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Introduction

As a fifth-generation family business, built proudly on the roots of the British countryside, we believe in upholding our sustainability commitments, including the principles of supporting animal welfare.

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1. Scope

This Policy sets out animal welfare requirements for all products, including licensed products, which bear the Barbour branding. It includes main fabrics as well as trims, packaging, chemicals, and dyestuffs.

2. Policy Requirements

We aim to ensure high animal health and welfare standards are upheld throughout our supply chain. Therefore suppliers, sources and partners are required to comply with our animal welfare

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requirements as detailed below. We will continually review our supply chains to identify and address areas of concern by taking an appropriate source of action.

2a. The Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare

Suppliers, sources, and partners are required to comply with the Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare¹ across rearing (including shearing), transportation and slaughter practices:

- Freedom from hunger and thirst
- Freedom from discomfort
- Freedom from pain, injury, and disease
- Freedom to express (most) normal behaviour.
- Freedom from fear and distress.

2b. Prohibited Animal Derived Raw Materials & Sources

No animals should be slaughtered specifically to produce Barbour products.

Suppliers, sources, and partners are prohibited from using any products from animals considered to be endangered species as listed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)², and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)³.

No material is to be obtained from live skinning or live boiling.

Mohair and Angora must not be used in any Barbour branded products.


No Barbour branded products should ever contain bone, shell (including mother of pearl), horn, or decorative feathers.

Real fur must not be used in any Barbour branded products. Suppliers, sources, and partners should ensure that their organisations are aware of the risk of real fur being classed as faux fur and should understand the difference (see Appendix 1).

¹ The Five Freedoms were developed in response to the UK Government Brambell Report of 1965 and formalised by the UK Farm Animal Welfare Committee in 1979, renamed Animal Welfare Committee on 1st October 2019.

² <https://www.iucn.org/>

³ <https://cites.org/eng>

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2c. Animal Testing

No Barbour branded cosmetics or beauty products may be tested on animals, in accordance with the EU ban that came into effect on 11 March 2013. Evidence of compliance will be required for all cosmetic and beauty products.

2d. Material information and Traceability

Global customs requirements include the need to include confirmation of the scientific name of items derived from animals or plants to confirm the product does not involve endangered species and is compliant with CITES.

All suppliers must provide the following information for any animal-derived materials:

- The name of the species (Latin and common name)
- The country or area from which the animals derive.

These include:

- Leather - common and scientific (Latin) name of the animal source
- Wool - common and scientific (Latin) name of the animal source
- Wood - common and scientific (Latin) name of the plant source
- Bamboo - common and scientific (Latin) name

Barbour is committed to establishing a supply chain that is traceable, legally compliant, and positively managing environmental and social impacts. To uphold this commitment and the requirements within this Policy, suppliers are expected, on request, to provide information on the suppliers of the products they provide to Barbour.


2e. Additional Requirements

There are several additional requirements specific to certain animal derived materials.

2ei. Leather

All leather sourced for Barbour products must be by-products of the food industry.

Leather must not be obtained from animals kept in confinement systems e.g. in veal or sow crates.

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All suppliers, sources, and partners must ensure they have visibility of the original source of leather they are using for Barbour products. This includes a record of the species of animal used (both common and Latin name).

2eii. Down

Down is used in a very small number of Barbour branded products. (Note that the use of decorative feathers is banned). We do not allow down and/or feathers from birds that have been live-plucked or force-fed.

Any feather and down used **must** be goose or duck down, certified to either the IDFL Down Standard (IDS) or the Responsible Down Standard (RDS) and certification provided as evidence (in accordance with our BHS25b Certified Product Procedure for Suppliers).

2eiii. Wool

Wool must never be sourced from farms that practice mulesing.

Suppliers should ensure at least one of the below in order to evidence that any wool supplied to Barbour is mulesing free, with preference given to third party certification standards (which will be mandatory for all wool products by 2030).


Third party certification standards:

- Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) (certification must be provided in accordance with our BHS25b Certified Product Procedure for Suppliers).
- ZQ or ZQRX
- Other third-party standards that ensure Animal Welfare Standards, including the exclusion of mulesing, may be considered and should be discussed with Barbour prior to an order being placed.

If wool does not hold one of the above certifications, suppliers should provide:

- Proof of Country of Origin.
- If the Country of Origin is Australia, the supplier must also provide an Australian Wool Testing Authority (AWTA) certificate to confirm that the wool is Non Mulesed.

Note: As above, Mohair and Angora are not permitted for use in any products with Barbour branding.

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2eiv. Alpaca

Any alpaca fibre used in Barbour branded products must be certified to the Responsible Alpaca Standard (RAS) and the certification provided as evidence (in accordance with our BHS25b Certified Product Procedure for Suppliers).

Appendix 1: Fur Recognition

Faux fur techniques have become very sophisticated to the extent that it is sometimes difficult to tell the difference between real and faux Fur.

Several countries find it a cheaper alternative to use real fur – sometimes still promoting it as faux fur because of the negative reactions real fur receives.

Where faux fur is used in a product, test reports and documentation should be available on request to confirm composition of the fabric.

Two primary ways of telling faux fur from real fur:

1. At the base of the 'hairs' on Faux fur the material will be a textile as opposed to an animal skin/leather hide
2. On real fur the hairs will be pointed, whereas on faux fur the ends are blunt and consistent in their finish.

