, that recognises best practices in traceability and animal welfare.
Responsible Wool Standard RWS	A Textile Exchange standard, applicable to wool, that recognises best practices in traceability and animal welfare.
Shearling	A skin from a recently sheared sheep or lamb that has been tanned and dressed with the wool left on.
Shell	The mollusc shell is typically a calcareous exoskeleton which encloses, supports and protects the soft parts of an animal in the phylum Mollusca, which includes snails, clams, tusk shells, and several other classes.
Silk	Silk is a natural protein fibre, which is mainly produced by the larvae of insects undergoing complete metamorphosis. Some insects, such as web spinners and raspy crickets, produce silk throughout their lives. Silk production also occurs in hymenoptera (bees, wasps, and ants), silverfish, mayflies, thrips, leafhoppers, beetles, lacewings, fleas, flies, midges as well as some molluscs. Other types of arthropods also produce silk, most notably various arachnids, such as spiders.

APPENDIX: DEFINITIONS

Vulnerable Species	ICUN designation for a taxon that is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as defined by any of the criteria (A to E) of the ICUN Red List.
Wild animal	An animal living in the wild that is not tame. Wild animals do not serve humans as pets, livestock or breeding animals and are therefore not domesticated.
Wool	Crimped, elastic fibres grown in staples typically obtained from ruminants such as sheep.
ZQ Wool	An independent, voluntary standard that promotes best practices in sheep cultivation with respect to animal welfare, farming practices, and environmental management.

HERAUSGEBER

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