

ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY



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breuninger

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Since 1881, Breuninger has been taking responsibility as a member of society and actively contributing to shaping its environment. We set high standards in fashion, beauty and lifestyle with our department stores in Germany and Luxembourg, our online shop available in many countries across Europe (breuninger.com), over 20 restaurants and bars, our own hairdressing salons and 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. More than 6,500 people with over 90 nationalities work for Breuninger. As a family-owned fashion and lifestyle business operating internationally, 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 – as reflected in our corporate philosophy, such as trust, respect, tolerance, openness, responsibility, a focus on performance and recognition. We nurture talented junior employees and top performers, and offer opportunities for professional development and career progression. We create good working conditions. The well-being of our employees is important to us. We support our employees in achieving a healthy work-life balance. We pay fair wages and aim to build strong relationships with our employees.

At the start of 2022, Breuninger performed a systematic risk assessment on its own business practices with a view to strategically tackling any negative knock-on effects. On the basis of that risk assessment, measures were put in place to eradicate potential risks, management processes were updated as required, and employees, business partners, and suppliers were briefed accordingly.

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.



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.



Breuninger requires that all business partners who sell products of animal origin promote good animal welfare policies throughout their supply chains, and particularly in compliance with EU policy for agricultural livestock and its treatment^{1,2,3} and in harmony with the codes of conduct of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Breuninger encourages all business partners to develop and implement their own animal welfare guidelines that adopt and implement the Five Domains model on the basis of the Five Provisions and Aligned Animal Welfare Aims⁴. This model is used to ascertain the level of welfare of animals and takes into account both the physical and mental state of the animals.

Breuninger commits itself, within the supply chain of its own brands, to satisfy the requirements of the Five Provisions to the best of its ability and using the solutions available on the market. Breuninger is of the view that animals should be anaesthetised before slaughter and undertakes to support the One Health concept⁵ as part of the fight against antibiotics resistances.

Breuninger undertakes to improve traceability and transparency in the entire supply chain and in the industry as a whole. Breuninger recognises that progress in implementing its animal welfare policy can only be made if its business partners have systems in place that enable them to trace the origin of a material and the source of the primary production within their supply chain. Breuninger encourages its business partners to prioritise data availability and the provision as standard of all important information regarding the procurement of the materials of animal origin used. This concerns data including the following:

- Name of species (common name plus scientific designation),
- Country of origin and administrative district in which the animal was raised,
- Country of origin and physical address (or GPS coordinates) of the slaughterhouse in which the animal was slaughtered,
- All pertinent documents that demonstrate good animal welfare practices or the harmlessness of the material, in particular evidence of compliance with relevant and applicable animal welfare standards in the form of certificates and/or seals.

Breuninger endeavours – wherever possible – to reduce and avoid the use of materials of animal origin. Where materials of animal origin are unavoidable, the company aims to increase the proportion of materials of animal origin sourced from demonstrably certified sources. Breuninger expects all its business partners to cooperate with Breuninger and to implement appropriate certification systems. In addition, Breuninger promotes and supports innovations⁶ using plant-based alternatives to animal products.

PROHIBITIONS



Breuninger is of the view that the killing of animals solely for the purpose of manufacturing fashion items is not necessary. Breuninger does not sell furs⁸ and has been part of the Fur Free Retailer programme since 2021.

Breuninger prohibits the sale of articles made from wild animals. These include materials obtained from animals caught in the wild and those obtained from wild animals on farms. Of particular concern here, however, are species that are endangered or threatened with extinction and are included in the checklists of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). These include alligators, crocodiles, snakes, lizards, kangaroos and marine mammals. Horn and deerskin are governed by special provisions that are set out in this policy.

Breuninger forbids the use of fibres of the angora rabbit (lat: *oryctolagus cuniculus domesticus*) – also known as angora rabbit wool. Whether the rabbits are domesticated or not is irrelevant here. Breuninger believes that there is no humane method of obtaining the fibres from angora rabbits.

Breuninger is opposed to animal testing. In accordance with the EU ban of 11 March 2013, the cosmetics and beauty products sold by Breuninger must not be tested on animals.⁹

Breuninger forbids the use of live animals in photo shoots or for other marketing purposes such as decoration, merchandising or on sales floors. Business partners who use photographs of animals in their marketing materials must ensure that the images used are compliant with animal welfare. The latter also applies to other forms of cooperation into which Breuninger enters (including, but not limited to, for example, sponsorships). The use of wild animals, including those raised in human care, for any photographic or marketing purposes is strictly prohibited.

Where a business partner uses materials of animal origin that do not conflict with Breuninger's basic principles but that are not expressly indicated as permissible in the present animal welfare policy or the accompanying documents, the partner should submit the material to Breuninger for inspection and assessment. Only when the business partner has received express approval from Breuninger at the product level can the product in question be accepted and sold by Breuninger.

CRITERIA FOR PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS



ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

All parties involved in the manufacturing process of materials of animal origin must comply with all locally applicable laws and regulations or go beyond them.

A supplier that supplies articles to Breuninger containing materials of animal origin may not outsource to partners that do not comply with the present animal welfare policy.

Materials of animal origin may only be obtained from domesticated animals.

A farm, a ranch or a breeding establishment that rears livestock for use in a product for Breuninger must not operate a parallel production.

FURTHER DETAILS

The parties must comply with all legislation, including that related to animal welfare and animal husbandry.

All cases of outsourcing of production must be authorised by Breuninger. Business partners that receive an authorised production must also fully comply with this animal welfare policy.

The definition of an 'animal' from article 2.1 of the Council Directive 98/58/ EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes can be read [here](#).

The definition of a 'domesticated animal' from the US Fish and Wildlife Service Regulations, title 50 CFR 14.4, can be read [here](#).

N/A

EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS/EXPLANATIONS

All facilities must comply with the local labour and environmental standards and the laws on animal husbandry.

N/A

Examples of domesticated animals include:

- Cattle,
- Sheep and goats,
- Domestic pigs and chickens,
- Ducks and geese,
- Ostriches,
- Lamas and alpacas (wool only, no fur)

Horn is governed by special provisions that are set out in this policy. The following are not permitted from wild animals: Hair, feathers, bones, teeth etc.

Explanation:

'Parallel production' is defined as the production of standards-compliant and non-compliant materials of animal origin at the same site.

A breeding establishment that, for example, produces down for a Breuninger product may not force-feed any of its ducks or geese, including any that are used solely for production for other brands.

CRITERIA FOR PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

REQUIREMENTS FOR DOWN AND FEATHERS



ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA	FURTHER DETAILS	EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS/EXPLANATIONS
<p>Down and feathers may only be obtained from the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ducks, · Geese, or · Ostriches 	<p>Other bird species than those stated – whether wild or domesticated – are not permissible in products sold by Breuninger.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>A farm, a ranch or a breeding establishment that rears ducks, geese or ostriches for use in a product for Breuninger may not employ the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Forced moulting · Live plucking · Force feeding (including, but not limited to, the production of foie gras) 	<p>Down or feathers from animals that have been subjected to one of these practices are not permitted for use.</p> <p>Down or feathers from producers who raise geese for the production of foie gras may not be used.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Breuninger is intensifying the use of certified material of animal origin for the processing and use of down and feathers.</p> <p>Accepted proofs of certification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Responsible Down Standard (RDS) · Traceable Down Standard (TDS) · Downpass 2017 (incl. taking account of the parents and the exclusion of beak trimming) 	<p>In each case the certification proofs must relate to the most recent versions of the standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Responsible Down Standard (RDS) can be found here · The Traceable Down Standard (TDS) can be found here · The Downpass 2017 can be found here 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Products from recycled down or recycled feathers are permissible but must be certified to the following standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Global Recycled Standard (GRS) 	<p>The certification proof must relate to the most recent versions of the standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Global Recycled Standard (GRS) can be found here 	<p>N/A</p>

CRITERIA FOR PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

REQUIREMENTS FOR WOOL AND HAIR



ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

Wool or hair may only be obtained from the following species:

- Sheep,
- Goats,
- Lamas or
- Alpacas

Caution: The requirements for furs (hairy animal skins) are dealt with in the following section, 'Requirements for leather, hides and fur'.

FURTHER DETAILS

Other species of wool or hair-bearing animals than those stated – whether wild or domesticated – are not permissible in products sold by Breuninger.

EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS/EXPLANATIONS

Materials of animal origin that may not be used include the following:

- Angora rabbit wool,
- Fur of pet animals such as cats or dogs,
- Yak and musk ox hair,
- Vicuña and guanaco fibres

The following camelid fibres are not permissible:

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

Mohair (hair of the angora goat; lat.: Capra aegagrus hircus) is permitted for use in products used for Breuninger. Breuninger is intensifying the use of certified material of animal origin in the processing and use of mohair.

For Breuninger own-brand products, a certification of products of animal origin is mandatory.

Accepted proof of certification:

- Responsible Mohair Standard (RMS)

The certification proof must relate to the most recent versions of the standard:

- The Responsible Mohair Standard (RMS) can be found [here](#)

N/A

Breuninger is intensifying the use of fleece wool that is demonstrably mulesing-free in the processing and use of fleece wool.

Accepted proofs of certification:¹⁰

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

In each case the certification proofs must relate to the most recent versions of the standards:

- The Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) can be found [here](#)
- The Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) can be found [here](#)
- The Organic Content Standard (OCS) can be found [here](#) [here](#)
- The AWEX SustainaWOOL Standard can be found [here](#)
- The Australian National Wool Declaration (NWD) can be found [here](#)

Explanation:

During mulesing, surplus wool-bearing skin around the rump of the sheep is removed to prevent flystrike.

CRITERIA FOR PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

REQUIREMENTS FOR WOOL AND HAIR



ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA	FURTHER DETAILS	EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS/EXPLANATIONS
<p>Breuninger is intensifying the use of certified materials of animal origin in the processing and use of alpaca fibres (lat: Vicugna pacos).</p> <p>Accepted proof of certification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS) <p>Note: This applies only to wool. Alpaca furs are not permitted.</p>	<p>The certification proof must relate to the most recent versions of the standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS) can be found here 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Lama fibres (lat. Lama glama) should carry, where possible, a proof of origin and an animal welfare audit from a third party.</p> <p>Note: This applies only to wool. Lama furs are not permitted.</p>	<p>Any level of certification/audit is acceptable, although a higher level of audit is preferable.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Breuninger is intensifying the use of certified materials of animal origin in the processing and use of cashmere fibres (lat: Capra hircus laniger; Capra hircus; Capra aegagrus hircus or Hircus Blythi).</p> <p>Accepted proofs of certification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Good Cashmere Standard · Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA) · Green Gold Animal Health Project (GGAHP) · Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) · Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF) 	<p>In each case the certification proofs must relate to the most recent versions of the standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Good Cashmere Standard can be found here · The Sustainable Fibre Alliance Standard can be found here · The Green Gold Animal Health Project can be found here · The Wildlife Conservation Society Standard can be found here · The Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Standard can be found here 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Products from recycled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Wool, · Mohair, · Alpaca fibre, · Lama fibre and · Cashmere fibre <p>are permissible, but must be certified to the following standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Global Recycled Standard (GRS) 	<p>The certification proof must relate to the most recent versions of the standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Global Recycled Standard can be found here 	<p>N/A</p>

CRITERIA FOR PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEATHER, HIDES AND FUR



ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

Leather, hides and furs may only be obtained from

- Cattle,
- Buffalo,
- Sheep,
- Goats,
- Pigs,
- Ostriches or
- Stag and roe deer
(for exact determination see below)

that have been raised primarily for the food industry.

Leather, hides and furs from European stag or roe deer may be used, provided these were shot during the traditional European autumnal hunting season and in harmony with the officially authorised hunting quotas.

Where possible leather, hides and furs should be tanned and/or retanned in facilities that are certified by the

- Leather Working Group
Quality level: Gold

Live skinning is prohibited.

Leather, hides and furs obtained from

- new-born animals or
- aborted animals

are prohibited.

Leather, hides or furs originating from farms in the Amazon biome that have contributed to the deforestation of new Amazon forests are prohibited.

FURTHER DETAILS

Other species than those stated – whether wild or domesticated – are not permissible in products sold by Breuninger.

The permitted materials include shearling and cowhide with hair attached.

Any level of certification/audit is acceptable, although a higher level of audit is preferable.

The certification proof must relate to the most recent versions of the standard:

- The Leather Working Group can be found [here](#)

N/A

N/A

For leather, hides and furs, evidence must be provided that they do not originate from the Amazon biome. Alternatively, proof must be provided for leather, hides and furs originating from the Amazon biome that the land on which the animals were raised did not contribute to the deforestation of new forests.

EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS/EXPLANATIONS

Leather, hides and fur of the following species (select examples) are prohibited:

- Pony and horse,
- Zebra,
- Dog and cat,
- Alpaca,
- Lizard, snake, crocodile and alligator,
- Stingray, eel and shark,
- Kangaroo

N/A

Explanation:
During live skinning, the skin of an animal is removed while the animal is alive.

The hide of an aborted Karakul lamb, broadtail fur or the fur of an alpaca cria (baby) may not be used. Leather, hides and fur of the following species (select examples) are prohibited:

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

N/A

CRITERIA FOR PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN



ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

Breuninger is intensifying the use of the following types of silk in the processing and use of silk:

- Mulberry silk (*Bombyx mori* L.)
- Tassar silk (also known as tussah silk; genus *Antheraea*)
- Eri silk (*Samia ricini*/*Philosamia ricini*)
- Muga silk (*Antheraea assamensis*)

Breuninger is intensifying the use of molluscs that have been raised primarily for the food industry in the processing and use of

- Pearls,
- Mother-of-pearl and
- Shells

Corals of all types are prohibited.

Breuninger is intensifying the use of

- Horns,
- Antlers or
- Hoofs

that originate from European stag deer or buffalo in the processing and use of horn material. Horn material obtained from naturally shed stag antlers is permissible.

Other horn material must originate from animals that have been shot during the traditional European autumnal hunting season and in harmony with the officially authorised hunting quotas.

FURTHER DETAILS

Other types of silk than those stated – whether wild or domesticated – are not permissible for use in products sold by Breuninger.

Pearls, mother-of-pearl and shells must be accompanied by proof that they originate from special breeding establishments and not from the wild.

N/A

Other horn species than those stated are not permissible for use in products sold by Breuninger.

EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS/EXPLANATIONS

Where possible the following types of silk should not be used:

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

Pearls that originate from Japanese Ama pearl divers should where possible not be used in products for Breuninger.

Explanation:
Coral is generally classified as 'hard' or 'soft'.

Among 800 known species of stony corals (also known as 'reef-building' corals), many are endangered. Corals are not reliably traceable.

Horn material from horns or hoofs of North American farm bison may not be used in products for Breuninger.

CRITERIA FOR PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN



ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

Bone ash may only come from slaughterhouse waste.

Animal glue, bone glue, hide glue, rabbit glue and fish glue remain permitted in products for Breuninger for the time being.

FURTHER DETAILS

Other sources of bone ash than those stated are not permissible in products sold by Breuninger.

Business partners must do their best to ensure that only slaughterhouse waste is used.

Business partners must ensure that animal, bone, hide, rabbit and fish glue are sourced exclusively from the waste materials of the food industry.

EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS/EXPLANATIONS

Explanation:

- Bone ash is obtained from the calcination of bones
- Bone ash is an important additive for bone china (porcelain)

It is difficult to trace the constituents of bone ash back to their origin.

Explanation:

It is difficult to trace the constituents of these glues back to their origin.

Such glues are used in the footwear industry, in woodworking and the like.

OUTLOOK & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



OUTLOOK

Breuninger will be monitoring its own expectations on an ongoing basis so that it is able to respond to any new risks and any measures that become necessary. Breuninger therefore reserves the right to update this policy at any time. Breuninger will inform its business partners whenever changes are made. Changes will be deemed to have been accepted by business partners if they have not objected to them in writing within 8 weeks of receiving the information (written objections can be submitted electronically).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At this point we would like to thank the team from Four Paws Germany (Vier Pfoten) for their time and for the specialist knowledge they have provided. The development of this policy involved intensive work over many months. We are grateful to have found in Four Paws an experienced, scientifically-orientated and impartial partner that supports us in our efforts to scrutinise the status quo in animal rights and to improve ourselves day after day. We are delighted to continue to cooperate with Four Paws in order to continue to consistently develop our Animal Welfare Policy.

ANNEX: DEFINITIONS OF TERMS



TERM	DEFINITION
Amazon biome	6.7 million km ² of mostly dense, humid tropical forest that cuts across the borders of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Columbia, Venezuela, Guyana and Suriname and the overseas territories.
Angora wool	Fibres obtained from the angora rabbit. Also known as angora hair or angora fibres.
Endangered species	Species of plant or animal that is seriously threatened with extinction.
Down	Soft layer of feathers lying closest to a bird's skin, particularly in the breast area. Also known as down feathers.
Exotic leathers	Non-traditional animal hides used in clothing and footwear manufacturing. They are rarely processed into leather. The term 'non-traditional' can be interpreted in a variety of ways.
Feathers	Structures of keratin that form from the outer skin of birds and are inanimate in their finished state; as both plumage and feathering, they form the main outer surface.
Fur	Animal hide with hair, wool or fibres. Skin of mammals with 50 to 400 hairs per square centimetre. Where hair density is low, the skin is considered hairless, while hides with more than 400 hairs per square centimetre are designated as furs.
Five Domains Model	Concept for systematically assessing the state of an animal's welfare. The model is based on the recognition that mental experiences, negative or positive, are a reflection of the inner state of an animal or its external circumstances. The total of all mental experiences constitutes the status of the animal's welfare at a particular time.
Endangered species	IUCN term for a taxon that is threatened with extinction in the wild, not immediately but in the medium term. Endangered species are defined by criteria (A to E) of the IUCN Red List.
Antlers	Prolongations of the skulls of animals of the deer family (Cervidae). They are normally only encountered in male animals (exception: reindeer/caribou). Antlers are shed annually and regrow.
Global Recycled Standard (GRS)	A voluntary global standard, independent of Textile Exchange. Its objective is to increase the proportion of recycled materials in a product and enables companies to determine the precise fraction of recycled materials in a product and to trace them through the production chain.
Hair	Designation for crimped elastic fibres that are mostly obtained from mammals such as goats, camelids and cattle. For ruminants, the term 'wool' is more suitable.
Hides	Animal skins processed for human use. Also known as animal skin or fur.
Horn	Durable, pointed outgrowths on the heads of some animals. It consists of a hollow cover over a conical bone covered with a skin layer well supplied with blood. Unlike antlers, horns continue to grow throughout the entire lifetime of the animal.
IUCN Red List	List of endangered species that forms the basis for prioritisation in species conservation and provides an important, recognised argumentation aid for nature conservation.

ANNEX: DEFINITIONS OF TERMS



TERM	DEFINITION
Bone ash	White material formed from the calcination of bone.
Coral	Invertebrate animals belonging to the cnidarian family (Cnidaria). It is generally classified as 'hard' or 'soft'. There are some 800 known species of hard coral, also known as 'reef-building' coral. Soft corals, which also include fan corals, sea feathers and whip corals, have no stony calcareous skeleton like the other corals, but instead a woody core that provides support and a fleshy skin for protection.
Lambskin/sheepskin	Skin with fur from a recently shorn sheep or lamb, that has been dried, tanned and cut to size.
Live skinning	Where skin is removed from a live animal.
Live plucking	Any form of removal of down or feathers from live water birds.
Leather	A material produced from an animal hide through tanning or similar processes.
Mulesing	Removal of skin around the tails of sheep without pain relief. A procedure used in Australia to reduce infestation with fly maggots. Farms that cease the practice of mulesing in their animal husbandry are granted the status of 'mulesing-free' or 'ceased mulesing' under the Responsible Wool Standard.
Shell	Shell of molluscs. Generally, a shell is a calcareous exoskeleton that surrounds, supports and protects the soft parts of an animal of the mollusc family (snails, mussels, tusk shells and some other classes).
Pearl	Hard, shiny, lustrous object in mother-of-pearl, in the shape of a ball, that is formed in the soft tissue of a living mussel or other animal, e.g. a fossilised conulariid.
Mother-of-pearl	An organic-inorganic composite material produced by a number of molluscs as the inner shell lining; it is also the material from which pearls are formed.
Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS)	A voluntary global standard, independent of Textile Exchange. This label ensures the marketing of textiles for which the welfare of the alpacas and the management of the land are primary considerations. It guarantees better agricultural practices, compliance with animal welfare and transparent communication.
Responsible Down Standard (RDS)	A voluntary global standard, independent of Textile Exchange. It prescribes minimum standards for the production of down. On a product, it refers to the ethically sound origin of the down and feathers used.
Responsible Wool Standard (RWS)	A voluntary global standard, independent of Textile Exchange. It prescribes minimum standards for the production of wool.
Silk	Natural protein fibre that is mostly produced by insect larvae as they pass through a complete metamorphosis. Some insects, such as arachnids and crickets, produce silk throughout their whole lives. Hymenoptera (bees, wasps and ants), silverfish, mayflies, thrips, grasshoppers, beetles, lacewings, fleas, flies, mosquitoes and some molluscs also produce silk.

ANNEX: DEFINITIONS OF TERMS



TERM	DEFINITION
Animal glue	Organic protein-based colloid used as a glue, size and coating, composite and for colloidal applications in industry. It is obtained primarily from collagen material found in all animals (including cattle, horses, rabbits, fish etc.), or from the extraction of collagen from animal bones or from recycled gelatine.
Wild animal	An animal living in the wild, that is not tame. Wild animals do not serve humans as pets, farm or breeding animals and are thus not domesticated.
Wool	Crimped elastic fibres that generally originate from ruminants such as sheep.
ZQ Wool Standard	Independent, voluntary standard that promotes exemplary practices in sheep farming with regard to animal welfare, farming methods and environmental management.
Force feeding	Any form of feeding that forces water birds to eat more than they want/need.
Forced moulting	A practice of causing water birds to moult artificially, generally through withholding of feed.



- 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 https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger_BGBI&jumpTo=bgbl121s2959.pdf
- 8 The Fur Free Retailer programme designates ‘fur’ as any animal hide or part thereof with hairs or fur fibres, in either raw or processed state, or the fur of an animal that was killed for its fur. The term ‘animal’ includes mink, fox, rabbit, karakul lamb and raccoon dog. ‘Fur’ does not include 1) hides that are or are intended to be processed into leather or those in which the hairs, the fleece or the fur fibres are or are intended to be completely removed during processing, 2) materials cut, shorn or combed from animals such as fleece, sheepskin or sheep fur, 3) leather or hair attached to a hide that is usually used as leather, e.g. cowhide with attached hair, or 4) synthetic materials intended to look like fur. This exclusion applies in particular to hair or hides of domesticated animals such as horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, lamas and alpacas.
- 9 See https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics/animal-testing_en
- 10 Based on the [Wool Guide Book by Four Paws](#)